"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair followed by increasing cloudiness; variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,413. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that the Court of Cassation has decided almost unanimously in favor of revision of the Dreyfus case. Major Esterhazy, according to The London Daily Chronicle, called last evening at the office of that paper and confessed that he wrote the bordereau in obedience to orders. It was learned that the charges against Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, who was arrested on Thursday evening, were forgery and uttering forgery. A report was published in Paris that he had attempted to commit suicide. Major Marchand was the guest of honor at a brilliant reception given by the French Colonial Minister. The Queen Regent of Spain announced the cession to Germany of the Ladrones, Carolines, and Palaos in the Pacific Ocean. Officials of the State Department at Washington said that this Government would not object to the transfer. Ambassador Choate conferred with Lord Salisbury in regard to the Alaska boundary dispute. The result of the meeting has not been made public. The Queen's birthday honors were announced. No new peers were created and no additional distinction was conferred upon Sir Julian Pauncefote. The Chilean Ministry has resigned. Johann Strauss, the famous waltz composer, is believed to be dying in Vienna.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Arkansas officials believe that bonds of that State held by the executor of a New Yorker are counterfeits.

A train on the Union Pacific was held up near Wilcox, Wyoming, early yesterday morning. The express car was blown open and the contents secured by the robbers.

The Ohio Republican Convention nominated Judge George K. Nash, Senator Hanna's candidate for Governor, and adopted a platform indorsing the Administration of President McKinley.

Samuel C. Le Maistre died suddenly on Thursday night at Asbury Park. He was attending the wedding of his son, C. H. Le Maistre, when he suddenly became unconscious. Death was due to heart disease.

Page 4.

Arrangements have been made to carry a case to the Court of Appeals to determine the constitutionality of the franchise tax law.

James J. Russell of the Ninth Assembly District discussed at length yesterday the causes of the revolt against John C. Sheehan.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of Senator Platt yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The new franchise tax law was the subject of discussion.

William J. Bryan addressed the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League at Louisville, and the convention adopted a resolution opposing imperialism.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois has abandoned the Speakership contest and the Illinois Republican delegation in Congress will support Henderson of Iowa.

Page 5.

Two reports have been received by the War Department from Capt. Abercrombie, commanding a military reconnoisance in Alaska.

Page 7.

Ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter of Arkansas died at his home in Batesville, Ark., yesterday.

The Samoan Commission, up to May 19, had devoted its time to making preliminary inquiries.

Gov. William H. Ellerbe of South Carolina died yesterday from consumption at Sellers, Marion County, S. C. He is succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Miles B. McSweeney.

Peter Graham, aged fifteen, of Bridgeport, Conn., has confessed that he committed the murder of a peddler there on Wednesday.

Page 8.

The Cabinet decided that it would be unnecessary to call for volunteers for service in the Philippines.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn.

There is a serious breach between Major Gen. Roe and Brig. Gen. Butt. The latter has for some time been on the point of resigning and a crisis is expected any day.

The Lima, Toledo and Cincinnati Railway Company, incorporated at Columbus on Thursday, will parallel with an electric road the steam railroad from Toledo to Dayton, where connection will be made for Cincinnati.

Page 9.

Stanley Mortimer was rendered unconscious yesterday by a collision on the Polo Field at the Westchester County Club.

The cup defender Columbia will be launched at Bristol, R. I., on June 10, and a week later will sail her first race off Newport.

The New York baseball team yesterday defeated the Louisvilles by timely batting in the ninth inning. The Brooklyns defeated the Clevelands.

Page 14.

Mr. Marks Arnheim has imported from England the prize St. Bernard dog Black Mask.

Squadron A, accompanied by Gov. Roosevelt, rode to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday and went into camp en route to Peekskill.

The banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. will shortly become a trust corporation, with ex-Gov. Morton holding an important position in its direction

Nicholas Cotsobelas, a Greek, was caught making counterfeit coins yesterday in a dark room at 101 Greenwich Street by three Secret Service Agents.

F. W. Kelsey, formerly a Chairman of the Joint Committee on Tariff Classification, says that a remedy can easily be discovered to obviate the losses and delays that occur in the Custom House in regard to perishable materials.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 11.
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EX-GOV. ALTGELD TO RESIGN.

Wants a New Democratic Committee on Ways and Means.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—The report that ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois would resign from the Committee on Ways and Means of the National Democratic Committee was confirmed in a statement made by him to-day.

"As far as any dissension is concerned," he said, "I can't say that there is any. I will resign, and I feel sure all the other members will do the same thing. We have been on this committee long enough, and should give others a chance.

New Japanese Consul for Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Nosse Tatsugoro, Consul of Japan in Chicago, has been transferred to the Port of Fusan, in Korea, and will leave for the new post as soon as he is relieved by Tosiro Fugita, who is to succeed him. The newly appointed Consul entered the foreign service as Secretary of the Consulate at San Francisco, where he remained three or four years. Then he was transferred to Mexico. Returning to Japan, he was made Consul to Singapore, and later was sent to Bangkok, where he was promoted to the position of Consul of the first rank, and was made Secretary of the Japanese Legation there.

Cost of the Extra Session at Albany.

ALBANY, June 2.—The Controller to-day passed upon the warrants for the expenses involved in the extra session of the Legislature. The total cost was $11,659, of which $6,653 was for mileage and $4,704 for salaries.

Best train for Toronto—New York Central's Pan American Express, leaves Grand Central Station every night at 8; arrives Buffalo, 7:25; Niagara Fall, 8:40; Toronto, 10:50 every morning.—Adv.

DREYFUS CASE WON AT LAST

Work of the Court of Cassation Practically Finished.

ALMOST ALL FOR REVISION

Decision to be Rendered To-day in Favor of the Prisoner.

Councilors of the Court Expected to Go Beyond the Report Submitted by M. Ballot-Beaupre.

LONDON, June 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The work of the Court of Cassation is practically finished. Each of the Judges gave his opinion to-day, (Friday,) and only formalities remain.

"The Councillors were almost unanimously in favor of revision, and the decision to be given to-morrow will be even more energetically in favor of Dreyfus than was the report of M. Ballot-Beaupré. It will declare that the 'canaille de D——' document is in no way applicable to Dreyfus."

PARIS, June 3.—The Echo De Paris announces this morning that the Court of Cassation has virtually finished its labors in connection with Dreyfus revision. It says that at yesterday's sitting, after three hours' deliberation, only six Councillors had given their opinions; whereupon the President of the court, desiring to shorten proceedings which threatened to be interminable, proposed a vote by "yes" or "no" on important questions.

Six ballots were then taken, and the result of the decision will be delivered about noon to-day, (Saturday.) It will send Dreyfus to trial by a new court-martial.

The Figaro asserts that Mme. Dreyfus has been authorized to inform her husband that MM. Ballot Beaupré and Manau have reported in favor of revision and of a new trial. They received in return a reply saying:

"Full of emotion. I salute the hour of justice, which I have never despaired of; and I await with absolute confidence the appearance of my husband before his future judges."

The decision in the case of Col. Picquart will be rendered on Tuesday. It is expected that the case will end by the abandonment of the prosecution.

The Libre Parole publishes the report of an interview with Gen. Mercier, formerly Minister of War, who defends Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam's conduct during the Dreyfus trial in 1894, and adds that there can be no question as to his own arrest, as M. Dupuy, who was Premier during the trial, was aware of all that passed, and approved everything.

Several papers assert that the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case will not be rendered before Monday.

M. LOUBET WANTS TO RESIGN.

PARIS, June 3.—Le People Français is responsible for the statement that President Loubet yesterday (Friday) announced his intention to resign, but that the Ministers persuaded him to remain in office.

ESTERHAZY CONFESSES ALL.

Admits He Wrote the Bordereau In Obedience to Orders to Supply Evidence of Treason.

LONDON, June 3.—The Daily Chronicle says that Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy called at its office late last evening (Friday) with a confidential friend, and, after declaring that the time had arrived when the whole truth should be told, although hitherto, by reason of constant orders and inducements, he had kept silence on the essential point, made the following statement:

"The chiefs of the army have disgracefully abandoned me. My cup is full, and I shall speak out.

"Yes, [raising his voice and glaring around,] it was I who wrote the bordereau. I wrote it upon orders received from Sandherr."

Esterhazy, The Chronicle says, then proceeded to explain that for months before 1893 moral proofs had been obtained of leakages which were only possible through an officer belonging to the Ministry of War, and it was necessary to catch the guilty party by material evidence. Hence the bordereau.

When asked what the chiefs of the French General Staff would say to this confession, Esterhazy, shrugging his shoulders, disdainfully replied:

"They will lie as they know how to lie; but I have them tight. I have proofs that they knew the whole thing and share the responsibility with me, and I will produce the proofs."

He then denounced the chiefs as a "set of scoundrels who have abandoned me basely," and added: "But at one time they used to come to thank Mme. Pays for her assistance."

Esterhazy asserted that, quite recently, the chiefs sent M. Laguerre, a former Deputy, to London with seductive offers to him to keep silent.

"Now they are using threats," he shouted; "but I will not be deterred."

The Daily Chronicle got Esterhazy to sign the notes of the interview.

PARIS, June 3.—La Fronde says: "M. Krantz, the Minister for War, and M. Ballot de Beaupre, the reporter for the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus affair, yesterday received from Esterhazy a communication confessing the authorship of the bordereau and asking a safe conduct to enable him to come to Paris to give explanations."

ARREST OF DU PATY DE CLAM.

Forgery and Uttering Forgery the Charges Against Him—Attempt at Suicide Reported.

PARIS, June 2.—The arrest last evening of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, who in 1894 was charged with the investigation of the first charges made against Dreyfus, was ordered after the Minister of War, M. Krantz, had consulted with the Premier, M. Dupuy. The prisoner, who is confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, is charged with forgery and uttering forgery. It is not yet known whether he will be tried before a court-martial or a disciplinary court.

The Petit Republique published this morning a report that Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam had attempted to commit suicide in prison.

The Echo de Paris said that Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, had consented to the provisional release of Col. Picquart, who is in prison on the charge of revealing documents concerning the national defense, on the demand of Gen. Marquis de Gallifet. This report was denied to-day, as well as the statement published by several papers that the prosecution of Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, was contemplated.

MORE HONORS FOR MARCHAND.

African Explorer Entertained by the French Colonial Minister—Case of Du Paty de Clam.

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PARIS, June 2.—Though excitement is high and sixty brawlers are in detention, things are fairly quiet. The members of the Marchand mission are now the guests of the Colonial Minister, M. Guillain, and his reception in their honor this evening is a really brilliant affair. The Pavillon de Flore, where it is going on, is the end building of the Palace of the Tuileries, on the side next the river, and at present partly occupied by the Colonial Office. It was rebuilt for the late Prince Imperial.

The rooms are lofty and of noble size, but few. Packed people, therefore, only were invited—Senators, Deputies, naval and military personages, authors, and artists. Statues of Dupleix, whom Lord Clive defeated in India, and of Louis XIII., both long abandoned, were placed at the foot of the grand stairway, and seemed to emerge from a mass of flowering shrubs. Prince Henry of Orleans was invited as an explorer, Prince Roland Bonaparte as a patron of geographical exploration, the three sons of President Carnot as traditionally interested in all the glories of France, and M. Alfred Mezieres of the Academy as head of the Parliamentary committee which carried in the Chamber of Deputies the Marchand medal vote.

Not to give England another "pin prick," the Government would only have rewarded the mission for traversing Africa from the Congo to a point west of the Nile; but M. Mezieres insisted on the medal, testifying that the mission had marched from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, thus including the Nile. A coincidence was that M. Delcasse's Anglo-French Convention was presented to the Senate on the same date as the Marchand mission received the medal.

The Union of Non-Commissioned Officers of Marines will give a banquet in honor of the mission to-morrow, and will present an album, signed by 40,000 non-commissioned officers and officers who have risen from the ranks. This is a most significant circumstance, or would be if Marchand were a Boulanger, for it would betray a dangerous situation.

Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam's arrest is sure to occasion startling revelations. Gen. de Boisdeffre, however, is safe. He is associated with the Franco-Russian treaty. He was a personal friend of the late Czar and enjoys the friendship of Nicholas and the Empress Dowager. To hunt him down would be offensive to the Court of Russia.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

Dreyfus in Good Spirits.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2.—Advices received here from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, say that all preparations have been made for transferring ex-Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, imprisoned on Devil's Island, to the charge of officers from Paris, who are said to be coming on board the French steamer Lafayette, which, it is alleged, will take the prisoner direct from Devil's Island on her return voyage to France. The advices add that Dreyfus has been in the enjoyment of good spirits since he was notified that he was to be taken back to France for the purpose of undergoing a new trial.

$25,000 IN GOLD STOLEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The strong room of the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Alameda, which arrived to-day from Australia and Honolulu, was robbed on the voyage, $25,000 in gold being missing. While the Alameda was at Sydney thirty boxes, containing 150,000 English sovereigns, were put in the treasure room of the vessel, consigned to San Francisco. In each box were 5,000 sovereigns, and each was duly sealed and labeled.

Every precaution was taken in loading the money. The boxes of coin, weighing ninety pounds each, were taken by porters up the gangplank and down a narrow passage leading to the strong room. At the entrance of this passage the purser and first officer of the steamer were stationed to count the boxes. It was the duty of the first officer to keep his eyes on each man with his burden of gold till he entered the vault, where the third officer of the vessel was stationed to receive the money.

Neither the purser nor the first officer checked off the boxes, but both counted them. The purser says he will make oath that thirty boxes were taken on board, but the first officer is not so certain. Unquestionably the money is not here, although the shipping bills show that it was given into the care of the steamship company. Either the money was stolen at Sydney by some of the deckmen or else it was stolen from the vault of the line at Honolulu.

The police have arrested five men who came on the steamer on suspicion, but no charge has been placed against them as yet, and the authorities for the present refuse to disclose their names.

AFFAIRS OF DEFUNCT BANKS.

ALBANY, June 2.—Job E. Hedges of New York, the newly appointed Deputy Attorney General, arrived in Albany to-day and took the oath of office. His duties are to wind up the affairs of defunct banks which are in the hands of receivers.

In connection with this line of work, Attorney General Davies has received a complaint from creditors of the defunct Merchants' Bank of Lockport, directed against the way the receivership there has been conducted, and praying him to close up its matters as speedily as possible.

This bank failed in October, 1893, and William C. Greene was appointed receiver. Statements made at that time showed that the bank would probably pay 75 per cent. Up to the present time only 40 per cent., according to the statement of the creditors, has been paid, and that was all in the first year. The creditors further allege in their communication to the Attorney General that there are several pieces of real estate that might have been sold at fair prices, but that Mr. Greene is holding them for a rise in value.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS INSANE.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Mrs. Ellen L. Gilson and her daughter Gertrude, both insane from overstudy of the subject of Christian Science, were in court to-day. The demented women lived with the head of the family, a grain and stock farmer of Blue Island, at their city residence, 215 Sixty-first Street.

The daughter, who was a teacher in the Pullman kindergarten, began last January to show signs of becoming mentally deranged. Later she became possessed of a hallucination that she was called upon by the divine powers to kill and sacrifice two or three children of about the age of two years, for the benefit and salvation of unbelievers. The condition of Mrs. Gilson is said to be quite bad, and her hallucination was that her husband was endeavoring to poison her. Both women will be sent to some private sanitarium for treatment.

ELECTRIC CAR OPTION EXPIRED

Proposed Purchase of New England Works Said to Have Fallen Through.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 2.—The electric car syndicate option on a number of New England car works expired to-day. A short time ago representatives of the syndicate interviewed the officials of several of the largest car works. It was the intention of the syndicate to consolidate all of the electric car manufacturing interests in New England. General Manager Evans of the Newburyport Car Works said that E. P. Shaw, who has large interests in several street car lines in Massachusetts, was at the works to-day, and said nothing in relation to the matter. Mr. Evans added that he thought the deal had fallen through.

The outlook for car works in New England is excellent, and many of the plants are rushed with orders. The reason stated for the failure of the proposed deal is the inability of the syndicate to get the owners of the plants to agree to the terms offered.

Montauk Steamboat Company Ltd. Steamer to Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, Greenport, and Orient. See excursion column for particulars.—Adv.

ARKANSAS BOND SWINDLE?

State Officials Believe that Securities Held by a New York Estate Are Counterfeit.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—A letter of inquiry from the executor of a New York estate, addressed to State Treasurer Little, has unearthed a bond swindle which already amounts to $175,000, and which State officials believe may, on investigation, run up into the millions. The letter is from William L. Jaques, 158 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York City, and is as follows:

"Dear Sir: As executor and heir of my father's estate, Edward J. Jaques, deceased, I desire to make inquiries regarding some seventy bonds, 6 per cent., of the State of Arkansas, series issue 1870, of which the inclosed list are the numbers and now held here. The bonds are under an agreement for settlement between the State of Arkansas and the bondholders, to be consummated in this present year, 1899. Will you kindly let me know at your earliest convenience what the prospects are looking to a settlement. Any information concerning the bonds that would be of service to me in the settlement of my father's estate, I would greatly appreciate."

Then follows a schedule of seventy bonds in the possession of Mr. Jaques of the series issued Jan. 1, 1870, bearing 6 per cent. interest. Seventeen of these bonds, ranging in number from 3 to 420, are shown on the State bond record to have been redeemed and canceled, with the exception of two, which are now in the permanent school fund and actually in the vaults of the State Treasury. How Mr. Jaques could have the same bonds in his possession is a riddle that can be solved only on the supposition that they are counterfeits. Mr. Little points out the fact that a bond of that issue could have been readily forged by changing the numbers. The remaining fifty-three bonds are as valueless as the paper upon which they are printed, as they came within the limits of those repudiated by the Fishback amendment.

The appearance of these bonds is taken by State authorities as evidence of a gigantic swindle having at some time in the past been perpetrated, and the State Bond Board will endeavor to ascertain to what length it was carried, and, if possible, locate the guilty persons.

William J. Jacques said last night that his father had bought the bonds in question from the State of Arkansas and that he had come into possession of them as executor and one of the heirs. Whether or not the securities were counterfeits, Mr. Jacques said, remained to be proved.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Ambassador Choate Confers with Lord Salisbury—Result of the Meeting Not Known.

LONDON, June 2.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, conferred with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office this afternoon on the Premier's invitation relative to the position taken up by the Canadians on the Alaskan boundary dispute.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The officials here were aware that Ambassador Choate had a conference to-day in London with Lord Salisbury concerning the Alaskan boundary dispute, but as to the results they are as yet in ignorance. In view of the fact that the conference was held at the invitation of the British Premier, some hope is felt that Canada may modify her attitude so as not to block settlement of the boundary line by arbitration.

OTTAWA, June 2.—In the House to-night Sir Charles Tupper read a newspaper cablegram from London stating that newspaper dispatches from New York and Washington "continued to abuse Canada for daring to reject the agreement between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate regarding the Alaska boundary." The cablegram said that the British public desired to know whether Canada had been "duly consulted in the negotiation of this agreement," and that, if not, "Canada would receive much sympathy."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the British authorities had kept the Canadian members of the Joint Commission fully informed of the negotiations between the Foreign Office and the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. As the Yukon boundary question was no longer pending before the Joint Commission, he said, he hoped that before the end of the session some statement of the commission's discussion of the subject might be laid on the table.

LOUISVILLE CAPITAL RETIRED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—The tax features of Kentucky's new Constitution are playing havoc with financial interests in Louisville. Yesterday the Bank of Commerce distributed $400,000 of its surplus, and the Third National gave notice of a second reduction of capital stock. Since the year 1893, when the new Constitution went into effect, nearly $3,500,000 of capital in Louisville financial institutions has been liquidated, and it is the opinion of the leading local financiers that the process will continue. Said one of them to-day:

"Consolidations of capital among banks and trust companies and other means of reducing capital stock on which the burdensome State tax falls are the talk of the hour among financiers. Many of these will shortly become realities."

Not only is this true, but many institutions are seriously contemplating a complete liquidation. This is caused largely by the immense amount of idle money lying in their vaults, as well as by the exceedingly low rate of interest at which money is loaned.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Light rains have occurred on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, in the Missouri Valley, and Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain region, has risen slightly in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The storm which developed Thursday in the Middle Rocky Mountain region has moved slightly eastward, and has caused thunderstorms in the Upper Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys. A ridge of high pressure extends from the East Gulf to Ontario, and as this ridge moves eastward, threatening weather will prevail from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast. Thunderstorms will prevail to-day in the Missouri, Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the lake regions.

Light northwesterly winds will prevail on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899
3 A. M.	60	68	74
6 A. M.	58	68	77
9 A. M.	64	70	81
12 M.	69	76	87
3 P. M.	68	83	86
6 P. M.	66	82	85
9 P. M.	63	78	79
12 P. M.	60	74	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80⅞
Weather Bureau	74⅞
Corresponding date 1898	63½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 6:15 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent.

"Tell Him to His Teeth" that Bensalyptus Tooth Powder is the best antiseptic dentifrice you have ever found. At all druggists.—Adv.

CARRIE JONES UNDER ARREST

Found in Summit, N. J., and Makes a Confession.

A TOOL OF THE BARROWS

Officials Clash Over Kidnappers in Rockland County.

McCLUSKY BOTHERED.

Prisoner Calling Himself Wilson Is George B. Barrow, the Black Sheep of a Prominent Arkansas Family.

Belle Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, the nurse girl who abducted Marion Clarke, was arrested last night in Summit, N. J., and she is now in charge of Sheriff Kelly at that place. She has made a full confession of her part in the plot, maintaining that she was forced into it by the Barrows, who used her as their tool.

It is understood that the Anderson woman traveled between here and Summit several times this week, returning there after each visit she made to the Mills Hotel Annex.

Capt. McClusky knew nothing of the arrest of Belle Anderson last night, and said he had his detectives scouring the city for her, and that she would surely be found.

IDENTITY OF CARRIE JONES.

The strange disappearance of Belle Anderson, who is undoubtedly the nurse girl "Carrie Jones," caused quite as much excitement among the Mills Hotel employes as the connection of Barrow with the case. The Anderson girl was known at both of the Mills Hotels, where at different times she had worked as a waitress. She had also been employed as a waitress at the Puritan Restaurant, at 148 Bleecker Street.

What seems to clinch the belief that she is "Carrie Jones" is the statement made yesterday afternoon by a man employed in a managing capacity of the culinary department of Mills Hotel No. 2, on the east side. The man's name is known to the police, but he has absolutely no connection with the affair.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said he, "that Belle Anderson is 'Carrie Jones.' She came to Mills Hotel No. 1 in March, 1898, through an agency. She worked there six weeks, and then went to the Puritan, where she remained seven weeks. While there she boarded with a Mrs. McAvoy, in West Sixteenth Street. Later she came here, worked three weeks, and was discharged for some misconduct.

"I knew her quite well while she was here, and, in fact, have taken her out. I have a tintype of her, and since this case came out I have compared the picture I have with an excellent newspaper picture, and am prepared to say that Belle Anderson and 'Carrie Jones' are one and the same person.

"But I know that she never did anything like that of her own accord. She lacks aggressiveness and is too mild and too easily frightened to initiate any scheme of that kind. She was put up to it."

SEEMED TO BE REFINED.

To all who know her, Belle Anderson, for that is her right name, is a girl of some refinement of character, judging from her demeanor; is fairly well educated, and seemed in birth and breeding to be above her associates.

Her connection with the Barrows began in March, 1898, when she first went to work in Mills Hotel, No. 1. Six weeks ago she went to live with the Barrows in their flat, but left there weeks ago, or at the time when Carrie Jones appeared at the Clarkes. She told the Mills hotel managers that her home was in Summit, N. J., where she lived with her stepfather, but his harsh treatment, she said, drove her from home, and she came to New York. She said that her father was Capt. Anderson of the English Army and that she was born in England, coming to this country when a child. More than that brief sketch of her early life none of her associates or former employers seems to know.

While Belle Anderson first boarded with the Barrows, and for nearly a year before, she received the attention of a man named Joseph Rogers. He was at one time a butcher in Mills Hotel No. 1, but later joined the hospital corps and went to Cuba. Afterward he returned to this country and is now in Newport, as a letter received by her a short time ago shows. It is positively asserted, however, that Rogers has no knowledge of the case nor of the present whereabouts of the Anderson girl.

WAS SEEN WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The last time she was seen in the vicinity of Mills Hotel in Bleecker Street was on Wednesday night. She was then walking rapidly along the street, near Sullivan Street, and going toward West Broadway. This information came from a man employed at Mills Hotel No. 2, who said his name was George Wilson. He said the Anderson girl appeared to be excited and was without her hat. One or two acquaintances spoke to her, but she answered him quickly and passed on. The last time previous to that was on Sunday night, when she visited the flat of John Fairle, a bricklayer, who lives with his wife on the sixth floor of the Annex, opposite the Barrow flat.

The police yesterday seized four letters in the Barrow apartment and from their letter box. One letter was also found in an ash barrel in the rear. Janitor Dahl said the letters received there had been addressed variously as "Mrs. George Barrow," "Mrs. Barrow," and "Mrs. Addie Beauregard."

The letter found in the ash barrel was from Mrs. Barrow's mother, and was dated at Goshen, May 6. It read in part as follows:

My Dear Addie: I am in awful trouble. [Here are described family troubles.] When you come up to Goshen bring that with you. If your father ever gets hold of George there will be trouble on account of George marrying you under an assumed name. When you come out be sure to bring that. The table clothes and napkins you spoke of I have ready. Father's gone lame and I am compelled to do all the work, and pitch hay out of the hay stack. MAMA.

The sentence "* * * bring that with you" is supposed by the police to have reference to the baby.

At 223 West Sixteenth Street, where Mrs. McAvoy was reported to have kept boarders and among them Belle Anderson, it was said that Mrs. McAvoy had moved away two weeks ago.

THREE WARRANTS ISSUED.

Capt. McClusky Takes Measures to Gain Possession of the Prisoners.

That she was not arrested before, Capt. McClusky affirms, is in a large measure due to the action of the Rockland County authorities in refusing to surrender the prisoners held in New City Jail under the names of James Arthur Wilson and Jennie Wilson, thereby seriously hampering the work of the New York Detective Bureau.

Arguments upon Capt. McClusky's demand for the surrender of the prisoners will be heard by Justice Isaac J. Herat Garnerville on Monday.

The woman prisoner was positively identified yesterday by Mrs. Cosgriff of 237 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, as the blonde woman who, describing herself as Mrs. George W. Davis, hired a room at her house the day before the abduction and spent the night of May 21 there with Carrie Jones and the baby. It has also been established that the Wilsons, or McNallys, as they have also described themselves, lived under the names of Mark and Addie Beauregard at the Mills Hotel Annex, in Varick Place, with a Miss Belle Anderson, who was Carrie Jones.

The real name of the man is George Beauregard Barrow. He is a native of Little Rock, Ark., and he belongs to a prominent family there, his father having been a Judge and President of a bank. It appears that he was compelled to leave his native town. He married his wife and fellow-prisoner in Jersey City in 1895, and since that time has been working in New York in various capacities, having among other things engaged in newspaper work.

The motive of the abduction yet remains a mystery. Capt. McClusky still declines to say what the police theory is, or whether they have secured information that others besides the two prisoners and the nurse girl were concerned in the plot.

WARRANTS FOR THE "THREE."

Warrants for the arrest of James and Jennie Wilson and Carrie Jones on the charge of abduction were issued by Magistrate Meade, in Yorkville Court, yesterday morning, upon an affidavit made by Arthur W. Clarke, who went to the court accompanied by Detective Sergeant Morris. Mr. Clarke and the detective had a long interview with Magistrate Meade in the latter's private room. At the conclusion of the interview, Detective Morris, armed with the warrants and a copy of the affidavit, started at once for New City.

The affidavit, which was drawn by Clerk Cocheron of the court, was as follows:

Arthur W. Clarke of 159 East Sixty-fifth Street, aged forty-two years, occupation salesman, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 21st day of May, 1899, at the City of New York, in the County of New York, James Wilson, Jennie Wilson, and Carrie Jones, all acting in concert with each other, did feloniously lead, take away, and detain a certain female child named Marion Clarke, who is the daughter of this deponent, and who is actually and apparently under the age of sixteen years, to wit, of the age of twenty months, with the intent to keep or conceal her from her parents or to extort or obtain money or reward for the return of the child, which is violation of Section 211 of the Penal Code of the State of New York, subdivision 2.

Deponent further says that the defendant, Carrie Jones, was employed by deponent as a nurse and had charge of the said Marion, and about the hour of 10:45 o'clock A. M. said date, she, the said Carrie Jones, took the said Marion from deponent's house at the above address in a baby's carriage for a ride in Central Park, and after leaving the deponent's house with the said Marion, deponent did not see the said Carrie Jones again, and did not see the said Marion again until June 1, 1899, when deponent saw her in the care and custody of the defendant, Jennie Wilson, in Garnersville, Rockland County, N. Y.

Deponent further says at about the hour of 12 o'clock noon May 21, 1899, deponent found his baby carriage in which the said Carrie Jones had taken the said Marion out riding in Central Park empty, and deponent's wife thereafter received a letter signed "Three" saying "Do not look for your nurse and baby, they are safe in our possession, where they will remain for the present. If the matter is kept out of the hands of the police you will get your baby back safe and sound. If, instead, you make a big time about it and publish it all over we will see to it that you never will see her alive again."

Wherefore, deponent charges, the said James Wilson, Jennie Wilson, and Carrie Jones were acting in concert with each other, and feloniously kidnapping the aforesaid Marion Clarke, and prays that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

ARTHUR W. CLARKE.

While Detective Sergeant Morris was procuring the warrants, Detectives Reidy and Armstrong were sent to 231 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, the home of Mrs. Cosgriff, where Carrie Jones and the blonde woman who described herself as Mrs. George W. Davis went after the abduction. They were instructed to bring Mrs. Cosgriff to Police Headquarters. She arrived at Capt. McClusky's office with her baby. The child was placed in the care of Matron Travers, and the mother was sent with the two detectives to New City to see whether she could identify Mrs. Wilson as one of the women who brought Marion Clarke to her house.

THE SHERIFF OBJECTS.

On their arrival at New City Sheriff Blauvelt informed them that Mrs. Cosgriff would not be allowed to see the prisoner. He also refused to deliver the prisoners on the warrants secured by Detective Sergeant Morris. He said that he was acting under instructions from District Attorney Wyre of Rockland County, with whom he had been in consultation at Nyack, and also from Assemblyman Irving Brown, counsel for the prisoner.

The detectives thereupon telephoned to Capt. McClusky for instructions, and the Chief of the Detective Bureau at once left for Nyack, where he had an interview with District Attorney Wyre. The latter informed him that it had been decided to hold the prisoners for trial in that county, under the provision of the code which says that a kidnapper may be arrested, tried, and convicted in a county where the crime of kidnapping is committed or in any county where the kidnapper is caught with the child or in any county where the kidnapped may live.

Capt. McClusky conceded that the Rockland County authorities had the right to hold the prisoners, but urged that they should be turned over to him in order to facilitate his task in unraveling the mystery in which the case is still involved and the arrest of Carrie Jones. His arguments, however, were in vain, and he then went to New City, Sheriff Blauvelt having consented to allow Mrs. Cosgriff to see the woman prisoner.

IDENTIFIED BY MRS. COSGRIFF.

Mrs. Cosgriff immediately identified her as the woman who, under the name of Mrs. George W. Davis, had hired a room from her, in which she stopped for a while with Carrie Jones and the Clarke baby.

Capt. McClusky then made a formal demand upon Sheriff Blauvelt at the Rockland Court House, at New City, for the surrender of both prisoners. It was formally refused. Arguments upon the demand will be heard by Justice Isaac J. Herbert in his office at Garnerville on Monday at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Subpoenas will be issued for Arthur Clarke, father of the abducted child, and other witnesses.

On his return to New York Capt. McClusky was in a very indignant frame of mind.

CAPT. McCLUSKY'S STATEMENT.

"The trip was entirely unsuccessful and disappointing," said he. "The authorities up there refused to turn the prisoners over to us, nor could we obtain any information from them. They have seriously handicapped us, and I cannot for the life of me understand such action on the part of public officials.

"At Nyack I saw the District Attorney and explained the case to him thoroughly. I pointed out that the crime of which the prisoners are accused was committed in New York City, that the principal witnesses are here, and that it was of the highest importance in the interest of justice that we should have the persons already arrested on hand where we could get from them certain information required. The District Attorney replied that the local authorities having taken up the case proposed to go on with it as the Code gave them the power to do.

"Of course the Code does give them that right, but it is stretching it a little too far in the present case, I think.

"I told them that I had brought Mrs. Cosgriff to identify the woman prisoner and made a demand upon Sheriff Plauvel: that she be allowed to see her. After consulting with his counsel, Mr. Mullen, he consented and we went on to New City, where Mrs. Cosgriff recognized the woman at once as the Mrs. Davis who had hired her room. The prisoner's attorney, Assemblyman Brown, had cautioned her not to speak. She told me that she would like to make a statement to me, but would first have to ask Mr. Brown, so I knew that there was no getting anything out of her.

Continued on Page 2

SENSATIONAL SCENE AT MAZET SESSION

Mr. Henderson, Ordered to Leave Room, Refused.

FOUGHT SERGEANT AT ARMS

Obeyed Capt. Price, Then Served Papers in a Damage Suit.

SET-BACK FOR MOSS

Wanted Tenderloin Commander to Specify Charges and Was Accused of Trying to Get Information for His Own Use—Mr. Feitner's Examination.

The most sensational scene that has yet happened during the sessions of the Mazet Investigating Committee took place shortly after the session was convened yesterday morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, when Henry Clay Henderson, the attorney representing the interests of Police Captain

and by Mr. Moss that the committee had no power to do anything other than to have any person precipitating such a scene in the sessions of the committee arrested for disorderly conduct.

CAPT. PRICE ON THE STAND.

When Capt. Price was sworn, Mr. Moss said—Capt. Price, you have been asked to come here this morning for one purpose. I understood from your counsel and yourself that this is pay day, and we don't propose to keep you but for one purpose. The Witness—Will you speak a little louder, please?

Q.—Certainly; don't you hear? A.—I am a little hard of hearing, Mr. Moss.

Q.—I ask you to specify the charge made by you against me on the stand, to the effect, as I understood it, that I had induced a witness to testify falsely before a Grand Jury.

Mr. Henderson—Now, Mr. Chairman—

The Witness—May my counsel say something now, Mr. Moss?

Mr. Henderson—Before that question is answered, I want to say it became my duty as counsel for Capt. Price to advise him, in view of the fact that he has not been permitted to examine witnesses, in view of the policy of the committee, the committee has no power to compel him to testify upon the subject, and in view of the fact that the witnesses to be called must be called and examined by Mr. Moss, he must not attempt in this place to specify any more definitely than he has the charges made against Mr. Moss. I regret as much as anybody could that in the examination here a few days ago the outburst upon the stand took place. I am speaking now personally. I believe it could have been avoided if the ordinary method of procedure had been adopted. You recall that I requested permission of the Chairman to examine Capt. Price upon the Buttner allegations.

The Chairman—Pardon me one moment.

Mr. Moss—Counsel should not reflect on the committee.

Mr. Henderson—I do not desire to reflect on the committee. I don't presume that what Mr. Mazet did—

MR. HENDERSON NOT RECOGNIZED.

The Chairman—Pardon me one moment. This committee does not recognize that any witness on the stand is entitled to be represented by counsel, and we do not recognize you as being authorized by the committee to represent Capt. Price here, or any other counsel to represent any other witness. As a matter of courtesy to you, however, we will permit you to make the statement, but we want you to understand that in permitting you to make that statement we do not recognize you as being entitled to appear as counsel.

Mr. Henderson—I have no comment to make on the decision of the Chairman.

The Chairman—The decision of the committee.

Mr. Henderson—The decision of the committee. But I want to say that I believe that the committee would be courteous enough, if Capt. Price was to go into that question, to permit me to propound such questions as I think would bring out the Buttner matter, as I instructed the Captain. But instead of doing that the Chairman asked the Captain to contradict it, and so the outburst came out, and so I, acting for Capt. Price, find that the committee was responsible for the result. I have advised Capt. Price that this is not the time or place or the court to pass upon that matter, and directed him to decline to answer any questions on that subject.

Mr. Hoffman—I understand you to say that if you are permitted to represent Capt. Price, and to call such other witnesses as Capt. Price may be advised, that you are willing to substantiate the charges which he has made.

Mr. Henderson—I believe that Capt. Price can substantiate what he says. I do not believe that it is within the scope of this inquiry to go into that matter. I do not think the scope of the committee is broad enough by any possible construction to compel the attendance of witnesses here and to force them to testify on that subject. In other words, the question of the culpability of Mr. Moss was never referred to this committee, and I believe that no immunity can be given to any witness who appears before this committee.

THE WITNESS ADMONISHED.

The Chairman—Now, Mr. Henderson, you will have to stop.

Mr. Moss—What is your answer?

The Witness—I will read my answer. [Taking a paper from his pocket.]

The Chairman—Can't you answer the question without reading from the paper? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Moss—I object to his reading from a document. I ask for a specification of the charge which he has made against me. The Witness—I am willing to answer this question.

Mr. Moss—Answer the question.

The Chairman—You must conduct yourself in a respectful and orderly manner on the witness stand. The Witness—I will do it, Sir.

Q.—You are here as an officer of the court, presumably willing to uphold the law and the dignity of the court? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been on the force? A.—Twenty-five years.

Q.—And you are a man that is sworn to preserve law and order and who is presumed to set a good example? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In performing your sworn duty you must conduct yourself in a respectful and orderly manner and answer questions as they are put to you, in a respectful and proper way, and not in an improper and impertinent manner? A.—I will not.

Mr. Moss—You need not read from any paper, but answer the question? A.—I cannot answer the question without reading from this paper.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because I have drawn up the answer to the question you asked me.

Q.—Is that in your own handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From your own dictation? A.—Partly.

Q.—Under the circumstances, you may read it. A.—[Reading]—I have no desire to withdraw or modify any statements which I have made concerning Mr. Moss—

MR. HENDERSON COMBATIVE.

Q.—Now, wait a moment. A.—I ain't through with this answer yet.

Q.—That is not an answer to my question? A.—Wait until it is finished, and it will be.

Q.—No, you cannot answer questions in that way. We are not here to listen to you read an essay or anything of that kind. The question asked of you is to specify your accusations made from the witness stand that I induced a witness to testify falsely before the Grand Jury. In the first place, I ask you who was the witness?

Mr. Henderson—I direct Capt. Price to refuse to answer the question. The Witness—By advice of counsel I refuse to answer.

Q.—No. I see that that is not an answer to the question. I could see from what you have read that what you have written upon that paper is not an answer to the question. Do you decline to state who the person was? A.—I desire to answer your question as asked.

Mr. Henderson—I advise the witness not to answer the question, under advice of counsel.

The Chairman—You will have to leave the room, Mr. Henderson, unless—

Mr. Henderson—With all respect to this committee, I will not leave the room while my client is upon the witness stand and while I live. That might just as well be understood now as at any time.

Mr. Moss—I submit, Mr. Chairman, that that is absolute defiance.

The Chairman—Mr. Sergeant at Arms, you will remove this man from the room.

Mr. Hoffman—I desire to state that I am not in accord with that ruling, and I protest that this committee has no right to order an attorney who is here in a representative capacity from this room. The Legislature has no such power, and it was never contemplated by this resolution, and I protest against such outrageous proceedings.

WITNESSES AND COUNSEL.

Mr. Clarke—Mr. Chairman, this is not a novel proposition, under the law of the State of New York. I take it that my brother Henderson, who is thoroughly familiar with the decisions and statutes, knows as well as I do that this question has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals of this State, and that it has there been adjudicated in the most formal manner in the matter of the People ex rel. McDonald vs. Keeler, in 99 New York. Under the investigation of 1894, when the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York was being investigated, the precise question as to the rights of a witness to be represented by counsel and to refuse to answer questions by advice of counsel came before the Court of Appeals. Under precisely similar circumstances a witness was upon the stand, and counsel had been recognized by courtesy for the same purpose, and in the course of the examination the witness declined to answer upon the advice of counsel, and the counsel advised him not to answer. He was thereupon brought before the bar of the House, was ordered to be arrested and committed to the common jail, and he sued out a writ of habeas corpus.

The main question before the Court of Appeals upon the ultimate appeal was as to the right of the witness to be represented by counsel and the authority of counsel to advise him, under the advice of counsel, to refuse to answer questions; and the Court of Appeals, one of the ablest benches that this court has ever known, in a unanimous opinion, pronounced by Judge Rapallo, concurred in by Judge Earl, concurred in by Judge Andrews, concurred in by Judge Danforth, concurred in by all of that able bench, held that a witness being examined in a legislative proceeding had no right, Constitutional or legal, to be represented by counsel, and could not refuse to answer. When he had refused to answer, the counsel having been kept quiet under the orders of the committee, that that made a contempt of court, and that he was properly incarcerated in the common jail.

And if counsel, after the courteous way in which he has been permitted to make the statement which he has made, proceeds, against the direction of the committee, to instruct a witness under such circumstances, he commits, in my judgment, one of those contempts in the face of the committee for which he can be compelled to obey the direction of the committee, if he remains in the courtroom, and if he declines, can be thrown from it, if necessary.

HENDERSON ORDERED TO HIS SEAT.

Mr. Henderson—Mr. Chairman, am I permitted to say anything in reply to what Mr. Clarke has said?

The Chairman—No, Sir; you are not. You will resume your seat.

Mr. Hoffman—In the case which Mr. Clarke has referred to, counsel was permitted by the committee to appear for a witness, and had that courtesy extended to him. In this case no such courtesy has been extended. This witness, as any other witness, has a right to come into this chamber here in the sessions of this committee, and be represented by an attorney, and if the counsel believe that the witness for whom the attorney appears is interrogated concerning matters over which this committee has no control, and an answer to which might tend to affect the witness's interests, I submit that the McDonald case does not hold, that counsel should not be permitted to advise his client to refuse to answer.

Mr. Henderson—I wish to suggest to Mr. Hoffman that the Sergeant at Arms has no power whatever, under the statute, nor has this committee any power—

The Chairman—That remains for the committee to decide. Mr. Henderson—No; it remains for the court to decide, not the committee.

The Chairman—You will take your seat. Mr. Henderson—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—And keep your seat if you want to remain in this room. If you do not keep your seat, you will have to leave this courtroom. Mr. Henderson—We will determine that question when we come to it.

The Chairman—We will come to it very soon. Mr. Henderson—You cannot come to it too soon.

Mr. Clarke—May I suggest to my friend, Mr. Hoffman, that he has not read the case referred to so recently as I have. The language of the Court of Appeals is emphatic, broad, not upon any precise question then presented, but upon the general proposition examined and all the rights under the Constitution and laws for the representation of people under trial, in any forum, to be represented by counsel; considering the whole question of the right of representation, and conclude that, "In our opinion, there is no Constitutional or legal right to be represented by counsel by a witness in a legislative proceeding."

The Chairman—The committee will assume the responsibility, and anything expressed by Mr. Hoffman will not deviate us from that conclusion in the matter.

Mr. Hoffman—I understand the law and the decision, I believe.

CAPT. PRICE FIRM.

Mr. Moss (to the witness)—Now, I ask for an answer to the question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You needn't read any paper. I ask you to specify the name of the man? A.—I can't answer that question without consulting the notes that I have here.

Q.—What is the name of the man? A.—I can't answer that question without consulting the notes I have here.

Q.—Consult the notes, and give me the name of the man who was suborned to perjure? A.—By advice of counsel at this time, I decline to do it unless permitted to read my answer.

Q.—You are not permitted to read the paper. You can refer to it for the purpose of refreshing your memory, and after referring to it you can state the name of the person suborned to commit perjury? A.—I have no desire to withdraw—

Q.—No; answer the question.

The Chairman—Do you know the name of the man? The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is it? A.—I read—

Q.—Never mind—what is it? A.—By advice of counsel, I refuse to give his name.

Q.—You made that accusation, after having had the advice of counsel for nearly a month, didn't you? A.—No.

Q.—You had consulted with your counsel, and he has been in attendance before this committee for a long time, has he not? A.—He was an attendant here, I believe, on several days.

Q.—And he was in attendance when you gave the testimony, was he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you give that testimony after having talked it over with your counsel, Mr. Henderson? A.—No; I don't believe I was advised by Mr. Henderson on the subject.

Q.—Do you not think, Mr. Witness, when you take the responsibility of making a matter of that kind public, if you believe it to be true—wait—that you should in fairness and in common justice and in fair play, when you are asked to specify, give the name of the person you charge? A.—I have assumed that responsibility, Mr. Moss, and assume it now, and reiterate that.

WANTS TO REFER TO RECORDS.

Q.—You have assumed the responsibility, but refuse to give the name of the person? A.—I will give it when permitted by any man in my plain way to do it.

Q.—I ask his name. Never mind any paper. You have said his name is not on the paper? A.—I will answer that question in my own way.

Q.—In what month and year did it happen? A.—I will have to refer to my records for that.

Q.—What year was it in? A.—I can't say without referring to the records. I have got it all.

Q.—What proceeding was it in? A.—You know as well as I do.

Q.—I am asking you the question? A.—I would have to refer to the record.

Q.—Who was the person charged? A.—I would have to refer to the record.

Q.—You know the person charged? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was it? A.—I decline by advice of counsel to answer at this time.

Q.—Was it you that was charged? (The witness laughed) No, no, don't laugh; it is no laughing matter. Answer the question. A.—I decline, by advice of counsel, to answer any question pertaining to this matter unless permitted to do so fully.

Q.—You will not say whether you were the defendant in question before the Grand Jury? A.—My name is not Frank Moss.

Mr. Moss—I ask to have that stricken from the record and the witness admonished. Q.—Were you under examination before the Grand Jury? Answer my question.

ACTING UNDER COUNSEL'S ADVICE

The Chairman—Capt. Price? The Witness—I don't want to be insulted.

Q.—You are not being insulted. A.—I don't want to be abused by this man.

Q.—He is not abusing you. A.—I am acting under advice of counsel.

Q.—He is not abusing you at all. A.—I decline, under advice of counsel, to answer any question unless permitted to do so from the paper I have here for that purpose.

Mr. Moss—You decline to answer whether you were the defendant in this case? A.—You have received my answer, Mr. Moss.

Q.—Was that a case involving a district in the precinct—the Twentieth Precinct—which you commanded? A.—I have answered your question.

Q.—You decline to answer? A.—No, I don't decline to answer; but I decline to answer the way you want me to.

Q.—Answer that question.

The Chairman—You are directed to answer the question. The Witness—Am I permitted to refer to my notes?

Mr. Moss—You can refer to your records and notes, but you must not read from that paper. A.—I must read from it, because them is my thoughts.

Q.—If you can find the facts in that paper, whether it was a matter concerning your administration of the Twentieth Precinct, if you don't know that yourself, you may refresh you recollection, and you can look at that. A.—You are mistaken about the precinct, Mr. Moss.

Q.—What precinct was it? A.—That isn't the Twentieth.

Q.—What precinct is it? A.—It is now the Nineteenth.

Q.—What precinct was it then? A.—When?

Q.—At the time you speak of? A.—The Twenty-ninth.

Q.—The Twenty-ninth; are you speaking of the Tenderloin precinct? A.—No; I am speaking of that section of the city between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Streets, Fourth and Second Avenues, now the Nineteenth Precinct.

AS TO SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Q.—Now, then, did the case arise in connection with territory in your precinct? A.—I believe it did.

Q.—And in what street? A.—I will have to look at my record to answer that.

Q.—Have you nothing to refresh your recollection? A.—Yes; I have a whole bag full of things here.

Q.—Look at anything now that refreshes your recollection and tell us what district was under investigation by the Grand Jury when you say that subornation of perjury was? A.—In which case do you mean?

Q.—I am speaking of the case in which you coolly made the accusation that I had induced a witness to testify falsely before a Grand Jury. A.—That refers to the Twentieth Precinct.

Q.—That refers to the Twentieth Precinct? A.—Yes. Do you refer to the—

The Chairman—You have answered the question.

Mr. Moss—Just answer the question.

The Chairman—Strike out the balance of that answer. Just answer Mr. Moss's question.

The Witness—By advice of counsel I decline to, Mr. Mazet.

Q.—Then do not argue it. A.—No.

Mr. Moss—You were Captain of the Twentieth Precinct, were you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that precinct included West Twenty-eighth Street? A.—From Seventh Avenue.

Q.—From Seventh Avenue west? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that street included the well-known flats called Soubrette Row? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever hear of Soubrette Row? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is Soubrette Row? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You have heard of it? A.—I have heard of that name.

Q.—It was in your precinct? A.—No; not that I am aware of.

Q.—Was it in Thirty-ninth Street? A.—There was flats in Thirty-ninth Street which got that title from some people of your profession—some of your aides—men in your employ.

Q.—It was generally referred to in the newspapers as Soubrette Row? A.—I don't know what is referred to in the newspapers. I don't place any dependence on the newspapers.

Q.—It was referred to in the newspapers as Soubrette Row? A.—I don't know.

MOFFITT NOT HIS FRIEND.

Q.—Were there not flat houses let out in furnished apartments to women in that street? A.—By Ellis; yes.

Q.—And by Moffitt? A.—It was so asserted.

Q.—And Moffitt was a friend of yours? A.—No, Sir; he was railroaded.

Q.—Who railroaded him? A.—He was not a friend of mine, but he was railroaded.

Q.—You never prosecuted him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who railroaded him? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Was not Moffitt one of the persons under accusation before that Grand Jury of which you speak? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was not Moffitt indicted by that Grand Jury? A.—No.

Q.—Was not Cohen the owner of some of those flat houses indicted by that Grand Jury? A.—I don't know that. I know there was one Innocent man, named Thomas Blessing, who was indicted by that Grand Jury, and who was indicted as the result of a plot.

Q.—And Blessing was a friend of yours? A.—No.

Q.—You stood up for him? A.—I will stand up for any innocent man who is persecuted and railroaded.

Q.—On account of complaints made in your precinct the Grand Jury was investigating charges that involved Moffitt, Cohen, Blessing, and yourself? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not go before that Grand Jury as a witness yourself? A.—I did.

Q.—You did? A.—Yes, and destroyed your ability as an officer and as a witness there.

Q.—Exactly. There were complaints— A.—You know that Grand Jury took a vote.

Q.—I am not asking you anything.

The Chairman—Mr. Price, you will answer the questions, and nothing else.

PROTEST OF RESIDENTS.

Mr. Moss—Are you aware that a large number of residents of that street—Thirty-ninth Street—went to the police court and protested against your failure to suppress disorderly resorts in that street—do you know that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do? A.—I was called before that Grand Jury as a witness.

Mr. Moss—You have answered the question.

The Chairman—Strike that last answer out as irresponsive.

Q.—You know now that a large number of residents of that street went before Police Magistrate Voorhis to protest against your neglected duty regarding those disorderly houses in your precinct? You have already said yes to that? A.—I don't know that a large number of them did.

Q.—Well, a number of them? A.—I know one individual calling himself D. J. Osgood went there.

Q.—And you met D. J. Osgood on the street a few months ago in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and stuck your chin into his face? A.—I don't know that. I don't admit that.

Q.—And you threatened the assault him, so that he had to run into the Fifth Avenue Hotel to save himself? A.—That is not true, and you know it is not true.

Mr. Moss—I move to strike that out. The Chairman—Strike it out.

Q.—Let me read you the names of the persons who signed that petition. A.—I object to your reading the list.

Q.—Joseph Frank and H. Allen, 218 West Thirty-ninth Street; Edward Beck, No. 222; E. Earley, No. 216; G. Lockhart, No. 214; G. V. Melville, No. 248; G. Sterling, No. 270; William A. Reid, No. 272; E. Kemble, No. 234; M. Robinson, No. 224, and D. J. Osgood, No. 270. A.—You have got the whole business in the last name.

NAMES WERE FORGERIES.

Q.—Strike that out, please. Do you remember those names? A.—I remember the name of D. J. Osgood.

Q.—Do you remember the names I have read? A.—I investigated them, but they were forgeries; they were got by trick and device.

Q.—Strike that out.

The Chairman—One moment. I have here a newspaper account of the proceedings before Judge Voornis, saying that of the petitioners seven were in the anteroom? Were you there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember that seven of them were in the anteroom? A.—No, I don't. There were some of them, and they refused to testify; they didn't want to be led into a trap by D. J. Osgood.

Q. (reading)—"I suggested that a conference of you be called, and that a co-operation between the police, yourself, and the court be formed, which will inquire into the condition of this block. We are all desirous of purging this part of the city of its evil denizens. Inspector McAvoy will have to depend largely for information against them on you, in order that he may proceed. In your petition you make no specific complaints. Tell me the numbers of the houses in which you have seen wrongdoing. We propose to go about it openly."

Then it is stated that one Charles Moffitt was stated to be the owner of Nos. 257, 261, 269, 253, 257 to 261, which were pointed out as houses of disorderly character; the Ashland House; 228 West —. I have lost the rest of that. Do you remember the Justice talking in that way? A.—Yes; the Justice found that we did not bunko him.

Mr. Moss—Strike that out. The Witness—He is here in town, and he will come forward if you want him.

APPEAL TO SUPT. BYRNES.

Mr. Moss—Strike that out. I will now read the following in this newspaper: "Capt. Price Scored Again. Uprising of Citizens of His Precinct. Complaints on File. Desire to Purify the Block. His Contemptuous Treatment of Inspector McAvoy." Do you remember those articles? A.—I do not. Newspapers are full of information, but they are not always reliable, Mr. Moss.

Q.—Here is the petition itself which these gentlemen signed. A.—I have got that petition.

Mr. Moss (reading)—"New York, Aug. 31, 1894.—Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Police, New York City: The undersigned property owners and persons interested in the block on Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, respectfully call your attention to the fact that a number of houses and flats located on that block are occupied by immoral people, and that some of the reputed owners, one of whom has been indicted, continue to allow their premises to be occupied for immoral purposes.

"Ladies living on the block scarcely dare to open their front doors after nightfall, and cannot sit on their stoops or in their front yard without being subjected to insults and being compelled to see repellent sights. In one house the front shades are never raised for fear the children will see sights on the street which will bear blighting marks in future years.

"Children of respectable parents cannot play on the street without coming in contact with hoodlums. Young people of character on the street are drawn into these dens of vice, and are seen leaving in the early hours of the morning. Property owners, on account of the conditions, are unable to rent to desirable tenants.

"The Captain of the precinct does not afford any relief, although we are satisfied that he knows fully the character of every house in the block. We therefore appeal to you, as the chief executive officer of the Police Department, and we beg you will correct the existing evils. The citizens of Thirty-ninth Street are in earnest, and will adopt such measures as are within their power if the Police Department fails longer to perform its duty.

NOT READ CORRECTLY.

Q.—Was that the petition? A.—Not that I am aware of. That was a statement made by your client, D. J. Osgood. That is only a newspaper article. It is not evidence in court.

Q.—Do you remember the petition? You heard it read in court? A.—I remember the effort made by Mr.—

Q.—Do you remember the petition? A.—I hold that petition.

Q.—Have I read it correctly. A.—No.

Q.—Produce the petition. A.—I will have to go up to the Headquarters to get it, or the station house.

Q.—You can produce the petition when you come again on the 6th of June? A.—I don't think I will be here then.

Q.—You will. You will be subpœnaed. A.—I will not, if my health won't warrant it.

The Chairman—Strike that from the record.

Mr. Clarke—Now, Captain, you are a sworn officer— The Witness—Mr. Clarke, I respect you, but I don't other people.

Mr. Moss—Now, then, Captain, after this gathering of citizens— A.—There was no gathering of citizens.

The Chairman—One moment. Don't discuss. Wait till he finishes the question.

Q.—After this appeal of citizens to the Police Justice, leading to a conference in the police court, do you know that these persons and others applied to the Society for the Prevention of Crime for relief? A.—I don't know anything about it other than this, that some of the Society for the Prevention of Crime that you speak about was living in one of the flathouses with a woman—his name was Bennett.

Mr. Moss—I ask that that be stricken out. The Witness—Let me come down to plain, cold truth, if you want it.

Mr. Moss—Now read the question, and let us get a respectful answer, and a direct answer.

The Chairman—Read the question.

Mr. Moss repeats question. A.—I know nothing about the society. There was no conference of citizens in a police court. There was an effort made by Mr. Moss's client, Mr. Osgood, to degrade certain people and property in the block. It was investigated by Judge Voorhis and found to be untrue.

DR. PARKHURST MENTIONED.

Q.—Now, Capt. Price, at the time that you went before the Grand Jury, as you have testified, and this matter was inquired into, did you see the other witnesses that were waiting to testify? A.—Which matter do you refer to?

Q.—The matter in which you have said that subornation of perjury occurred? A.—Yes, I saw the witnesses before the Grand Jury. You let Dr. Parkhurst into the Grand Jury room—

Mr. Moss—Strike that out.

The Chairman—Strike it out. The Witness—to commit perjury—not willful perjury, but to swear falsely—you did.

Mr. Moss—Stop.

Mr. Clarke—Captain, Captain, now.

Mr. Moss—Let us see if we have got the record right. He said I let Dr. Parkhurst into the Grand Jury room to commit perjury. The Witness—Not willful perjury.

The Chairman—Do you want that to stand?

Mr. Moss—Yes; let that stand.

Q.—Now, Dr. Parkhurst was a witness? A.—I don't know; you ought to know; I didn't see him.

The Chairman—Capt. Price, you answer that question. The Witness—I don't know.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Osgood there as a witness? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see several society detectives there as witnesses? A.—No; I did not.

Q.—Do you know that there went before the Grand Jury a number of the officers and detectives of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to complain of your neglect of duty regarding that district? A.—No. I know there was a job put up to indict me.

Q.—Oh, yes. A.—Wait a minute. I will answer your question. I applied to the Supreme Court for the records of the Grand Jury, and hold them to-day, and the proof indisputable of having me indicted for perjury.

Q.—What was the perjury? A.—I decline at this stage of the proceedings to produce that. I will in any court of record where you want to bring me.

MR. MOSS'S CHALLENGE.

Q.—Having reiterated your charge—your slander—in the name of justice, fair play, of you, as an officer of the Police Department, I demand that you state who the perjurer was, and how he was produced there?

A.—By advice of counsel I decline to answer at this stage, but will meet you in any court of record where you choose to bring me.

Q.—We are here, Sir— A.—This is not a court of record.

Q.—I remind you, witness—wait!—that you have chosen this forum to make that accusation, after having waited for five years. Now, in the forum of your own choice, make your charge good, Sir. A.—It is with you to bring me to any place where I can make this good on record.

Q.—I have you here now, and you are up to the line—cross it. A.—I am right here in front of you.

Q.—Cross the line and tell me? A.—No. I am ready here to meet you in any court of justice where you may bring me.

The Chairman—He states that under the advice of counsel, he declines to produce the proof.

Mr. Moss—That was after reiterating the statement, Mr. Chairman. The Witness—I decline to give you the proof.

Mr. Moss—Now, I will ask you if, as the result of the testimony given by the residents of that block, by Dr. Parkhurst, by other officers and agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, is it not a fact that several persons, occupants and owners of disorderly houses in that block, were indicted? A.—It is absolutely untrue, as the result of the petition.

Q.—I am not saying as the result of that petition; I am saying as a result of the testimony in that proceeding. A.—No.

MR. MAZET REFUSES ADVICE.

Q.—Was anybody indicted? A.—Dennett of Chicago was the unfortunate man.

Q.—Never mind Dennett of Chicago.

The Chairman—The stenographer will read that question and you can answer it. The Witness—I am ready to answer.

Q.—You needn't argue with me. I don't want to argue this matter with you. A.—I want to ask you a little advice.

Q.—You want to ask my advice? A.—Yes. You are Chairman of this committee.

Q.—Do you want advice? A.—Yes, you are a lawyer and I am not. I am here under protection, and I am here to a finish with Mr. Moss.

The Chairman—I decline to give you any advice under the circumstances.

Mr. Moss—I move that that be stricken out, that he is here to a finish with Mr. Moss. The Witness—That isn't on the record; that is only talk between us.

The Chairman—Strike out all of that last statement. We are not here for any fireworks. We are here for business. The Witness—I am not playing to the gallery.

Q.—Now, as to the testimony as to which you say part was perjured testimony, was Blessing indicted? A.—That is a—

Q.—Was he indicted? A.—Yes, and dismissed after investigation, and has a civil suit pending for $50,000 now, and you are the lawyer in that case.

Mr. Henderson—We are here examined by counsel who is defending that suit, and who is trying to get evidence against him.

The Chairman—I will take care of this proposition.

Mr. Moss (to the witness)—Now don't laugh at me. The Witness—I will laugh.

Mr. Henderson—I don't think you understand the proposition now, Mr. Chairman, or you could not hesitate for a moment.

The Chairman—I comprehend it; I understand it thoroughly.

MOSS COUNSEL IN LAWSUIT.

Mr. Henderson—Do you understand there is a lawsuit pending against these people, and that Mr. Moss is their counsel? The Witness—I understand it.

Mr. Henderson—Then I shall advise Capt. Price to decline to answer.

The Chairman—You have already advised him to decline to answer.

Mr. Moss—Mr. Chairman, I think it is necessary to be firm. You have already warned Mr. Henderson that if he addressed you again he would have to leave the room.

The Witness—I will leave the room if my counsel leaves the room.

Mr. Moss—If you think you are in a position to go, you may go.

The Chairman—Mr. Moss, this committee is of the opinion that unless this witness answers the question now he be removed from the room with his counsel at once. That is the ruling of the committee.

Mr. Hoffman—I desire it to be recorded that Mr. Boland and myself dissent; that this committee has no power to make any one leave the room; that it is contrary to the statutes of the State of New York, and that the question is an absolutely unfair question; that it is a question concerning this matter; that this witness who is being interrogated is being interrogated in a matter now pending in the courts in which the counsel for this committee is attorney for a party in the action.

Mr. Moss—Just one moment, Mr. Chairman; let the record be correct on this matter. I understand the proprieties of practice as well as any one does, and have strenuously and continually endeavored to subordinate my feelings and personal interest wherever they came in play. I have not asked a question concerning the Blessing matter and do not intend to ask a question concerning the Blessing matter which can in any way affect any action pending.

MR. MOSS EXPLAINS.

The Chairman—There is an action pending?

Mr. Moss—There is an action pending resulting, as Capt. Price has said, from the fact that the indictment against Blessing was dismissed by the District Attorney, and Blessing has sued Mr. Osgood for false imprisonment. That action is pending, and I say that will not be inquired into at all. I merely asked the fact whether Blessing was indicted and whether that was a part of the testimony.

The Chairman—I understand. It is a matter of record, anyway.

Mr. Moss—It is a matter of record.

The Chairman—Ask whether he has any knowledge.

Mr. Moss—We have finished that part. (To witness) Q.—Now, I ask you was not Jacob Horn, owner of 288 West Thirty-ninth Street, indicted at that time? A.—On my complaint that man was inuicted.

Q.—It was on your complaint, was it? A.—Yes, my complaint.

Q.—Then, Sir, when the officers and agents of the society took you and these people in before the Grand Jury, then you made a complaint against Mr. Horn, did you? A.—Nobody took me there. I went there in discharge of my duty.

Q.—You knew the matter was being inquired into at that time? A.—No, I never gave the society a thought.

Q.—It was a mere coincidence, was it, that you were there when Dr. Parkhurst and the other agents were there? A.—I wasn't there when Dr. Parkhurst was there.

Q.—Why, Capt. Price, I saw you there myself. A.—Well, you must have been hidden somewhere. I didn't see you.

Q.—Was Florence Burns indicted? A.—Florence Burns?

Q.—Was Edward Moffit indicted? A.—At that time?

Q.—Yes. A.—I think not.

Q.—You are not sure of those things, are you? A.—Moffitt was indicted after I left the precinct.

Q.—And were there not a dozen witnesses against those different persons? A.—I never heard of a dozen against them.

WITNESS BEFORE GRAND JURY.

Q.—You never heard of it? A.—No. I heard of two people against Blessing—Chicago May and Dennett. They lived in one of those flats and got evidence against this man.

Mr. Moss—I ask to have that stricken out as not responsive.

The Chairman—Strike it out. You have answered the question.

Mr. Moss—Mr. Dennett is not here to testify for himself, and it is not necessary to have his character brought into this matter. There is too much of that. (To witness) Q.—Now, against whom was the testimony directed that you say was perjury? A.—Against me.

Q.—Against you? A.—Yes.

Q.—By whom? A.—You.

Q.—Was I a witness? A.—By you.

Q.—Was I a witness? A.—You put up the job.

Q.—Was I a witness? A.—Yes; you were a witness.

Q.—Was I before the Grand Jury? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—The minutes will show that.

Q.—Are you sure of it? A.—I am so informed.

Q.—Are you sure of it? A.—I say I am so informed.

Q.—You have been testifying here on oath? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Wait a minute. You have been testifying here on oath, and it is as much perjury for a man to testify what he does not know as it is for him to testify falsely. You testified that I was a witness before the Grand Jury. Is that true? A.—I am so informed by the records of the Grand Jury.

Q.—Do you know it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was the person who gave the false testimony? A.—I decline at this stage of the proceedings to tell you that. I will tell it in a court of record if you will bring me there.

Q.—What was the false testimony? A.—I decline to answer that.

MR. HENDERSON DEFIANT.

Mr. Moss—Mr. Chairman, you have made a ruling relative to this witness, and I bow to it. Where is that subpœna, Mr. Laimbeer.

Mr. Laimbeer (producing a paper)—Here it is. Mr. Moss takes a paper from Mr. Laimbeer and hands it to the witness. The Witness—What is this?

Mr. Moss—I understand it is the ruling of the committee that if this witness refuses to answer a question again he and his counsel must leave the room.

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Moss—I bow to the ruling of the committee.

The Witness—If you want me to leave the court I will go.

The Chairman—You have been ordered to leave the room by the committee. Mr. Henderson, you are also directed to leave this courtroom.

Mr. Henderson—I respectfully decline. As a spectator in this courtroom, I decline to leave it.

The Chairman—Capt. Price is not on the witness stand. If you wish to remain as a spectator you may do so.

Mr. Henderson—But I ask permission to remain as counsel.

The Chairman—You may remain as a spectator only.

Mr. Henderson—I claim the right to remain in this courtroom.

Mr. Moss—If there is no misunderstanding, I ask the Chairman to vindicate his authority and his direction. The conduct of Mr. Henderson is not courteous as a spectator. He has been acting as counsel, and presumably his relation continues. If he says he is now here as a spectator, I withdraw my motion.

Mr. Henderson—I decline to make any agreement.

Mr. Moss—He declines to make any agreement.

Mr. Hoffman—He has been representing Capt. Price ever since this investigation proceeded.

The Chairman—Mr. Henderson has stated that as a spectator he will not leave. The committee has modified its ruling, that if he desires to remain as a spectator it will permit him to do so as long as he does not interrupt the proceedings.

Mr. Moss—That is satisfactory to me, if he accepts that statement.

SAY LAWYER DREW A KNIFE.

Mr. Henderson—I accept no statement. I am here as an American citizen, and propose to exercise that right.

Mr. Clarke—I object to any American citizen coming up to this committee and addressing it in that manner.

The Chairman—No man has the right to address the committee as Mr. Henderson has addressed it, and I direct the Sergeant at Arms to remove him from the room.

Mr. Henderson—I will not submit to it. I have a right to remain here. (The Sergeant at Arms then advanced toward Mr. Henderson, in response to the request of the Chairman to remove him.)

The Chairman—You put that knife away.

Mr. Henderson—I will not go away. I have an absolute right here, and I will stay here.

The Chairman—You have been directed to leave this room.

Mr. Fallows—I want it to appear on the record that Mr. Henderson took a knife out of his pocket. (At this time nearly every one in the courtroom was on his feet.)

The Chairman—Every man will be seated or leave the room at once. Every man in this room will be seated at once. I want to have it noted on the record that Mr. Henderson drew a knife here.

Mr. Henderson—I did not draw a knife.

The Chairman—I saw you draw a knife. Capt. Price, I ask you, as an officer of the law, to assist the Sergeant at Arms to assist this man from the room.

(Mr. Henderson then left the room, at the solicitation of Mr. Price.)

Mr. Fallows—I want the stenographer to note that Mr. Fallows saw Mr. Henderson draw a knife from his pocket.

The Chairman—Every man in this room will be seated or leave it at once.

Mr. Moss—Does anybody represent the President of the Police Board?

The Chairman—I want that man with glasses there to come forward. (A man with glasses then came forward and spoke with the Chairman for a moment or two.)

The Chairman—I want every man who is present and who saw Mr. Henderson draw a knife to note it on the record. Mr. Fallows, you were present and saw it?

Mr. Fallows—Yes, I saw it.

Mr. Clarke—Yes, I saw it.

MR. FEITNER'S TESTIMONY.

President Feitner of the Tax Department was on the stand all during the afternoon, and for a greater part of the morning, and Mr. Moss, by repeatedly questioning him on the same subject, sought to draw out from him his opinion as to the equalization of taxation in the various boroughs. Mr. Feitner submitted to the ordeal with great good humor, answering all questions put to him promptly, and supplying Mr. Moss with a great number of department records and reports showing the work done by the board and the deputies.

It was only when Mr. Moss made speeches instead of asking questions that Mr. Feitner protested. He said that he thought more than ever before that Mr. Moss was trying to attack the taxation imposed by his department, and Mr. Moss denied this by asking the President if he ever knew him (Moss) to appear before his board in the capacity of attorney for any one who wanted his taxes reduced. Mr. Feitner said he had no such knowledge.

Mr. Feitner objected also when Mr. Moss characterized the testimony given and placed upon it his own constructions. Mr. Feitner said such a course was manifestly unfair, and should not go on record, but in no instance did the Chairman order any of this matter stricken out.

Mr. Moss frequently interjected remarks about the "terrible judgment" of the deputies, these generally following Mr. Feitner's statements that property values had been fixed according to the deputies' best judgment. "You can see," said Mr. Moss once, "how great and wonderful and awful and terrible is the judgment of the deputies."

"I can see nothing of the kind," retorted Mr. Feitner, "and I think it manifestly unfair that you should be allowed to make such a statement."

Mr. Feitner said at the opening of his examination that he had received a letter from the Statistical Bureau in Washington, saying that the system of taxation in New York was the best in the country. He said the letter had been lost, but promised to get a copy from Washington for the committee.

TAX SYSTEM NEEDS REVISION.

"Then you don't think there is any necessity of this tax revision that is proposed to be done by the Tax Revision Commission?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I believe that the moneyed interests of this State will not permit a revision of the personal tax law. That comes from my experience."

"That is not the point. Do you think the tax system needs revision?"

"I believe it

HANNA MAN WINS IN OHIO

Judge George K. Nash Receives the Nomination for Governor.

THE ADMINISTRATION LAUDED

President's Modification of Civil Service Rules Commended by the Republicans of His State.

Governor—GEORGE K. NASH.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN A. CALDWELL.
Auditor of State—W. D. GUILBERT.
State Treasurer—ISAAC D. CAMERON.
Attorney General—JAMES M. SHEETS.
Supreme Court Judge—W. D. DAVIS.
Member of the Board of Public Works—FRANK HUFFMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 2.—The Republican State Convention nominated to-day Judge George K. Nash, the favorite of Senator Hanna for Governor, and ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell, the candidate of George B. Cox of Cincinnati, for Lieutenant Governor. What was generally called the Hanna-Cox combination controlled a large majority of the 813 delegates, but it did not exercise its power beyond the nominations of Nash and Caldwell. The conference at which Senator Hanna, Mr. Cox, and others reached a satisfactory understanding did not conclude until 9 A. M., an hour before the convention assembled. It was all over then with Mr. Daugherty and the other candidates for Governor.

Outside of the unusually animated contests for the nominations, the feature of the convention was its universal indorsement of President McKinley. When the plank in the platform commending the President for the "judicious modifications of the civil service rules recently promulgated" was read, there was an enthusiastic demonstration.

Owing to the conferences of leaders last night and this morning it was late before the convention resumed work to-day. It was 10:20 o'clock when Chairman Kerr began rapping for order.

The reports of the Committees on Rules and Order of Business and on Permanent Organization were adopted, and then Chairman Kerr called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action of this committee, seating the Cox delegates from Hamilton County, the Holcomb delegates from Cuyahoga, and the Nash delegates from Franklin, was approved without opposition.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted unanimously:

The Republican Party of Ohio reaffirms the principles declared by the St. Louis platform.

We earnestly indorse the great Administration of William McKinley. It is distinguished to a remarkable degree in the history of National Administrations. Under the last Democratic Administration, and as a result of the Democratic principles and policy, our industries were destroyed, capital and labor were unemployed, the poor suffered as never before in our history, agricultural products could not be sold because consumers could not earn money with which to buy, and every branch of trade felt the blighting influence of the Democratic tariff reform hard times; the Treasury of the United States was depleted, and the gold reserve disappeared. The Government borrowed money to pay current expenses, increasing the public debt in times of peace by hundreds of millions of dollars. The Democratic Party proposed to the people, as a remedy for all these Democratic ills, a depreciated and dishonest currency, which intensified every evil.

During all that period of depression and distress the Republican Party stood fast for the principles and policies under which American industries had been built up and had flourished beyond example—the principles and policies under which the people had prospered and the Nation had grown great for a generation; stood fast for a sound and honest currency, and in 1896 elected to the Presidency William McKinley, the best exponent of Republicanism and true American ideas and policies, the friend of every American industry, and the wise and patriotic defender and advocate of honest money. Under his splendid Republican administration public credit has been restored, the prosperity of the people has developed, our commerce has grown great, our trade, domestic and foreign, has increased to a degree never before known, and the people are looking with confidence for greater things to come.

The magnificent achievements of our army and navy in the war with Spain for the liberation of the down-trodden and oppressed people of Cuba from the domination of Castilian despotism, accomplished under the master guidance of a Republican Administration, are necessarily subjects for highest encomium by a convention of Ohio Republicans. To the same master guidance, controlled by the great principles that have shaped the high destiny of the Republican Party from Lincoln to McKinley, the people can safely commit the solution of the momentous problems of the future of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. Their wise solution will vastly increase our foreign trade, spread American civilization abroad, and add to the honor and power and glory of this great Nation.

We commend the President for the judicious modifications of the civil service rules recently promulgated.

For the National defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories, and shipyards, we demand the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of the Fifty-fifth Congress at its last session, so that American built, American owned, and American manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

We commend the action of the Seventy-third General Assembly of Ohio in passing the stringent law now on our statute books prohibiting the organization of trusts, and we denounce such unlawful combinations as inimical to the interests of the people. We congratulate the people of the State upon the fact that a Republican Legislature enacted this law and we demand its rigid enforcement. We pledge our party to such further legislation as experience may determine necessary to prevent the formation and operation of such iniquitous and dangerous combinations.

The counties were then called for the presentation of names for the nomination for Governor. The name of H. M. Daugherty was presented by James W. Holcomb, Chairman of the contesting Cuyahoga delegation that had just been seated. The name of Judge George K. Nash was presented by Henry C. Taylor of Franklin County, and that of Judge L. W. Hull was presented by Judge E. W. King of Sandusky. Other names presented were those of Lieut. Gov. A. W. Jones, Frank A. Durban, and Albert Douglas.

The first ballot for Governor resulted: Nash, 289; Daugherty, 211; Jones, 76; Nevins, 82; Douglas, 60; Durban, 46; Hull, 39; Orr, 17; necessary to a choice, 407.

On the second ballot the chances were so much in favor of Nash as to indicate his nomination. Mr. Cox practically settled the matter by casting the eighty-six votes of Hamilton County solid for him. Mr. Holcomb of Cleveland attempted to move to suspend the rules and make the nomination unanimous, but the ballot was proceeded with, resulting as follows: Nash, 446; Daugherty, 210; Nevins, 55; Douglas, 43; Durban, 31; Jones, 27.

The nomination of Judge Nash was made unanimous and Mr. Daugherty made a speech congratulating the convention upon its choice. Senators Foraker and Hanna and ex-Gov. Charles Foster escorted Judge Nash into the hall, and he accepted the nomination, promising to conduct an active campaign.

Ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot, his opponents being Capt. E. S. Wilson of Ironton and J. Park Alexander of Akron. W. D. Guilbert of Caldwell was renominated for Auditor of State without opposition. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Isaac D. Cameron of Lisbon for State Treasurer, James M. Sheets of Ottawa for Attorney General, W. D. Davis of Marion County for Supreme Court Judge, and Frank Huffman for member of the Board of Public Works.

The convention adjourned at 3:45 P. M.

George K. Nash.

George K. Nash, the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, was born in 1842, in Medina County, Ohio. He worked on a farm until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Oberlin College. He enlisted early in the civil war, and served through it as a private soldier. After the war he taught school for a year, and then began the study of law in the office of Judge Warden of Springfield. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1867. For one year he was editor of The Ohio State Journal.

In 1871 Mr. Nash entered political life, being elected Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County. To this office he was re-elected in 1872. He was a candidate for the Attorney Generalship in 1877, but was defeated. Afterward he again stood for this office, and was elected twice in succession. He was a popular official, and at the close of his second term he was nominated by the Republicans for Congress. Later he served as a Judge of the Standard for the Supreme Court. For years he has been closely associated politically with Senator Hanna. In four campaigns he acted as Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—After a period of complete rest, lasting since his return from Thomasville, Ga., about two months ago, Vice President Hobart left here to-night for Long Branch, where he expects to spend the Summer and Autumn. Accompanying the Vice President were Mrs. Hobart, Dr. Newton of Paterson, N. J., and P. J. McHenry.

B. Altman & Co.

COMMENCING THIS DAY, WILL CLOSE THEIR STORE ON SATURDAYS AT 12 O'CLOCK (NOON), DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

JOHN A. ZEREGA MISSING.

Elderly Resident of the Martinique Apartment House Is Reported Absent Early This Morning.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the West Thirtieth Street Station police were asked to send out a general alarm for John A. Zerega, seventy years old, a wealthy citizen, living in the apartment house The Martinique at 54 West Thirty-third Street. His son reported his disappearance.

Mr. Zerega said that his father had not been seen since early in the evening, when he went out for his accustomed walk. He had never before been absent in this way, and the family is much alarmed.

Capt. Price's men at once began a search of the Tenderloin for the missing man.

TRAIN ROBBED IN WYOMING.

Express Car on the Union Pacific Blown Open and Rifled.

OMAHA, June 2.—Just before daylight this morning, in the midst of drenching rain, Union Pacific Train 1, which left Omaha yesterday morning, was stopped by robbers just beyond Wilcox, Wyoming. The robbers blew up the express car with dynamite, severely wounding the engineer, and then escaped to the mountains. According to the officials of the express company, the robbers obtained only a very small return for their crime. A posse under command of the Sheriff of Carbon County is in pursuit and officers are confident of capturing the robbers.

Union Pacific officials received their first information of the affair from Engineer Jones of the train which was robbed. His message was as follows:

First section No. 1 held up a mile west of Wilcox. Express car blown open, mail car damaged. Safe blown open; contents gone. We were ordered to pull over bridge just west of Wilcox, and after we passed the bridge the explosion occurred. Can't tell how bad bridge was damaged. No one hurt except Jones; scalp wound and cut on hand. JONES, Engineer.

The robbers boarded the train at Wilcox at 2:09 A. M. As the bridge was reached one of them crawled into the cab, and at the point of a gun ordered Engineer Jones to pull across the bridge and stop. Meantime the rest of the gang were at work in the express car. Just as the engine pulled off the bridge there was a tremendous explosion that scattered pieces of the express car for a hundred feet in every direction. The end of the mail car was stove in, and several stringers knocked out of the bridge.

It only required a few minutes for the robbers to rifle the safe, which was blown open by the explosion. They took its contents, signaled their confederate on the engine, and before the passengers and train crew were aware of what had happened were off for the mountains.

It required two hours to clear away the wreckage so that the train could proceed to Medicine Bow, the next station, from which the report was sent. The Sheriff was notified at once, and with a posse started in pursuit of the robbers. It is not positively known just how many there were of them, but as only four were seen by the trainmen it is believed that number constitutes the party.

A later telegram says that the bent of the bridge was shattered, but has been repaired so as to permit of the passage of trains.

The passengers were badly scared, but the robbers made no effort to molest them.

The officials here state that the safe contained very little of value. Nothing is said in any of the dispatches regarding the express messenger, but it is thought that no harm has befallen him.

SAMUEL C. LE MAISTRE DEAD.

Succumbs to Heart Disease at the Wedding Reception of His Son.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Samuel C. Le Maistre, aged fifty-six years, of Asbury Park, died suddenly late last night at the wedding reception of his son, Charles H. Le Maistre, and Miss Florence H. Clothier.

The festivities were drawing to a close, and Mr. Le Maistre was bidding the bridal couple good-night, when he sank unconscious into his son's arms, dying in a few minutes. Death was due to heart disease, superinduced by excitement.

Mr. Le Maistre was a well-known resident of Asbury Park and had been in business at Cookman Avenue and Emory Street for many years.

TO MOVE BUDAPEST BUILDINGS.

Chicago Man Has a Contract for Transferring Nine Structures.

CHICAGO, June 2.—L. P. Friestedt of the L. P. Friestedt Company has brought to Chicago the distinction of introducing modern building removal methods in Europe. He has closed contracts for changing the location of nine structures in the City of Budapest, Hungary, which the reconstruction of the street system has made imperative.

The American system of building removal was unknown, but hints of its possibilities had reached the Government engineers, and under the direction of the President of the Ministry an investigation was begun which ended in American engineers being invited to bid on the moving of public and other structures.

PRICES OF STEEL ADVANCING.

Structural Material Up $5 a Ton Owing to the Rise in Pig Iron.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—Makers of steel structural material have a combination to control prices and all the mills are members. A meeting was held yesterday and the price of structural material was advanced $5 per ton. Angles and beams have been selling at $30 per ton in Pittsburg. The advance to $35 was held back as long as possible, as the structural material makers did not want to retard building operations. They were reluctant to raise the price, but high priced pig iron made it compulsory. Steel plates also were advanced $5 per ton in the early part of the week. Pig iron, Bessemer grade, is selling at $18 in Pittsburg, and small lots have commanded higher prices. It will undoubtedly be $20 before another week ends.

Foundry irons are scarce and advancing 25 cents a ton at a jump. Dealers say they do not have to make any effort to dispose of stocks. Pipe manufacturers have been holding stock at from 10 to 15 per cent. higher prices than the list discount calls for, and it is expected that an official advance will be ordered before the National Tube Company takes hold of the plants. It is said that $30 is being asked for steel billets. This could not be confirmed. A sale of 1,000 tons was made at $28 at the mill. Track supplies have been advanced 25 cents per hundred pounds and coil chain has had another advance of one-tenth of a cent a pound.

To Teach English Shipbuilders.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Herbert Mosher and J. Copelan, expert operatives from the South Chicago Shipyards, sailed for England today, to introduce in that country pneumatic riveting machines of American manufacture. The machines, which are designed especially for use in the construction of steel vessels, were introduced in the shipyards here about a year ago, causing a short-lived strike of the men who previously did the work by hand. A recent visit of representative shipbuilders from the Clyde, who inspected the workings of the pneumatic riveters, resulted in the mission just undertaken by the South Chicago workmen.

CARRIE JONES UNDER ARREST

Continued from Page 1.

If the woman has made a confession, as has been rumored, they did not tell us anything about it. In fact, we couldn't get information of any character from them.

SERIOUSLY HAMPERED.

"The action of the Rockland County authorities has handicapped us very seriously. It is inconceivable. If we were to act in that way in this city, very few out-of-town places would ever get the prisoners whose surrender they apply for. The real time to question prisoners you want to get information from is when they are under the shock of arrest, not when they have had time for reflection and are advised by lawyers to hold their tongues. I attribute our delay in getting hold of Carrie Jones to their action. The girl was in this city yesterday at the Miss Hotel Annex, in Varick Place.

"I saw the man Barrow up there. Of course he wouldn't talk. On his card he is described as being the representative of The Goshen News and Monroe Herald. I haven't any record of his having been arrested before in this city, but his record, I understand, is a pretty bad one. We found among his effects in this city paper similar to that on which one of the kidnappers' letters was written.

"We have full details of the movements of the Wilsons from the time the baby was taken from this city. On May 23 Addie Wilson, or McNally, in company with another woman whom she introduced as Miss Belle Anderson, and who me now know was Carrie Jones, called with the baby at the house of Mrs. Waldron, at Sloatsburg, and asked whether they could obtain board. They hired her horse and drove to St. John's, where they stopped at the house of Frank Opeman. They remained there four nights.

On May 25 Wilson appeared. He remained a short time, and then returned to New York, whence he said he had come. On the 27th Wilson reappeared in Sloatsburg. They hired Mrs. Waldron's horse again and went to St. John's, where they got board at the house of one Charles Youmans for the wife and baby. On Sunday last Mrs. Wilson hired Mr. Youman's horse and drove to Sloatsburg. She took the baby part of the way, leaving her on the road with Youmans's daughter.

"In a short time Mrs. Wilson returned, took the baby along with her, and returned to the house. On Wednesday Mrs. Wilson went to the Post Office in Sloatsburg, where she received two letters, after which she returned to her boarding place. The woman Belle Anderson had left the vicinity just at the time that Mrs. Wilson removed to the Youmans's house."

SURE IT WAS CARRIE.

Capt. McClusky said that there could be no doubt that the dark woman who was at Mrs. Cosgriff's house was Carrie Jones. The girl, he said, left a collar at Mrs. Clarke's house. It is stamped "Earl & Wilson, No. 12½," and is marked with the laundry number "920" and a triangle. One of the women left a collar of the same size and bearing similar marks in Mrs. Cosgriff's house. Detectives Price and Campbell were set to work to ascertain where the collars had been laundered, and found that the woman who keeps a laundry and who identified the marks. He would not give the woman's name or address.

It was announced in a morning paper yesterday that a man who drove up to the Clarke house late Thursday night had been arrested and held at the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station by order of Capt. McClusky. The latter denied that there was any truth in the statement.

Mrs. Cosgriff is the only person not an official who has been allowed to see the so-called Wilson woman. No one apart from her counsel is allowed to communicate either with her or her husband for any purpose whatever.

Assemblyman Brown, the woman's counsel, declined to talk about his plans last night. He, however, expressed his confidence that his client would be acquitted, and said as to the male prisoner that there was no evidence upon which he could be held.

District Attorney Wyre and Lawyer A. S. Tompkins, who has been assigned to assist him, gave as their reason for opposing the transfer of the trial from Rockland County to New York the fact that they have no proof that the prisoners committed the crime in New York, but they do know that they committed the crime in the county. They assert the woman had the kidnapped baby with her when arrested in this county. They say they have no proof that the prisoners were the guilty ones in the city.

It was learned last night that a large number of detectives are scouring the Ramapo Mountains in an effort to obtain a clue to the whereabouts of Carrie Jones, it being thought in Rockland County that she may be in hiding there.

MRS. WILSON'S LIFE IN GOSHEN.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 2.—Mrs. J. A. Wilson is a daughter of Irving McNally, deceased, a son of J. J. McNally by his first wife. She was adopted by the present Mrs. McNally. She is a compositor and has worked in her grandfather's printing office.

Four years ago she was married in Jersey City to a man who gave his name as J. A. Wilson, but whose real name is said to have been Barrow.

During Addie McNally's residence in Goshen her character was respected. The marriage of Barrow and Miss McNally was a blow to Mr. and Mrs. McNally, but the latter forgave her. She married the man when he was traveling under the assumed name of Wilson, it is said.

DID NOT SUPPORT ADDIE.

He proved to be a poor support for Addie, and she worked in her father's office after her parent had a stroke of paralysis about a year ago. She set type and wrote copy for The Goshen News. When questioned as to when they had seen Mrs. Wilson, or Barrow, Mrs. McNally said that she had been at Goshen about three weeks ago and had been expected up again this week.

When asked as to a letter which the young woman had sent her, Mrs. McNally said that she did not know where it was, and that there was nothing in it of any consequence except that she was coming up to see her this week.

The letter given below was received today. It was written in a man's clear business hand, and, as Mr. McNally said, did not look much as if Mrs. Barrow was much worried. The letter was dated Garnerville and was as follows:

"Dear Ma: I have been arrested in the kidnapping case. I have to stay here to-night. Will telegraph you to-morrow. It is a mistake. Don't worry. Arthur was with me, and I have a good lawyer. Of course it will all be explained at the trial. The child whom they have identified was left with me. I myself am innocent. Love. ADDIE."

Mrs. McNally was very much disturbed over her stepdaughter's position. She says that the girl has probably been led away by the man. She said that Addie was at their house about May 12. She was accompanied by a woman, who was introduced as Belle Anderson. The two women hired a horse and drove to Monroe, where they spent the night with the Fitzgeralds. Belle Anderson, Mrs. McNally says, answers the description published of the nurse girl, Carrie Jones, exactly. She is convinced, though she dislikes to believe it, that Belle Anderson was the nurse girl in question.

THE McNALLYS INCENSED.

The McNallys are particularly incensed against the man who married Addie. They say that his father, John C. Barrow, is a Judge at Little Rock, Ark., and that his brother, J. C. Barrow, Jr., is a member of the Arkansas Legislature. He had been in New York about six months when he met Addie, five years ago. When she brought him to Goshen, the guardians of the girl told him not to come in the house, but he did.

Mrs. McNally says that he said he intended to marry Addie if she would have him. They forbade Addie marrying him, and she promised that she would not. They were married, however, in Jersey City. On a later occasion Barrow told Mrs. McNally he could make Addie do anything he wanted to. He was ordered out of the house by Mrs. McNally.

Regarding the letter which Mrs. McNally wrote to Mrs. Barrow Thursday, she said: "Addie wrote me from Sloatsburg a few days ago that she had lost the mileage book and editorial pass on which she traveled. In the meantime the book had been found between the radiator and the side of the car and sent to us. I wrote her that the book had been sent to her New York address.

"Then she wrote me that the book had been found in the mail box of her flat without any envelope on it. I addressed the letter to her 'Mrs. George Barrow, care Beauregard.' I do not care to give the street address, for if Addie is implicated in this terrible affair I do not want to be in any way responsible for additional trouble."

Being asked what "care of Beauregard" meant, she said: "His real name is George Beauregard Barrow, and he went by that name and Wilson, and George and Arthur as first names. They lived down town on the west side, and the postal authorities will know the address. I expect that I will go to New City to see her, yet I hardly know how to go."

THE CAREER OF BARROW.

The identity of J. J. McNally, alias James Wilson, alias Mark Beauregard, who is held with the woman Jennie Wilson for complicity in the kidnapping case, was yesterday established beyond a doubt. His real name is George Beauregard Barrow, and latterly his residence has been at 13 Varick Place, an annex to Mills Hotel No. 1, this city, where, with his wife, "Jennie Wilson," he occupied three rooms on the sixth floor under the name Mark Beauregard. His father is Judge John C. Barrow of Little Rock, Ark., one of the most prominent residents there and President of the Bank of Commerce of Little Rock.

Barrow was given a good education, but he developed early a wild disposition. He first gained unenviable notoriety by seriously stabbing Clark Miller, son of a prominent Baptist minister of Little Rock, but on account of his family connections the matter was hushed up. About four years ago the clubhouse of the Little Rock Athletic Association was blown up by dynamite, and Barrow was arrested and charged with the crime. He was convicted, but on a new trial a reversal of the verdict was obtained. The motive alleged for the crime was because the application of Barrow for membership to the club had been rejected, twenty-one blackballs being cast against him. After his acquittal the sentiment continued so strong against him that finally he was forced to leave the town.

HIS APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY.

Exactly how long he has been in this city is not a matter of record. It was probably when he left Little Rock. Since his arrival in the city his occupations have been as many as they have been diverse. A student of law in his earlier days, he evidently found the legal profession either not to his liking or not sufficiently remunerative for one of his kind, for there is no record of him at any time while here having been employed in any law office. On the other hand, however, it has developed that within the short period of three years, in which time his movements in this city can certainly be traced back, he has been employed as Inspector of delivery routes for The Evening Post, as one of ex-Police Captain McCullagh election deputies, as timekeeper for a firm of contractors, as conductor on a Broadway cable car, where as "No. 900" he earned the title of the "handsomest conductor on the road," and, up to within a few days ago, as driver of an automobile for the Electrical Vehicle Company. In addition he claims to have been a reporter, and it may be that he was also employed as detective in a Broadway store.

His general reputation in all these places seems to have been the same—handsome, suave, smooth of tongue, well-educated, fairly steady in his habits, and of considerable assurance.

WANTED TO NOTIFY MRS. CLARKE.

As an evidence of the fact that he does possess considerable assurance, it is said that immediately after the discovery of the kidnapped child on Thursday he left West Haverstraw, came to this city, and deliberately went to the Clarke residence—evidently with the intention of telling Mrs. Clarke about the recovery of the child. Refused admittance there, he returned to West Haverstraw and coolly asked to be arrested with his wife.

Four years ago, in the Centenary Methodist Church, in Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, under the name of James Arthur Wilson, he married A. Margaret McNally, the woman now under arrest with him. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Dutcher, then pastor of the church.

Of the various occupations in which he has been employed since his arrival in this city the first that seems to afford definite and certain information about him is that of inspector of delivery routes for The Evening Post. This position he took about three years ago. He remained with the paper about six months, until December, 1896, when he was discharged, the position never having been assured as a permanent one. When he took the position he said that he was Mark Beauregard of New Orleans, and said that he had been employed in a Broadway auction house.

BARROW WITH THE POST.

J. Elcock, the Assistant Manager of the Post's circulating department, describes Barrow, or Beauregard, as "tall and slender, with dark hair and eyes, and about twenty-eight years old. He was good-looking and an easy talker."

"He left us," said Mr. Elcock, "to take a job as conductor on the Broadway cable road. One newspaper printed his picture in connection with a story, naming him 'the Beau Brummell of fare collectors.' Soon afterward I saw him and asked him how he was getting along. He said he was prospering, getting $12 a week, and had made enough money to get married and support a flat. Upon my expressing surprise as to how he could support a wife on his small salary, he replied that his wife was the daughter of the publisher of a paper up in Goshen, N. Y., and that she worked at her trade as a typesetter, helping him to support their establishment.

"I heard of him after that, as a promoter of some political club in the Ninth Ward, a minor Tammany organization controlled by James Boyle. I wouldn't swear he and this Wilson are one without seeing him, but if the two are not the same, it is a remarkable coincidence."

J. C. Cook, the manager of The Post's circulat on department, said that Barrows had served before his time, but he knew something about the man.

"From what I can learn he was not only an easy, but a 'big' talker," said Mr. Cook. "Toward the end of his term of employment with The Post he talked a great deal. Some of the boys here who remember him say that he talked a great deal about politics; expressed the hope that one day he would get into the Assembly, where 'he would get rich in the Winter by accepting bribes'; and later his turn for Congress would come. He was steady and reliable.

AS A BROADWAY CONDUCTOR.

Barrow's name is on the books of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at its Fiftieth Street office, and there he is well known and remembered by employes of the office and many conductors.

"Oh, yes, I remember him well," said one of the conductors to a reporter yesterday. "He was a good conductor. As I understand it, he wrote articles for the newspapers when he was with the road."

In January last, still retaining the name Beauregard, Barrow secured employment as a driver of automobiles for the Electric Vehicle Company, 1,080 Broadway, and there he has been employed ever since. At that time he wore a mustache, but about a month ago he shaved it off.

C. J. Brennan, Superintendent of Delivery of the company, said yesterday that Beauregard claimed to belong to the Southern family, and that the late Confederate General G. T. Beauregard was a relation. Mr. Brennan said that the man's habits were regular.

EARNED $14 A WEEK.

In answer to a question, Mr. Brennan said that Barrow had made about $14 a week, had dressed neatly, but not with extravagance, and that his reputation among his fellow-employes was that of being a saving man. Mr. Brennan said: "He came to us with a recommendation from Naughton & Co., contractors, who are changing the Third Avenue Railroad's roadbed, having been a timekeeper for them. He told us he was a lawyer by profession, and he could quote Shakespeare 'by the yard.'"

"His last work with us was on Tuesday, when he was excused on sick leave. The last I saw of him was on Thursday afternoon, when he came to the office about 5 o'clock and drew $6 that was due him and then engaged a cab. I thought it rather peculiar that he should spend his money for a cab, and made a remark to him to that effect. He laughed it off, saying: 'Oh, that's all right. In a few days you will know more about this thing.'

"Then he rode off in the cab. As to what happened after that, the driver of the cab, R. Meade, will tell you."

R. Meade, to whom the reporter was referred, told a brief but interesting story.

"It was just exactly 5:10 o'clock when we started out," he said. "I remember the time perfectly. Beauregard, as we knew him, seemed a bit nervous. He told me to take him to 159 East Sixty-fifth Street, as he had some business to attend to, and of course I did as I was told. When we reached there he got out, went up the steps, and was about to pull the bell, when he was stopped by some man, who I afterward learned was Detective Sergeant Calhoun, who asked him what he wanted. I didn't hear Beauregard's answer, but at any rate it must not have been satisfactory, for the detective would not let him in, and after a short conversation Beauregard came down the stairs very much flushed and excited.

"'Take me back to the stables, old man,' he said.

"I started to do as he told me, but when we came to Fifth Avenue he changed his mind and called out to me: 'I guess we had better go to the West Shore Depot. Drive me there.' Accordingly I did so, leaving him at the West Shore ferry, at Forty-second Street, at 5:40 o'clock. After that I went back to the stables."

HE WAS A COOL CUSTOMER.

Detective Calhoun, in speaking of this experience with Barrow, referred to by Driver Mead, said yesterday: "To think of my having talked with this man right in front of Clarke's house, and then letting him go. He drove up in an automobile, and as coolly as you please, asked to see Mr. or Mrs. Clarke. I asked him if he was acquainted with Mr. Clarke, and he said that he had called to see him on business. When told that Mr. Clarke was not in, the young man asked me who I was, and I showed him my shield. He then remarked that he was in the employ of the Automobile Company, and had called to give Mr. and Mrs. Clarke some information. He then drove away."

Definite information about Barrow is not easily secured. It appears, however, that between the time of his service as conductor and automobile driver he served as Deputy Superintendent of Elections. Superintendent McCullagh has a faint recollection of the man applying for a position as Deputy. A record on the books, found by Chief Deputy Van Dusen, showed that on Nov. 5, 1898, Mark Beauregard, married, giving his age as twenty-six, and his residence as 13 Varick Place, applied and was appointed. He said he was a timekeeper and clerk, and was last employed by Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway and Nineteenth Street. He served till after election, earning $20. He made one report of alleged false registration, which came to nothing.

Another position which it is not improbable he held was as a detective in Charles Broadway Rouss's store. Manager Timberlake of that establishment said yesterday: "The description which the newspapers give of the man Wilson or Barrow corresponds with the man employed by us. He was a Southerner, tall, handsome, and somewhat inclined to be a sport and a drinker. He left us about four months ago."

At the office of Naughton & Co., 1,001 Third Avenue, from whom Barrow obtained his letter of recommendation to the vehicle company, it was said yesterday that Barrow may have worked there, but that nothing was known about his career.

CLAIMED TO BE A REPORTER.

Among the numerous claims which Barrow put forth was one that he was a reporter on The Evening Journal. This claim he made soon after he took his quarters at Varick Place to Paul Dahl, janitor of the building. He said he had been in hard luck, and had been working at odd jobs, but had at last "landed" a position as a reporter on The Evening Journal. Mr. John Eckel, City Editor of The Evening Journal, denied yesterday that Barrow had ever been a reporter on his paper.

In the immediate neighborhood of his Varick Place residence, Barrow was well known under the name of Beauregard. He was regarded as a "high roller," and a man who at times talked as though he felt he was above the people with whom he associated. He was, however, well liked by many. Latterly Barrow had been drinking a great deal.

He spent much of his time at a little Italian wine shop across the street from his home. Paul Dahl, the janitor, had for some time regarded the couple with suspicion, especially Barrow, and wanted to get rid of them. His wife was seen for the last time around the place on the Saturday before the kidnapping. Her husband was there off and on, and the last time he appeared at the house was on Thursday shortly after 3 o'clock, just after his arrival from West Haverstraw and before his appearance at the Electric Vehicle Company's establishment.

LATELY HAD PLENTY OF MONEY.

The residents in the vicinity of his home note it as rather a significant, if not suspicious fact, that while before the kidnapping Barrow did not appear to have much money, the last time he appeared he boasted of being "flush." In this connection it was learned that he had had $200 on deposit in the Manhattan Savings Bank, but had some time ago drawn all of it out except $30. This remaining $30, so Barrow told some of his friends about the place, he drew out of the bank on Thursday. Some time previous to the kidnapping Barrow showed Janitor Dahl a pawn ticket for a watch calling for $90.

Since the publication of the Clarke affair Barrow redeemed the watch and gloatingly told the janitor of the fact. Where he got the money outside of his small deposit in the bank is a mystery the police have not yet been able to solve. The janitor says that he had made up his mind to tell Barrow on Thursday afternoon to get out of the place, but the latter, after going to his apartment, came down stairs on a jump and brushed by the janitor almost on a run and got out of sight before he could be stopped.

Janitor Dahl was outspoken in his feelings against Barrow. He said that, in his opinion, Barrow had put up the job and persuaded his wife and the Anderson woman to help him out, the object being, of course, to "make a stake."

"I'll bet," added Dahl, "that Barrow and his wife have been 'badgering,' and this kidnapping case was only one of their schemes. I had begun to think they were 'crooked,' and would have put him out yesterday if I could have caught him. Barrow was around here Sunday night. Then he went away and came here Thursday. If only I had thought he was mixed up in this business I'd have had the reward."

WENT TO VARICK PLACE JULY, 1898.

According to J. A. Brown, the purchasing agent of Mills's hotels, the Barrows came to the Varick Place house July 13, 1898, and had remained there continuously.

"Beauregard, as we knew him," he said, "was employed here for a time, and his wife worked for us occasionally as a waitress at both hotels. The wife got a place here the first time saying that her husband was out of employment except occasional odd jobs, and that she had to do something to help along. The woman worked several weeks, and then stopped saying that her husband had secured employment. From time to time thereafter Mrs. Barrow worked in the dining room when we wanted extra help.

"Of course, no one around here ever connected them with the kidnapping of the Clarke baby. He frequently astonished some of his acquaintances by quoting Shakespeare and Browning. I regard him as a very 'smooth article.'"

HIS MARRIAGE IN 1895.

As for Barrow's marriage in Jersey City on Feb. 23, 1895, under the name of James A. Wilson, there can be no doubt. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Dutcher, then pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, but now pastor of the Linden Avenue Methodist Church in the Greenville district.

The Rev. F. S. Cookman, now pastor of Centenary Church, went over the records yesterday. He found that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Dutcher on the date named. The bridegroom described himself as James Arthur Wilson, twenty-two years old, of 862 Ninth Street, New York. The bride said she was A. Margaret McNally, twenty-one years old, of Goshen, N. Y. The record also showed that Mr. Wilson gave Mr. Dutcher a fee of $2.

PAYMENT OF THE REWARDS.

The New York Journal announces that of the two-thousand-dollar reward which it offered for the return of Marion Clarke, $1,000 has been paid to Mrs. Ada B. Carey, Postmistress at St. Johns, and $1,000 has been deposited with a trust company for Marion Clarke, the baby, because she "helped to identify herself" by recognizing her father and in other ways. This money will remain with the trust company until Marion comes of age.

The New York World has handed over its one-thousand-dollar reward to Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau, who shall decide to whom it shall be awarded. A like disposition has been made to Capt. McClusky of the $500 offered by Theodore B. Starr, the jeweler.

High class Scottish tweeds still retain their hold on masculine fancy; no wonder;—is there any fabric more stylish or appropriate for Summer wear? And at your price.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

JOHN HEIN DEAD.

The guest of honor at the celebration of the completion of the German Hospital, Brooklyn, in Arion Hall, last evening, was to have been John Hein, who had been most instrumental in the establishment of the hospital. Just as the festivities were about to begin word was received at the hall that Hein had died at 7 o'clock last evening at his home, 63 Union Avenue. The news was a great shock to the gathering, but it was too late to postpone the celebration, and the programme for the evening was carried out.

The death of Hein closed a strange and remarkable life—the life of a man who had never known a day free from pain and who, with a sympathy born of his own sufferings, had devoted his all to the relief of his distressed fellows. Hein was born in 1818 in Kissingen, Bavaria. He was a sickly child and was never well during the eighty-one years of his life. At his birth the doctors said he could not live a week.

When Hein reached the age of ten, feeling that good health would be forever denied him, he resolved that he would devote his life to the accumulation of money with which to relieve the sick and destitute. At that age he began the keeping of a diary, in which, from day to day, down to within two weeks of the time of his death, he recorded the impressions and sensations of a man forever ill.

This diary, which had grown to a number of volumes, he kept in an old tin box. Hein was a man of fine intellect, a poet, philosopher, and musician, and the entries in his diary, some of them in verse, form a remarkable life story most remarkably told.

Hein came to this country in 1850 and started a tinsmith shop in this city. Twenty years later he retired with a fortune of $60,000. Thereafter he devoted himself to the one great purpose of his life, relieving the sufferings of his fellows. His wife died fifteen years ago, and since then he had lived alone. He was one of the originators of the Brooklyn German Hospital, and gave $30,000 toward the building fund.

He also gave $15,000 to the New York German Hospital.

Mr. Hein declared that he was holding on to life through sheer will power; he wished to live to see the Brooklyn German Hospital, the dearest project of his latter years, established, and then he would die, he said.

A NEW YORK LAWYER SUED.

CHICAGO, June 2.—J. Reed Littell, who is described as a lawyer, with a considerable practice, living at the Imperial Hotel, New York, is made defendant in a suit for divorce filed in the Circuit Court here by Mrs. Mabel R. Littell, who for the past year has lived in Chicago. In the petition Mrs. Littell declares that she was married to the defendant May 16, 1889, at Washington, and lived happily with him till May, 1896, when, without just cause or provocation, he deserted her and left her to provide for her own support and the care of their two children, Mabel, aged nine years, and Joseph Reed Littell, eight years old.

Mrs. Littell asserts that her husband earns at least $4,000 a year, and is amply able to provide for the maintenance of his family. She asks that he be compelled to pay alimony and that the marriage be dissolved.

SLOT MACHINES TO BE BURNED.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Three thousand dollars' worth of slot machines seized by the police some time ago will be burned by the authorities.

For months they have been held, pending a knowledge of a proper disposition to be made, but during the morning Chief Kipley received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Walker, in which he stated that under Section 267 of the Criminal Code the city authorities had the right to confiscate and destroy any device which was operated for

While Mr. Kipley declined to state just when or where the destruction would take place, yet it is understood that to-morrow is the appointed time. Fire will be the means employed to carry out the majesty of the law. The machines have been stored in the Chief's office, in the City Custodian's quarters, and in the storeroom of the City Hall. They represent the result of many raids lately made on down-town cigar and other stores where in the past the elusive nickel-in-the-slot machine game has been played.

FOR WIRES ALONG THE CANAL.

ALBANY, June 2.—Superintendent of Public Works Partridge will grant permission to the Hudson River Power Transmission Company to erect poles and string wires along the canal, provided that the State is permitted to place telephone and telegraph wires on the poles.

The Wanamaker Store.

Summer Dress for Women

WHEN we say (as we do say), that there was never such another showing as this in any American store, we speak with the calm confidence of accurate knowledge. Facts as big as this need no verbal embroidery. No exaggeration could be bigger than many of our simple truths.

Largest in quantities, greatest in varieties, supreme in exclusiveness, unrivaled in beauties. A quartette of stout claims.

Add a fifth;—we permit no lower price than our lowest price. Whatever we sell is fairly priced, and no price is fair that is higher than others ask for the same qualities. So, when we say fair prices, we say it all.

Summer gowns have the preference in the present demand, of course. Twelve Dollars to Sixty dollars. Specialties in golfing, wheeling, walking and yachting costumes, are abundant and constantly new. Tailored suits in light-weight fabrics add the bargain element. We show some serge suits at $7.50, that include lines that have been selling at $12. At $10, suits that have been $18. At $20, suits that were $38. At $25, suits that were $45.

Separate skirts? Perhaps seventy styles. 75c. to $21. Pique skirts in the new styles are especially plentiful, pretty and cheap.

Surprises in Summer Hats We place on sale to-day about 100 pretty and cool-looking hats for hot-weather wearing. Their foundation is a high-grade of light Italian straw known as Leghorn. The trimmings are delicately tinted chiffons, sheer muslins and laces, especially point d'Esprit and net intermingled with flowers as pretty and as seasonable as the hats themselves.

There is no prettier finish to a costume than we offer in these cool and dainty hats.

Their prices?

A surprise;—$5 and $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Lillian Corsets If there were any better corset than the Lillian, we'd have it for our own. But we havn't found it yet, and don't expect to find it.

Another thing we cannot find is a woman who has worn the Lillian,—and then discarded it for another make.

Here are a few Summer hints:

At $1.75—Of strong net; well boned; short, medium and long waist.
At $2.25—Of very fine net; extra long waist. Same in very light batiste at $3.
At $2.50—Empire girdle; of real whalebone; trimmed top and bottom with lace. Also Empire ribbon girdle, at $6.
At $3.75—Bias cut; of coutil; long waist; short over hips; gored bust and hips; in white only.
At $6.50—Silk batiste; with fancy embroidered figures; bias cut and low bust; short hips. Same in long waist, with white, pink, blue and cream grounds, embroidered, at $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Separate Skirts Washable Of duck, pique and crash, mostly in white and navy blue; variously trimmed in pretty styles. There's a large assortment here. Choosing is easy; likewise, prices, some of which are here quoted. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

At 75c.—Of crash; 3 rows white or navy blue braid; larger sizes, $1.
At $1—Of navy blue duck; 2 rows of white piping; larger sizes, $2.75.
At $1.15—Of white duck; trimmed with bands of ribbon and braid; larger sizes, $1.50.
At $1.50—Of navy blue and white pique; trimmed with buttons; larger sizes, $2.25.
At $3—Of white pique; bands of insertion; lengths 32 to 40 in.
Other qualities up to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lawn Negligees Cool, attractive house-gowns in numerous pretty figured patterns and in solid colors. Made in the new styles; variously trimmed with lace, embroidery, ruffles and ribbon.

At 75c.—Figured patterns; Empire neck with large sailor collar and ruffle; sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace; shield with one row of embroidery insertion.
At 85c.—Checked or striped; square yoke, back and front, of fine plaits; ruffle around yoke, edged with Valenciennes lace; ruffle on collar and sleeves; row of ribbon at neck.
At $1.50—In solid colors; square neck, back and front; large bretelles; edged with Valenciennes lace; ruffle on neck edged with Valenciennes lace.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons You have only to see these lawn aprons at these prices to recognize the false economy of making any for yourself. You couldn't get the materials alone for the price of this finished work.

And scores of styles,—more than you could evolve if you tried. These are, taken all around, about the cheapest aprons we have ever offered in regular stock. Prices are from 25c. to $2.50 each. The 25c. values are especially remarkable.

Main aisle, Broadway.

White Lawn Sacques Pretty ones of good quality at only 75c. Then with gradual advances they rise to $8.50. Handsome new styles in plenty.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Serge Suits Ready to Wear Some days ago we spoke of our way of making and selling serge suits to measure. Very few of our offers have received more attention and appreciation.

Now for the other side,—serge suits ready to wear.

A part of this story is identical with the other;—the cloth part. We have a very strong regard for serges, developed from a close acquaintance with good ones, extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century. We like real serges, and abominate their imitations. The kind we use ourselves you may judge from this:—

We positively guarantee all our serges, even in the lowest-priced suit, to be all wool and nothing else; that the color will remain perfect under all conditions, that all seams are sewn with silk.

This promise holds good indefinitely,—as long as enough of the suit is left to wear with decency.

At $10—A good, well made, thoroughly reliable serge suit, in blue or black.
At $12—Single and double-breasted sack suits in blue serge; handsomely trimmed and carefully finished.
At $15—Double and single-breasted blue serge sack suits. Most clothiers ask $18 and $20 for these.
At $18 and $20—Blue serge single-breasted sack suits; lined throughout with a navy blue silk to match the goods. A splendid suit and priced $5 to $7 less than most clothiers ask.

Men's Bicycle Clothing A number of unusually attractive bargains in this line await you to-day. Late styles, good qualities, and new prices, like the following:

At $5—Bicycle suits in desirable patterns, well made and durable, $8 kinds.
At $3—Bicycle trousers that sell ordinarily at $7. The new riding breeches style; check worsteds in four patterns.
At $2.50—All-wool bicycle trousers, in new style. Good $4 values.

Boys' Summer Clothing Excellent values here in boys' clothing, always. Unusually good bargains, often. Worthy, stylish, warm-weather clothing at particularly interesting prices to-day, among which are:

At $1—230 boys' washable sailor suits; linens, Galatea stripes and grass cloth; sizes 3 to 12 years; values up to $2.
At $2.75—A lot of sailor suits in light colors; handsomely trimmed; were $5 and $6.
At 53c.—Boys' washable knee trousers, in stripes; linen, crash and brown linen.
At 65c.—500 all-wool cheviot knee trousers; $1 kinds.
At 50c.—100 doz. boys' blouses in gingham, percales, seersuckers and cheviots; an especially good value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Madras Shirts At 50c. About 150 dozen in this lot,—stylish madras shirts in new colorings and patterns; with attached or detached cuffs. There are values in this collection up to $1.50—plenty of the higher-priced kinds. 1,800 shirts may seem a good many. But they'll go quickly enough at half a dollar each.

Men's Belts At 50c.—Many Other Kinds The assortment of the half dollar belts here is exceptional, and so are the values. Both London and American makes; imitation pigskin and cowhide, in tan shades, mode and black, with nickel-plated or covered buckles; with rings or without.

Large variety of other qualities—in new styles, all reasonably priced.

Men's Garters, 25c. a Box There are 500 boxes here this morning, each containing 3 pairs of lisle thread garters with nickel trimmings—the quality that sells usually for 25c. a pair. You may have three pairs of these for that price to-day,

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

A Sale of Water Colors and Artotypes Numerous desirable subjects, all tastefully framed, and all fairly priced yesterday at $4 and $5. To-day take your choice at $2.50. Two lots:

Water colors, with gilt frames and brass corners, white and gilt mats, size, 17x28 in.
Hand-colored artotypes on green mounts with gilt frames; size, 20x24.

Fifth floor.

Some Bicycle and Golf Accessories We have a number of the "Calcium King" gas lamps, with a surprise tacked to them in the shape of a price of $1.90 each; instead of the customary $3.50. Lamps are perfect in every way, and our guaranteeing goes with them.

Some Burdick cyclometers at 40c. instead of 75c. These are "barrel" cyclometers of excellent make and accurate resultants. They are not quite as fresh and shiny as they were—that's the why of the bargain.

Golf clubs? Certainly,—almost all makes in them that you will care for. Among these a number of slightly shopworn clubs that we will sell for 40c. each, instead of $1, $1.50, $2. If you smash a few of these in your early efforts there's little harm done.

Golf balls,—Silverton, Eureka, Woodly Flyer, A1 Black, Davidson and Trump. Three dollars a dozen for all except the Davidson,—that's $4.

Basement.

A Very Large Showing of Stationery We are showing on a Tenth Street aisle table the new "Wanamaker Periwinkle" paper for which we predict immense popularity, if beauty and goodness have any influence.

The paper is in three sizes. It is a high-finished stock, tinted an indescribable but exquisite shade,—approaching the lavender, but not quite reaching it; an elusive shade that is like nothing in nature except the color of some sea-shells. A beautiful tint to look at, a good tint to write upon. And as new as can be.

25c. a Pound 100 Envelopes, 40c.

Broadway.

Pillow Cushions At 25c. A five-line notice in our news columns, plus the very powerful influences of their beauty and cheapness, resulted in our selling 1300 of these cushions in two days. There are 1500 more, and with this renewed notice, to-day will see the end, or near it.

Think of these in connection with the Summer porch or hammock, and then look at them in reference to their own goodness. Filled with clean, fluffy cotton, covered with art-cretonnes, in a half-hundred choices of design and color. Twenty-five cents each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Spachtel Scarfs and Shams Of course there's a need developed in the Summer home for some of these. If not, there will be later, and it's well to consider that this offer is for *now* and not for later.

Fresh new goods, straight from St. Gall to us, and first shown only within a day or two. And as cheap as pretty.

50c. to $2 Each.

Broadway.

About Carpet Sweepers Choose from numerous good kinds, priced from 85c. to $7. One sort is called The Wanamaker Carpet Sweeper—it had to be a superior machine to gain that name.

"The Wanamaker" is made by the well-known Bissell Company. It possesses all of the qualities essential to a perfect sweeper—cycle bearings, dust-proof axles, and raveling collector. $2.50 for the Japanned style; $3 for the nickeled. Demonstration in the Basement, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker Store.

In the Closing Days

SINCE announcing the early closing of the Wanamaker Library Club we have sent out over 3,600 volumes of the International Library in a single day.

To-day is the last Saturday that you will have four styles of binding to choose from. Early next week the cheapest binding must be withdrawn.

Store is open all day. If you have been thinking of securing a set of our special edition at half price, you would better stop thinking—and *act.*

The International Library Appeals to All Classes

Hebrews and Christians, Protestants and Catholics, clergymen and lawyers commend the International Library in highest terms. The school authorities in New York, Brooklyn and many other cities endorse the International. Eminent literary men and women have written enthusiastically about it. The heads of the greatest public libraries in the world have examined the International and say it is the greatest collection of good reading ever brought together in a single set.

The two classes of people that care most for the International are the ambitious young and middle-aged people who cannot afford a college training, and the deeply read book men, who find never-ending delight in renewing their acquaintance with the world of books through the International's carefully selected and ably edited volumes.

If there can be a royal road to knowledge of all that is best in books, the International Library is that road. Who reads it thoroughly, knows books and authors as few college men do. Every bit of it is good, enjoyable, interesting reading, too.

Mail this Coupon To-day. T

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

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The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Lowest Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club.

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

PLATT SEES THE GOVERNOR

Mr. Roosevelt Was the Senator's Guest at Breakfast.

THEY DISCUSSED THE TAX LAW

Personnel and Programme of the Special Legislative Committee Considered.

The meeting between Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt, which the Governor announced before he left Albany would take place this week, occurred yesterday morning, when Col. Roosevelt was Senator Platt's guest at breakfast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee also was present, having come down from Newburg for the purpose.

The conference was of the Governor's seeking, it appears, and his going to the Fifth Avenue instead of having Senator Platt come to him at the home of his sister, on Madison Avenue, was explained by the fact that the Senator had several times been the Governor's guest, and that this was in the nature of a return courtesy. Nevertheless there were those who recalled that this was the second time since the passage of the original Ford bill seriously offended the organization that the Governor had gone to the Senator, and who based on that the criticism that the chief executive of the State was making too many concessions to the head of the organization.

According to Chairman Odell and Senator Platt, the principal subjects discussed while the meal was in progress and afterward were the new franchise tax law and the methods of its administration, and the personnel and programme of the special legislative committee on taxation, which is to sit during the recess and report at the next session. The execution of the new law being entirely in the hands of the Board of State Tax Commissioners, who were appointed without any idea that they would ever have such responsibility, the Governor is much interested in their having every possible assistance given them in devising a fair and practical method of fixing the value of the franchises which come under the law. He described the steps already taken by the Commissioners to prepare for this task, and expressed the belief that by the time the law goes into operation on Oct. 1 next, a satisfactory system will have been perfected.

It was brought out at the conference that no change in the personnel of the Tax Commission is possible for the present. Martin Heermance, who has been Chairman of the commission, is a hold-over, and Gov. Roosevelt announced two months ago that he expected to appoint somebody in his place, the understanding at Albany being that the organization demanded Mr. Heermance's retirement. The change was not made, however, while the Legislature was in session, and, under a law passed by the Legislature of 1898, in view of the possibility of a Democrat being elected last Fall, the power to make ad interim appointments was taken from the Governor. An effort to put the law back as it was, made last session, failed.

The Special Taxation Committee provided for by the Legislature on the Governor's suggestion has not yet been completed. Messrs. Stranahan, Higgins, and Grady have been appointed as the Senatorial members, but Speaker Nixon has not yet named the four Assembly members, for the reason, it has been alleged, that the Governor and the organization differed as to who should be chosen. This, it is said, was talked over by the Governor and Messrs. Platt and Odell, and it was stated afterward that the names of the Assembly members probably would be announced next week. This was taken to indicate that an agreement was reached on the subject. Both the Governor and the organization leaders are keenly interested in this committee since it is expected that it will undertake to amend and perfect the franchise tax law, and considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding the right men for it. It is settled that Jotham P. Allds, the majority leader in the Assembly, will be on the committee, and Assemblymen Gherardi Davis of this city and Merton E. Lewis of Rochester have been regarded as possibilities, Mr. Lewis being one of the men on whom Mr. Platt and the Governor are said to have split.

Lead Poisoning in Canned Milk.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 2.—Irving Stratemeyer, fourteen years old, was thrown into convulsions this afternoon and narrowly escaped death. He ate a can of condensed milk. Dr. Turner said that the boy showed signs of lead poisoning. When found the boy was sitting in a chair unconscious. The prompt administering of mustard water by his mother saved the boy's life.

Killed Himself When His Wife Died.

MOBILE, Ala., June 2.—John Tice of Atlanta, Ga., who was visiting his son, Henry Tice, clerk of the Southern Hotel here, committed suicide by taking poison to-day, on receiving news of the death of his wife in Atlanta. The news of his wife's illness reached him too late to permit of his going to her bedside, and when she died he declared he would kill himself.

Stonemason Killed by a Derrick Car.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2.—Dennis Dunn, aged thirty years, a boss stone mason employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, was run over by a derrick car in the switching yards this morning and died at the hospital this afternoon. His hips and left arm were badly crushed.

TO FIGHT THE FRANCHISE TAX.

Test Case to be Taken to the Court of Appeals on the Ground that the Law Is Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, June 2.—The first assessment made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners under the new franchise tax law will be disputed in the courts under a writ of mandamus to restrain the board from usurping the functions of local tax officers in violation of Section 2 of Article X. of the Constitution. The Tax Commissioners and the Governor have been made aware of this fact. If the mandamus holds until the determination of the proceeding in the Court of Appeals, the law can hardly be enforced, at least in New York City, before October, 1900, causing a delay of one year, even if the law is finally declared constitutional. The regular assessment rolls in New York City are prepared in September of each year, and the courts do not sit until October.

The argument against the constitutionality of the law prepared by the opponents of the measure alleges that in the case of the People vs. Raymond, 37 New York, 428, the Court of Appeals held an act of the Legislature conferring upon the Governor the power of appointing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in the City of New York unconstitutional under Section 2 of Article X. of the Constitution. That section provides that all city, town, and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, or villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. In this case, after referring to the powers and duties of Assessors, the court answered the argument that additional powers and duties had been conferred upon the Tax Commissioners, and that therefore the office was a new one, by saying:

"If they can thus be made new, the section of the Constitution above quoted may readily be made a mere nullity. I am far from conceding that it would be competent for the Legislature to take from the city all control over the assessment of the property of the city for purposes of taxation, and vest this power in the central authority, by conferring powers upon the officers or boards upon which they conferred it over other subjects, and imposing duties upon them entirely foreign to those of making the assessment. The plain intention of the section of the Constitution in question was to preserve to localities the control of the official functions of which they were then possessed, and this control was carefully preserved, consistent with the power of the Legislature to make needful changes, by restricting the power of appointment of other officers to perform the same functions to the people, or some authority of the locality. Any other construction would render the section in question, when applied to the cities of the State, substantially nugatory. It is not enough that the name of the officer is changed or the powers enlarged to authorize the Legislature to confer upon the Governor the appointment of officers to discharge the duties performed by city officers at the adoption of the Constitution."

The opponents of the law say that it is clear that under this decision of the Court of Appeals, which has never been modified or qualified, it would be incompetent for the Legislature to authorize the Governor to appoint officers to assess real property or personal property in cities. The plain command of the Constitution, they say, requires such functions to be performed, and such powers exercised, by officers appointed either by some local authority of the city or elected by the electors thereof. There is no difference in principle, it is argued, between the Legislature authorizing the appointment by the Governor of an officer to make local assessments for the purpose of taxation and the act in question, which transfers absolutely to State officers appointed by the Governor the power of making such local assessments. The act, they allege, is but a studied attempt to evade the constitutional provision.

In a very late decision of the Court of Appeals, it is pointed out, such attempts have been frowned upon, condemned, and declared nugatory. In the case of the People vs. Howland, 155 N. Y., 280, it was held, "When the main purpose of a statute, or a part of a statute, is to evade the Constitution by effecting indirectly that which cannot be done directly, the act is to that extent void because it violates the spirit of the fundamental law. Otherwise the Constitution would furnish frail protection to the citizen, for it would be at the mercy of ingenious efforts to circumvent its objects and to defeat its commands."

It is argued that of all the powers conferred upon city, town, or village officers, none is of more importance or interest to the citizens thereof than is the power of assessment of property for the purposes of taxation. The exercise of this power reaches directly every citizen possessed of property. Hence it is of the first importance to such citizens, and one of the shields for their protection, that they should have voice and part in the selection or appointment of officers who are to assess their property and so impose upon them a tax. This protection is secured to them by Section 2 of Article 10 of the Constitution, which the bill in question, it is asserted, plainly violates in conferring the power of assessment upon a State Board appointed by the Governor, in whose voice and selection neither the citizens nor the authorities of the locality are permitted any voice or power.

It is understood that the State Tax Commissioners, Gov. Roosevelt, Senator John Ford, Controller Morgan, and Tax Clerk Merrill will meet here the second week in June to discuss the manner of enforcement of the new tax law. Mr. Merrill, the only expert as yet consulted, believes that there will be a great deal of trouble in determining the value of franchises. The plan presented by Senator Ford is to take the market or actual value of all the indebtedness of each corporation, exclusive of debts for current expenses, and the market or actual value of all stock of every kind issued, and the total will be the value of all the assets of the corporation. Deduct the actual or market value of all the tangible property in its possession and there remains the value of the intangible property, or the franchise.

THE REVOLT AGAINST SHEEHAN.

James J. Russell of the Ninth Assembly District Declares that a Change Is Necessary.

James J. Russell of the Ninth Assembly District, and who is in the revolt against John C. Sheehan's leadership, in commenting yesterday upon the situation in that district, said:

"The opposition to Mr. Sheehan's leadership in the Ninth District is not of recent growth. It had assumed big proportions as far back as a year ago last March. Very many of the best men in the district believed then that, as he had lost his influence with the organization and the appointing power, he should, in justice to the people of the district, have tendered his resignation. This he did not do."

"Was Mr. Croker back of and supporting this movement against Mr. Sheehan last year?" Mr. Russell was asked.

"Not at all," he replied; "on the contrary, Mr. Croker absolutely refused to let us use his name in any way as being engaged in the movement against Mr. Sheehan. In fact, he sent Thomas F. Smith, his private secretary, to our meeting to dispel many rumors that had been afloat to the effect that it was Croker's fight against Sheehan.

"In regard to the present movement against him, which is a renewal of the old one, there was published in the daily papers of May 24 an interview given out by him in which he said: 'It is the same old crowd that tried to do me before, only there are fewer of them now than formerly. I beat them three to one, and I can do it again.'

"On May 29 he tried to shift the blame on to Mr. Croker, when he said: 'I know absolutely that Croker ordered that I be turned down. He has asked for a fight, and he'll get a good one. I don't believe that John F. Carroll, who is acting leader, had any knowledge of the order.

"We are much inclined to think," Mr. Russell continued, "that Mr. Sheehan desires to occupy the position of martyr in this controversy.

"Plainly speaking, Mr. Sheehan has been the leader of the Ninth District for the last eighteen months in name only. During this time the district has been practically without a leader, and a change is desirable for many reasons, the principal one being that it may be put in working order to meet the issues to be presented in the coming Presidential campaign."

J. C. Sheehan in a New Firm.

The fact became known yesterday that John C. Sheehan has retired from the firm of O'Brien, Sheehan & McBean, contractors, with which he has been connected for several years, and has formed a new connection, with Wernberg & Co. of Pittsburg, bridge and railway constructors. Mr. Sheehan becomes the New York representative of the firm, which will be known as Wernberg, Sheehan & Co. His place in the old firm will be filled by Arthur Mullen. These changes were decided on several weeks ago, and will, Mr. Sheehan declares, have nothing to do with his political undertakings. Mr. Sheehan said that there was nothing in the report that his firm had been discriminated against by city officials, and he denied positively that his change of business connections had been brought about because of such attacks.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS MEET.

They Say that They Have No Connection with J. C. Sheehan.

The Chicago Platform Democrats, following the example of the leaders of the soundmoney wing of the party, repudiate any connection with the Sheehan anti-Croker movement.

This was brought out at a meeting of the Chicago Platform Democracy held last night at Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. About thirty of the fifty members who are to constitute the Executive Committee of the State Committee were present. Several new members were elected, and reports from up the State were received which were said to be encouraging.

A committee was appointed to secure headquarters for the organization. It is expected that the headquarters will be located in the neighborhood of Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

The Chairman of the meeting announced that the Chicago Platform Democrats desired it to be understood that they had nothing to do with John C. Sheehan and his new anti-Croker movement. They had no sympathy, it was explained, with the school of politics to which Mr. Sheehan belongs, and no confidence in the sincerity of his professions of desire to purify Tammany. They did not propose to be made monkeys of they declared, to pull Mr. Sheehan's chestnuts out of the fire. They regard his as merely a local district fight, while theirs is a contest which has as its object the capture of the State delegation to the next National convention.

The Gift to Stanford University.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—S. F. Loeb, President of the Leland Stanford University Trustees, is quoted as saying that the property deeded to that institution by Mrs. Stanford is worth $38,000,000 and could be converted into $15,000,000 cash. The gift of 300,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock will not affect the management of the road. The Searles and Crocker interests in the Southern Pacific Company are pledged to protect the interests of the Stanford University. It is understood that all of Mrs. Stanford's remaining property will eventually become part of the university endowment. Mrs. Stanford is said to be in poor health. On Wednesday next she will start for Europe.

Statue of Gen. John Fulton Reynolds.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Board of Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the erection of the equestrian statue of Major Gen. John Fulton Reynolds on the battlefield of Gettysburg has issued invitations to attend the unveiling ceremonies, which will take place July 1.

HENDERSON FORCES GROW

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois Abandons the Speakership Contest.

PLEDGES THE IOWAN SUPPORT

Action Taken as the Result of a Conference of the Illinois Republican Delegation.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Congressman A. J. Hopkins this afternoon withdrew from the National Speakership contest in favor of Col. D. B. Henderson of Iowa. Nine of the fourteen Republican Congressmen in the Illinois delegation were present at a meeting held in the Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon. After four hours' discussion behind closed doors it was decided to withdraw Mr. Hopkins's name and support Col. Henderson. The conference was harmonious. Mr. Hopkins made the following statement:

"I have had a full conference with the Illinois Republican delegation in Congress to-day and the situation of the Speakership contest was fully discussed, including the action of our neighboring States in declaring for Col. Henderson of Iowa. My colleagues and I realize the great responsibilities devolving upon the Fifty-sixth Congress and the necessity for perfect harmony in the Republican Party. To further prolong my candidacy, whether successful or unsuccessful, it is thought might result in embarrassment to the successful candidate in the proper administration of his great office.

"Believing as I do that my retirement from the Speakership race at this time will simplify the situation and conduce to harmony in the party, with consequent best results to the whole country, I have, with the approval of the Illinois delegation, decided to withdraw from the Speakership contest. After my withdrawal and further conference by the delegation, it was decided to support Col. Henderson's candidacy for the Speakership, in which action I fully concur. My withdrawal and the subsequent action of the Illinois delegation were had without any consultation with Col. Henderson, or any of his supporters, and without his or their knowledge."

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Hopkins sent the following telegram to Col. Henderson at Dubuque, Iowa:

"I have decided to withdraw from the Speakership contest and the Illinois delegation has determined to support your candidacy. I wish you every success."

STATEMENT FROM SHERMAN.

He Comments on the Withdrawal of Hopkins of Illinois.

SYRACUSE, June 2.—The Post-Standard will to-morrow print the following signed statement from Representative Sherman:

Utica, June 2, 1899.

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

Answering your request for a statement in reference to the Speakership contest, accompanied by your statement that Mr. Hopkins of Illinois had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Henderson, and that the Illinois delegation had decided to vote as a unit for Mr. Henderson, I have only to say that, assuming both statements to be correct, and that the entire Illinois delegation had decided to follow Mr. Hopkins to Mr. Henderson, (and both statements are only assumed,) also that Mr. Henderson has the entire Wisconsin and Indiana delegations, also certain claimed support in other States—Kansas, Dakotas, and elsewhere—he is still over twenty votes short of a majority of the Republican membership of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Unless a current report with reference to Ohio is correct I have not lost the support of a single member upon whom I counted. Mr. Henderson is not yet selected as the Republican choice for Speaker.

So far as I am concerned, I have striven to eliminate sectionalism from this friendly contest. Whoever is chosen Speaker it will be unfortunate if the selection be based upon sectional lines or be, even remotely, the result of any promises or deals.

I am certainly still a candidate.

I simply state broadly that I am in accord with my party and with the Administration. JAMES S. SHERMAN.

To Discuss the Speakership.

A conference of the Republican members of Congress from this State has been called to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Tuesday, June 6, to consider the question of the Speakership. The meeting is expected to decide whether the delegation will vote as a unit for one of the New York candidates—James S. Sherman or Serano E. Payne—and, if so, for which, or whether the members will be left to vote their personal preferences. The meeting will not be, it was explained last night, in the nature of a caucus, but simply an informal exchange of views.

OHIO VALLEY BIMETALLISTS.

Mr. Bryan Addresses the Convention at Louisville—Anti-Imperialist Resolution Adopted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—The formal visit of William Jennings Bryan to Louisville under the auspices of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League was reserved for to-day, though he was here Wednesday night at the banquet to Judge Tarvin, given by the Young Men's Democratic Club. Mr. Bryan left Mammoth Cave early this morning and was met at Glasgow Junction by a local reception committee. He was received at Union Station by an escort and a tremendous crowd. Mr. Bryan held a reception for half an hour in the parlors of his hotel, where he shook hands with hundreds of citizens. After luncheon he was driven to the Auditorium, where he spoke to a large audience. He said in part:

"The Democratic Party adopted at Chicago a platform which applied Democratic principles to the conditions then existing. The conditions existing to-day require the application of the same principles. No question brought to the attention of the people by the last campaign has been settled.

"The Republican Party did not declare the existing gold standard satisfactory, but declared that it should be continued until foreign nations would join in international bimetallism. The Republican President elected in the last campaign sought to carry out the platform promises by sending Commissioners to Europe to secure international bimetallism. These Commissioners failed to secure international co-operation.

"The Republican Party in the next campaign must declare either for the gold standard or for the restoration of bimetallism. If it declares for the gold standard it must defend the principle of gold monometallism, which it refused to defend in 1896. If it declares for bimetallism, it must either favor independent bimetallism, as the Deocratic Party did in the campaign of 1896, or it must make another attempt to delude the people by the promise of foreign aid.

"The Ohio Valley Bimetallist League, which is holding its third annual convention in this city at this time, has adopted resolutions declaring that the contest for independent bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1 must be continued. I am in hearty sympathy with this determination. The demand for the restoration of bimetallism does not mean that there are no other issues before the people, but it means that this issue cannot be laid aside or surrendered until the financial policy of the American people is determined by the American people themselves, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

"I want to talk to those who are espousing that half-way cause known as the Gold Democratic Party. I wish to say that the men who withdrew from the party in 1896 are mistaken in a large measure, and if I can help them to see the light and regain them as supporters of the party I feel that the time will come when they will thank me for it."

The remainder of Mr. Bryan's address was devoted to a condemnation of trusts, the gold standard, and the so-called imperialistic policy of the Republican Administration, along the same lines followed by him in previous speeches.

Before adjournment the convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"We declare and denounce the imperialistic policy of the National Administration toward the Filipinos as repugnant to the Bill of Rights and contrary to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Bryan made another speech this evening, in which he attacked trusts and advocated an income tax. Later he was the principal guest at a banquet at Fountain Ferry Park.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DESIRES.

Resolutions Covering Many Subjects Adopted by the Congress.

WICHITA, Kan., June 2.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress adopted to-day resolutions indorsing the Louisiana Purchase Fair, and urging favorable Congressional action upon the proposed Government loan of $5,000,000 toward the desired $15,000,000 fair fund. The Congress indorsed "free homes" and the opening of Indian reservation lands, Statehood for all the Territories, establishment of two new Cabinet offices—Mines and Mining and Commerce and Industry—and the establishment of a National Academy for training Consular officers, taking their appointment out of politics.

In the Resolutions Committee interest centred in the fight on the irrigation resolutions. The issue was made between those who urged that the Trans-Mississippi Congress should wholly indorse the policy of the National Irrigation Congress, advocating Federal storage reservoirs, and the leasing of the public grazing lands by the States without cession, and those who advocated the absolute and unconditional cession of all the public lands to the States and Territories. After a long fight the committee indorsed the resolutions and policy of the National Irrigation Congress. These resolutions were adopted by the entire congress.

Earthquake in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt throughout North and Central California at 11:19 o'clock last night. The vibrations in this city continued for four seconds and were from north to south. No serious damage is reported, but glassware and windows were broken, and plastering cracked in various parts of the city. The capstone of the ornate over the entrance to the Odd Fellows' Building was thrown to the sidewalk, through which it fell into the Grotto Restaurant. Reports from the interior of the State show that, while the shock was quite severe, no one was injured and the property loss will be nominal.

ENGLISHMAN DROWNS HIMSELF.

Reginald Heintz Throws Himself from a Yacht Into Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Reginald Heintz, an Englishman, threw himself into the lake last night from the private yacht Peri, in which, with three Chicago friends, he was sailing near the four-mile crib. Despite immediate and strenuous efforts by his companions to rescue him, he was drowned and his body is in the deep water near the crib. This was the second attempt at suicide which Heintz made within a few hours. While at the office of a physician in the afternoon he tried to cut his throat with a surgical instrument and was only prevented from doing so after a struggle.

F. H. Skinner, a dentist, one of the men in the boat with Heintz, told the police that the Englishman was only a casual acquaintance, and that his companions were not even aware of his address. Mr. Skinner further told the police that Heintz lived on small remittances from England and that he drank a good deal.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New York Congregations' Plans for the Summer Made.

FEW CHANGES FROM LAST YEAR

Episcopal Churches Will Remain Open —How Pastors Will Spend Their Vacations—The Union Services.

Summer plans of leading churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn show no increase in union services, and very little change in the proportion of churches to be closed for the season. Summer supplies contain many names included in the same list last year. All Episcopal churches will remain open, though a very few will diminish the number of their services, and assistant ministers will be heard.

The Brick Presbyterian Church will have President Stryker of Hamilton College, and the Old First Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago. The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will be kept open, except during August, with different supplies, some of them from abroad. The Madison Square Presbyterian, the Fifth Avenue Collegiate, and the Messiah Unitarian Churches and the Broadway Tabernacle will be closed. In the following list are practically all of the prominent Manhattan and Brooklyn churches to be closed this season. Unless otherwise noted, they will be closed during July and August. Churches not named in this list may be reckoned as among those to keep open all Summer:

Church of the Puritans, Presbyterian, is to be closed during August; Harlem Presbyterian is to be closed during July; Pilgrim Congregational, St. James's Methodist, Mount Morris Baptist, New York Presbyterian, All Souls' Unitarian, Messiah Unitarian, Lenox Avenue Unitarian, Divine Paternity, Universalist; Second Harlem Collegiate, to be closed during August; St. Bartholomew's Episcopal may be closed in August for cleaning; St. James's Lutheran, Holy Trinity Lutheran, and Grace Reformed Church are to be closed evenings; the Fourth Presbyterian is to be closed for four weeks; the First Collegiate Reformed and the First Moravian Church are to be closed during July.

Brooklyn churches that will be closed during July and August, unless otherwise noted, are as follows: Throop Avenue Presbyterian, to be closed evenings; First Presbyterian, Clinton Avenue Congregational, Second Presbyterian, Reformed Church on the Heights, Lee Avenue Congregational, Church of the Saviour, Second Unitarian, and Classon Avenue Presbyterian are to be closed during August, and Washington Avenue Baptist is to be closed during July.

Indications are that only a small proportion of the ministers of the city will this year go abroad. Most of them say they will go next year, when there is a World's Christian Endeavor Convention at the Paris Exposition; also jubilee festivities in Rome and the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This Summer the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke will go to the north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs is to deliver the commencement address at Smith College, Northampton, this year, and goes then to Shelter Island. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson will preach a series of sermons in the Broadway Tabernacle during June on justice, temperance, &c. He will go then to the Detroit Christian Endeavor Convention, where he is one of the speakers, and from there to Massachusetts to rest. The Rev. Robert Collyer is going to the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The Rev. George P. Eckman of St. Paul's Methodist Church will summer at Martha's Vineyard. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith says he will spend July and August on Long Island. The Rev. Dr. J. Douglas Adam and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay are to go to Scotland. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder will summer in the Berkshire Hills. The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman will speak at Detroit and at the Winona Bible Conference. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur is going to Cuba and Puerto Rico, where he will accumulate material for lectures next Fall. He is to lecture at Denison University, at Blacksburg, Va., before the State School of Technology; to preach in Tremont Temple, Boston, and to lecture at Round Lake. The Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes will lecture at the Jewish Chautauqua. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell is to summer at Easthampton, as will the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton and the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer. The Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell will go to New Hampshire and the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine to New Lyme, Conn. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown of St. Thomas has gone to Europe. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple contemplates a trip to Alaska.

Fifty or more Presbyterian ministers and Elders have arranged to pass the month of August at Northfield, where they have rented an entire dormitory, and have made special arrangements for ministers and their families. This idea grew out of some "quiet hours" and all-day prayer meetings which members of the New York Presbyytery held last Spring, the whole being an attempt to improve conditions in that body.

The principal union services in Manhattan and Brooklyn are: The Reformed Church on the Heights, the First and Second Presbyterian, in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn; Church of the Saviour, Second Unitarian, and Classon Avenue Presbyterian are to be closed during August, and Washington Avenue Baptist is to be closed during July.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 11.

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SUBJECT—Christ Risen. John xx., 11-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—Now is Christ risen from the dead.—1 Cor., 15-20.

When John—the only one of all the Apostles—stood near the Cross and saw Jesus of Nazareth—his dearest friend on earth—die in agony and shame, it must have touched him to the very quick. Undoubtedly he could not understand it. It was the death of all his expectations, the crushing of all his fondest affections, and the mysterious cutting off of a career which promised much for the welfare of himself and of all Israel. He knew that Jesus did not deserve such a death, that the title on His Cross was true, but that it was put there only in mockery of its truth. But why should One so holy, so wise, so powerful, and gracious in ministering to the welfare of all about Him be cut off in the midst of His days, and by a death so cruel and ignominious?

Every sensibility of his nature must have been stunned by the mysterious dispensation, and when he took Mary, the Mother of Jesus, tenderly "unto his own home" (xix., 27,) it was to a home dark and desolate with grief and fear. The future had no ray of hope to illuminate its gloom, the present was filled with sorrow, and the past with loving remembrances which could never be repeated. What did it all mean? Why were they thus bereaved? Many a believer, since then, has passed through the same experiences and asked the same questions.

For three days Mary and John communed together over their sorrow at their home, or with their fellow-mourners behind closed doors, "for fear of the Jews." But none could help the others, or bring light into their own darkness. On the third day, however, when the Jewish Sabbath had passed, four of their company hastened to the sepulchre "as it began to dawn," (Matthew, xxviii., 1,) "very early in the morning," (Luke, xxiv., 1,) "at the rising of the sun," (Mark, xvi., 2,) that they might complete the embalming of the body of their friend and preacher. They were Mary of Magdala, a town near the Sea of Tiberias; Mary, the wife of Alpheus, and mother of James and Joses; Joanna, wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, and Salome, wife of Zebedee, and John's own mother. Whether the others knew of their errand or not, we are not told, but it is probable that they did, and that each one, according to his or her ability, had contributed to buy the "sweet spices" (Mark, xvi., 2,) "which they had prepared." (Luke, xxiv., 2.) A quarternion of Roman soldiers was delegated to attend to the Crucifixion of Jesus, but a quarternion of women, all loving disciples, undertook the anointing of His body for the burial.

THE EMPTY SEPULCHRE.

They were, however, denied the privilege. They found the sepulchre empty, there was no "body" there to anoint. Amazed and troubled, one of them hastened back to tell of the wonderful fact. It was Mary of Magdala. The first ones to whom she told it were "Simon Peter, and the other disciple whom Jesus loved," or John. (v., 2.) At once "they ran both together," to see if the report was really true, and John, outrunning Peter, "came first to the sepulchre." (v., 4.) Looking in he saw that it was empty. Evidently, however, the tomb had not been robbed, for the grave clothes were lying in their places, but the body which they had enwrapped was not within their folds. They could not understand it.

He and Peter had seen their Master take the dead daughter of Jairus "by the hand, and the maid arose" at His word. (Matthew, ix., 25.) They had seen Him touch the bier of the widow's son at Nain, and at His command "he that was dead sat up and began to speak." (Luke, vii., 15.) And without either seeing or touching Lazarus, they had heard Him simply say, "Lazarus, come forth," and the dead had been restored to life again. (xi., 43.) Moreover, they had heard Him say concerning His own life, "I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again," (x., 18.) And time and again He had told them that He should be crucified, "and the third day rise again." But in this supreme hour of sorrow—like many since then—all the instructions they had received, and all the manifestations of power and love they had witnesed and experienced, were all forgotten. So, sad and confounded, they went back to their companions, little realizing that it was their own want of understanding and of faith which kept from them peace and comfort. Even when Mary of Magdala come again, and told them all "that she had seen the Lord," (v. 18,) and that He had actually spoken to her, still they "believed not." (Mark, xvi., 11.)

But afterward, when they had found for themselves that it was really true that He had risen as He said He would, the story of Mary must have deeply impressed the loving mind of John. He is the only one of all the evangelists who makes the slightest allusion to it, excepting St. Mark, and he simply states that "He appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom He had cast seven devils," (Mark, xvi., 9.) Evidently, however, she must have told how "He appeared" over and over again to John, for he tells it to us in all of its details with as much fullness and pathos as if it had been his own personal experience.

It was, in fact, the first ray of light that entered into his troubled soul. It assured him that his dearest and truest friend was still alive, and then he saw a new meaning in the wonderful declaration of that friend, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and, "because I live, ye shall live also," (xi., 25; xiv., 19.) Then he understood that he had found the antidote for sorrow, especially the sorrow that comes from bereavement. So has every believer found it since the days of John, "for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." (1 Thess. iv., 16.)

This story of the interview of Jesus with Mary is, however, more than an interesting story of how the risen Jesus reveals Himself to the sorrowing and comforts them. It is the first proof that the world ever had that Jesus of Nazareth did actually rise from the dead, and she, "out of whom He had cast seven devils," occupies the unique position of being the very first human being who actually saw Him alive again. Moreover, she was the first of all the children of Adam to receive the high commission, "Go to My brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father and your Father, and to my God and your God." (v. 17.) She—who saw Him first of all—was thus the first preacher of the true Gospel, and Paul, the great apostle, who says that "last of all He was seen of me also," had no other and no better commission than she. The Gospel which he preached, he says, was "that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures." (1 Cor., xv.,1-4.)

THE CHAIN OF PROOFS.

During forty days the chain of proofs, which began with this interview of Jesus with Mary, grew in length and strength. These proofs were "many" and "infallible." (Acts 1: 3.) They were very important, very unique, and very significant.

They were of vast importance, because of all the incidents in Jesus ministry on earth, excepting His seasons of private prayer, and His special temptation in the wilderness, this was the only one that was not seen by some human eye. His incarnation, His circumcision, His presentation in the Temple, His baptism, His teaching, His miracles, His transfiguration, His agony in the garden, His death on the cross, His ascension into heaven, were events which could be readily proved by eye-witnesses. But not so His resurrection. None but God and His angels saw that. Other positive proof was therefore needed to establish the fact among men beyond all gainsaying.

The proofs given were also very unique. They were given to none but to His own disciples, and not at all times to them. They varied also in character and circumstances with each individual to whom they were given. But when they were given they were always personal and always irresistible. To all who were not His disciples the fact that He had risen from the dead was merely a matter of hearsay; they never had any visible proof of it as a reality.

This made them very significant for all time. Before His death He was always visible to all about Him, whether friend or foe, disciple or rejecter, accepting on two or three occasions when He "hid Himself" (viii., 59,) and passed through their midst without being perceived. After His resurrection, however, He was always invisible, except on a few occasions, when He revealed Himself only to His own. The very first disciples, therefore—even Peter and John and all of the apostles—had no other proof of a risen Saviour than we ourselves have, or that the latest believer on earth will probably have. The proof that was of any practical value to them was not the testimony of those who could say We have seen Him ourselves, or the testimony of Scripture, even when unfolded by Him, but it was the personal revelation of Himself to each one. It is so now, for "no man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost." (First Corinthians, xii., 3.) It probably will always be so to the end of time. (First John, v., 10.) It is always a spiritual revelation to His own children.

During the forty days between the resurrection and the ascension of Jesus there were ten of these special revelations made, of each of which the Scriptures give us a more or less full account. Five of them were given on the first day between the rising of the sun and midnight. The other five were given at uncertain and irregular intervals during the other thirty-nine days. Time and space permit us now, however, to only mention them in the probable order of their occurrence. They were:

On the First Day.—1—To Mary Magdalene. (Mark, xvi., 9; John, xx., 11-17.) 2—To at least three other women. (Matthew, xxviii., 9; Luke, xxiv., 10.) 3—To Simon Peter, (Luke, xxiv., 34; First Corinthians, xv., 5.) 4—To Cleopas and his companion. (Luke, xxiv., 18-35; Mark, xvi., 12.) 5—To a number of Disciples in Jerusalem, Thomas being absent. (John, xx., 19-24; Luke, xxiv., 36-43; Mark, xvi., 14.)

During the Thirty-nine Days.—6—To a number of Disciples in Jerusalem, Thomas being present. (John, xx., 26-29.) 7—To several on the Sea of Galilee. (John, xxi., 1-24.) 8—To "above 500 brethren at once," probably on a mountain in Galilee. (First Corinthians, xv., 6; Matthew, xxviii., 16.) 9—To the Apostle James. (First Corinthians, xv., 7.) 10—To a number of Disciples at His ascension near Bethany. (Luke, xxiv., 50, 51; Acts, i., 9-11.)

The Scriptures also give us an account of another revelation, to which St. Paul refers when he says: "And last of all, He was seen of me also as of one born out of due time." (First Corinthians, xv., 8.) Since then an innumerable company in all lands have had their eyes opened to see Him. Their names "are written in the Lamb's Book of Life." (Revelation, xxi., 27.) Many more are yet to be added to their number.

HOW JESUS REVEALED HIMSELF.

When Jesus revealed Himself to those early disciples it was always in the same body as that in which they had known Him during all of His earthly ministry. He Himself called attention to it, saying, "Behold My hands and My feet, that it is I, Myself; handle Me and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see Me have." (Luke, xxiv., 39, 40.) He ate, and drank, and walked, and talked with them the same as He had always done. He never tarried with them, however, for any length of time. But when He disappeared from their sight they were perfectly sure that He was just as alive as when they saw Him in their midst. And when He ascended into the heavens, and "a cloud received Him out of their sight," it was the same kind of disappearance as before, only for a longer time. But it was accompanied with the promise, "This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." (Acts. i., 11.) His disciples are still looking and waiting for the fulfillment of that promise.

As we saw last week, when Jesus died upon the cross, the work of man's redemption was "finished." Nothing more could be added to it to make it more complete even by Jesus Himself. What place, therefore, has the resurrection in God's most gracious plan?

With reference, it may be answered, it added nothing to its completeness, but it added much to its graciousness. It proved beyond all question that man's redemption had been "finished" by One fully able to accomplish it, for He was "declared to be the Son of God with power, by the resurrection from the dead." (Romans, i., 4.) This had been claimed many times, and in many ways before, but now it was "declared with power." It set the great seal of God to the work of His own Son, that no man in all time might ever hesitate to put his fullest trust in Him as a Divine Saviour, for "if God be for us, who can be against us?" (Romans, viii., 31-34.)

Moreover, it not only proved that man's redemption had been accomplished by God's own Son, but it proved that by His death it was fully accomplished. For, as the apostle says, He "was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our justification" (Romans, iv., 25,)—not, as some have interpreted it, that we might be justified, but because we had been already justified. If He died "for"—or on account of, or because of—"our offenses," then He rose again "for"—or on account of, or because of "our justification." By all the laws of language, the word "for" must have the same meaning in both members of the sentence.

When He died every demand of the law had been satisfied. In His life, "without sin," He had met all of its claims for perfect obedience or righteousness, and by His death He met to the full its demand for the penalty pronounced upon transgression. The law then had no further claim upon Him, and His body, being without sin, could not "see corruption." (Acts, ii., 24-31.) It must rise from the dead. Therefore the apostle says with all boldness and with all earnestness: "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain; ye are yet in your sins." (1 Corinthians, xv., 14-17.) If Christ be not risen, then redemption was not finished by One acceptable to God, or by One able to save the penitent and believing sinner. "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. For, since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead." (1 Corinthians, xv., 20, 21.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How did John probably look upon the death of Jesus?

What was done on "the third day," and what is said of it?

How did they find the sepulchre, and what was then done?

What had Peter and John seen and known, which should have prepared them for the resurrection of Jesus?

How did John probably come to tell of the interview of Jesus with Mary so fully, and what is said of its effect upon him?

Why is the interview of Jesus with Mary more than an interesting story, and what is said of Mary?

How long were these proofs continued, and what is said of them?

Why were they important?

What made them unique?

What gave them great significance?

How many times did Jesus reveal Himself to the disciples?

What subsequent revelations are referred to?

In what body did Jesus appear, and what is said of His ascension?

What did the resurrection prove as to the person of Jesus of Nazareth?

What did it prove concerning His work?

How had Jesus met every demand of the law, and why could not His body "see corruption?"

If Jesus be not risen, what then?

ROME'S UNIVERSAL JUBILEE.

Purpose of It as Set Forth in the Papal Bull Issued on Ascension Day.

Copies of the Papal bull proclaiming the Universal Jubilee of the Holy Year, which was issued in the portico of St. Peter's Basilica, on Ascension Day, have been distributed among the Bishops and Archbishops in the United States. The proclamation orders that the jubilee shall begin from the first vespers on Christmas Day, 1899, and end with the first vespers on Christmas Day, 1900. The proclamation is in part as follows:

"This forthcoming manifestation on the part of Catholics of their faith and piety will also have the further object of expressing their detestation of the impieties which have been uttered or perpetrated during our time, and of making reparation for the insults offered to the sacred divinity of Jesus Christ, especially those committed in public. And now, if we are really in earnest, the form of satisfaction most desired, and at the same time the most real and manifest and the most plainly marked as genuine, is true repentance for sin, and then, having implored peace and pardon of God, to fulfil with greater zeal the duties necessary to virtue, or to resume those that have been neglected. And since the Holy Year offers such favorable opportunities for this object as we pointed out at the outset, it is equally clear that it is desirable and even necessary that all Christian people should gird themselves for the task, full of hope and courage.

"During this year of jubilee we grant and concede mercifully in the Lord a plenary indulgence, remission, and pardon for sin to all the faithful of either sex who, truly penitent and having confessed and communicated, shall piously visit the Basilicas of the blessed Peter and Paul, also of St. John Lateran and St. Mary Major, at least once a day for twenty days, consecutively or not, if going according to natural or ecclesiastical compunction, i. e., reckoning from the first vespers of one day till nightfall on the following day. These are the conditions for those who are living in Rome, whether they are citizens or visitors.

"But those who come from a distance shall devoutly visit the same Basilicas for at least ten days, reckoned as indicated above, and shall there pour forth their pious prayers to God for the exaltation of the Church, the extirpation of heresies, concord among Catholic Princes, and the salvation of Christian people.

"Since, however, it may happen that some, in spite of the best of intentions, may be unable either to fulfil the conditions above laid down in whole or in part, being prevented by sickness or other legitimate cause while in the city or on the way hither, we, in consideration of their good will, as far as we may in the Lord, grant that, provided they be truly contrite, purified by confession and strengthened by the holy communion, they shall share in the above-mentioned indulgence and pardon as if they had actually visited the Basilicas indicated on the days appointed by us."

BRIGGS' ORDINATION CONDEMNED

The Catholic Champion Disapproves Bishop Potter's Action.

In the columns of The Catholic Champion of the current issue appears an article which is condemnatory of Bishop Potter in the matter of the ordination of Dr. Briggs. It is the first utterance on the subject of the whole "advanced" wing of the Episcopal Church in the diocese. The article is headed "Dr. Briggs," and is, in part, as follows:

"A great injury has been inflicted on the Church of God as to two sacred treasures and trusts committed to her, namely, the oracles of God and the priesthood. Those who have protested against the ordination of Dr. Briggs have made no mistake in the fact of protesting. They were bound to do it. It looks as if they had been outwitted, and perhaps had not been as vigilant as they might have been. The same things may be true in greater or less degree of others who have had part in the miserable business.

"We look upon the heresy for which Dr. Briggs stands and for which the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese of New York stands with him as a delusion. It is a very cunning delusion and one which is running its course of temporary success with flying colors. Therefore it cannot be charged that men who have fallen before it are altogether bad or deliberately intend to be unfaithful.

"The persons who are answerable are the clergyman who recommended Dr. Briggs, (Drs. Huntington, Peters, and Tiffany;) the Standing Committee, and, chiefly, we regret to say, the Bishop.

"Catholic priests (and especially Bishops) must hound heresy because their ordination vows strictly bind them to that occupation. By the Holy Ghost we will be ready, with His faithful diligence, to drive away and banish from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word. We fear it must be confessed that in this Briggs case we were not 'ready.' Dr. Clendenin indeed was ready to refuse to have the sacrilege committed in his church, thanks be to God. Not a few of the clergy were ready, that is, they feared not to protest and to ask Bishop Potter to defer the ordination. But if we had all read Dr. Briggs and had made notes, and had had our material in shape to say, in exact words, 'This man teaches thus and so, whereas the doctrine of the Church is thus and so'; if a large number of priests had themselves known these particular facts about this particular man and had put their names to such a written protest, it may be that Bishop Potter would have proceeded notwithstanding, but it would have been more difficult for him to have done so, and we should have done charitably in giving him a strong and serious warning."

A NEW HARLEM PASTOR.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols of Minneapolis to Come to Holy Trinity Church.

The Rev. H. P. Nichols of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, has accepted a call to the rectorate of Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, which has been vacant since the death of the Rev. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman in February last. He will assume charge of the parish in September next.

This call was extended to the Rev. Mr. Nichols on May 8 by the Vestry of Holy Trinity Church, and his acceptance was received last night.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols, who was born in Salem, Mass., is forty-five years old. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '71, and was later graduated from the Divinity School at Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the General Convention in 1895, and again in 1898. For eight years he was assistant minister of Trinity Church, New Haven, and for the past seven years has been rector of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis.

Christian Scientists in Boston.

Christian Scientists of Manhattan and Brooklyn, to the number of 1,500 or more, start to-day on the annual pilgrimage to Boston. Some have already gone. Special trains have been chartered. In the Mother Church in Boston to-morrow four religious services will be held. Scientists are to journey thither from every part of the country. All First and Second Readers in Manhattan and Brooklyn Christian Scientist churches, it is said, will be absent to-morrow. The first services to-morrow will, in part, consist of spiritual communion, with Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy present. This spiritual communion will be repeated in the home churches at the same hour one week later. On Tuesday next the annual election of officers of the society will be held in Boston.

Jewish Chautauqua to Meet.

The Jewish Chautauqua Society is to hold its annual session this year at Atlantic City, from July 14 to 30. Its programme for this, its third, season shows a Summer assembly having National interests. Among the lecturers this year are Prof. George Adam Smith of Glasgow, Scotland; President Hall of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Richard Gotthell of Columbia University, the Rev. Moses Gries of Cleveland, whose liberal tendencies have made him undertake the attempt to substitute Sunday for the Saturday Sabbath; the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, Prof. Leon H. Vincent, a son of the Methodist Bishop; the Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman of Cincinnati, and the Hon. Simon Wolf of Washington.

A Call to Consecration.

An unusual call to consecration will be ordered by Archbishop Corrigan at the morning services in St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow, for the three days beginning Tuesday, and to be binding upon all Catholics in the archdiocese. This call is made at the direction of the Pope, and will be issued in all Catholic dioceses throughout the world. Not since 1873 has a similar call been made, and the occasion for making it at this time is the Peace Conference in session at The Hague. The three days' consecration are fixed to immediately precede the annual Feast of the Sacred Heart.

The Conference Deposes Dr. Austin.

WINDSOR, Ontario, June 2.—The trial of the Rev. Dr. B. F. Austin, ex-Principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, on a charge of heresy, before the London Methodist Conference yesterday, was a sensational one. Dr. Austin startled the Conference by declaring himself an ardent believer in modern spiritualism. He said that he had been converted by a woman mind reader of Detroit. He was frequently hissed. The Conference unanimously deposed him.

Church Notes.

"Christ's Model Creed" will be the subject of a sermon to-morrow evening by the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith in the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

The consecration of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at North Pelham, will occur this morning at 10 o'clock. This will mark the eightieth birthday of the rector, the Rev. Cornelius W. Bolton.

According to the custom which is observed at the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, to devote the first Sunday of each month to a "People's Praise Service," the second in the series of services will be held to-morrow evening.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, will speak before a mass meeting at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, who has recently returned from the General Assembly, will preach to-morrow at the morning and evening services in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One-Hundred and Fifth Street.

Evangelist Radcliffe will begin his "Twilight Meetings" to-morrow evening at 6:30 o'clock at Abingdon Square, Hudson and Bank Streets. There will be a chorus of seventy-five voices. Mr. Radcliffe and others will make brief addresses.

The Rev. Dr. Steele will deliver a sermon on the subject, "Jacob's Ladder," to-morrow morning in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and "Lost and Found" will be his subject at the evening service, on the Marion Clarke kidnapping case.

The Rev. James T. McGovern, a former member of the Society of the Paulist Fathers, who has recently returned from Santiago, will preach on "The Religious Condition of Cuba" to-morrow evening in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street.

WOMAN'S CLUBS' FEDERATION.

The Council Decides that the Next Meeting Be Held in Milwaukee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Council of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs of America began its sessions to-day, Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., President, presiding. The Board of Directors decided to appoint Mrs. Lowe to succeed Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago as the representative of the federation at the Paris Exposition, and to at once make application for space at the exposition.

Mrs. I. H. Bucknalter, a member of the Committee on Programme for the next biennial meeting of the General Federation, reported that it had been decided to hold the meeting in Milwaukee June 4 to 9, 1900.

A heated argument followed the presentation by Mrs. A. Louise McCollagh of a recommendation from the Women's Club of Worcester, Mass., that delegates to the General Federation consist of representatives of State federations instead of clubs' representative. The proposition was finally negatived.

STATUE OF ROCHAMBEAU.

The President Expresses Cordial Approval to Ambassador Cambon.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The French Ambassador has received the following letter from Secretary Hay, expressing the cordial approval of President McKinley of the project to erect a statue to the distinguished French officer Rochambeau, at the place of his birth:

"Excellency: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt, through your kindness, of the letter of the committee of the City of Vendome having charge of the erection of a statue to the Gen. Comte de Rochambeau.

"He trusts that Your Excellency will express his thanks to the committee for their courtesy, and assure them of the interest which he and all Americans feel in this tribute to the memory of one of the most distinguished heroes of the war of independence. The renown of those gallant Frenchmen who then fought by the side of our own soldiers will always serve as a tie of friendship between the two nations.

"I am, my dear Ambassador, with sentiments of the highest consideration, your obedient servant, JOHN HAY."

The committee referred to has been formed in Paris, and includes many distinguished men of France, with Lemyre de Vilers, member of the Chamber of Deputies, honorary Ambassador and former Governor General of Tonkin, Cochin China, and of Madagascar, as President of the committee. The statue will probably be unveiled in September or October.

New Vessels for the Ward Line.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The William Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Company has received contracts from the Ward Line for two steel steamers, which will ply between New York and Havana. The first will be completed in a year and the second in eighteen months.

EXPLORATION IN ALASKA.

Two Reports Received by the War Department from Capt. Abercrombie—Assistance to Destitute Miners.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn has received two reports from Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, United States Army, commanding a reconnoisance up the Copper River country, from Port Valdez, Alaska, one dated May 8, and the other May 10.

Capt. Abercrombie reports that upon disembarking his expedition at Port Valdez, he organized two surveying parties, the first consisting of Oscar Rohn, topographer, and E. C. Worthington as assistant, together with axemen and chainmen. To this party was given the meandering of the shore line of Port Valdez and Swan Port East, for the purpose of determining tide limits and the Summer flow of glacial streams emptying into the head of the bay from the Valdez glacier and Lowe River country, and also to take soundings to determine the best anchorage and the most desirable ground for the terminal of the trail.

The second party was placed under Oscar Palmer, topographer, who was sent up to the mouth of Keystone Cañon to pick up the topography through that cañon and over the ridge forming its northern wall. Capt. Abercrombie states that neither party had as yet made a preliminary report.

On his arrival at Port Valdez, Capt. Abercrombie found the conditions there to be those usually attending the opening of a new country. Many of the miners were entirely broken down in spirit and finances. Their pleas for aid were pathetic. Men would break down and cry when free transportation out of the country was refused, while the anarchistic element was in evidence. The scurvy had thoroughly demoralized almost every one. Capt. Abercrombie at once rented and cleaned three filthy cabins, and organized a relief hospital, with cookhouse, bunkhouse, and dog-team transportation to haul scurvy-striken persons over the Valdez glacier from the interior. He also employed the destitute as far as his authorization would allow him, and in this way infected a feeling of confidence and security into the general mass that was magical in its effect.

On April 29 Capt. Abercrombie sent out an organized trail crew to the mouth of Keystone Cañon, where he built a storehouse and placed a supply of stores. In order further to employ the destitute, Capt. Abercrombie has established a temporary hay reservation, where he will cut and bale hay.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Arbitration Conference in Session at Lake Mohonk.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., June 2.—The Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference today adopted the following declaration of principles:

We urge the immediate establishment of a permanent international court, which shall be open to all nations for the adjudication of whatever controversies may arise between them and which they are unable to settle by diplomacy or mediation. In the constitution of this court we urge the application of the same principles which experience has shown to be most conducive to the ends of justice in judicial controversies between individuals. In this highest of human tribunals the Judges should be selected solely for their recognized ability, learning, and impartiality.

During the past few years the cause of arbitration has made wonderful progress. Since our last meeting a treaty between Italy and Argentina has been negotiated. This marks a great advance over all former arbitration treaties, in that it provides for the settlement of all disputes that may arise between them, questions of honor not being excepted.

Within the past year another event of transcendent importance has occurred in the summoning by the Czar of Russia of a great international conference to consider how war can be averted and its burdens reduced. This conference marks an epoch in the history of the world. It is the first great step toward the federated peace of the world. The Czar is entitled to gratitude and respectful admiration for his noble initiative. Earnestly do we hope that the work so auspiciously begun at The Hague will go forward until at last and at no distant day the peace of the world shall rest on the sure foundation of justice and nations be relieved from the well-nigh intolerable burdens of war.

We must not forget, however, that the work of that conference is only preliminary and that the results of its deliberations must be submitted for ratification to the several Governments there represented. We therefore earnestly resolve to do what we can to promote popular intelligence and quicken the popular conscience to the end that when this subject comes before our representatives at Washington there shall be no doubt as to what the people demand in this time of supreme opportunity. We believe that the gratifying progress already made and the inspiring hopes which we confidently entertain for the future are because men are learning the moral righteousness of peace and because God rules the world.

It was voted that a copy of the platform be sent through the proper channels to The Hague Conference, the King of Italy, and the President of the Argentine Republic. The following message was sent to the American representatives at The Hague:

"The fifth annual Arbitration Conference extends congratulations on progress made, confident of American support for international arbitration tribunal."

Addresses were delivered as follows: By Dr. Rowan Thomas, on "Difficulties in the Way of Arbitration"; by Samuel B. Capen, on the "Importance of Public Opinion"; by Edward Atkinson, on the "Influence of Commerce in Promoting Arbitration"; by Prof. John B. Clark, on "Peace as Insured by Economic Law"; by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, on "The Prospects of International Arbitration"; by Lyman Abbott on "The Forces at Work for Arbitration."

Among the features of THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT next Sunday, June 4, will be a full page portrait of Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by portrait of H. C. Frick, head of the Carnegie Steel Company; snap shots of scenes along the Coney Island Cycle Path; views of the new Princeton Library; portraits of stage celebrities; illustration of sheep-shearing by machinery; view of elevated road's lost property room; portraits of A. T. Hadley, Yale's new President; Rev. Dr. James M. King, the new Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York District, and Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, the new Paymaster General of the Navy.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Rev. Adelbert Hudson of Buffalo will preach at 11 A. M.; the public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn will preach at 11 A. M.

A MEETING FOR WORSHIP OF THE Religious Society of Friends, 15th St. and Rutherford Place, to-morrow, 11 A. M. Dr. Edward H. Magill of Swarthmore will be in attendance. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE U

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

HAS MR. MAZET A BACKBONE?

From CROKER to PRICE the witnesses connected with the City Government who have appeared before the Mazet committee have behaved precisely like members of a band of malefactors summoned before a tribunal they neither respected nor feared. They have defied the committee. They have refused to answer its questions. They have been insolent to its counsel and to its Chairman. By utterance, tone, gesture, grimace, and their whole bearing they have expressed their contempt for this committee sent here by the Legislature to investigate the workings of the City Government under Tammany administration.

Yesterday for the first time Chairman MAZET showed that he realized his position and his power. He comes here invested with all the dignity and the power of the Legislature of the State of New York. He has had to deal with a class of witnesses whom it is not inaccurate to describe as some of our toughest citizens. They have behaved like blackguards, and he has weakly tolerated their insolence and contumacy. He has permitted them to treat the Legislature of the State of New York, represented by his committee, with boisterous contempt. Very late in the day and with evident hesitation and reluctance he has consented to use his power to protect his dignity.

He has made a beginning, but he has not gone far. We do not know to what extent good advice will be wasted on Mr. MAZET. But if he is a man and if he has the backbone and the spunk of a man, as well as a due sense of the dignity he should uphold and the power at his command, which is the whole power of the State, he will now take advantage of the opportunity these men of Tammany have put into his hands to conduct an examination of such memorable and exemplary sternness that they will never want to undergo its like again to the day of their death.

We accordingly advise Mr. MAZET to determine first what he wants to prove or expose by his witnesses and then to compel them to answer the questions of counsel. If he or Mr. Moss knows of misdoing in this city in any of the departments they have the power to compel witnesses to tell the truth about it. And when he gets a criminal, a bully, or a blackguard on the witness stand he has the same means to compel him to be respectful that any court of law has, and he should employ them with the same rigor.

The committee's investigation has exposed a good deal of evil in this city, but it has not made as good an impression on the community as it ought to have made. Lost ground can be regained if Chairman MAZET will stiffen his backbone and use the strong hand.

But perhaps the backbone and the policy of the committee are not in Mr. MAZET's keeping. We have not the honor to be in the confidence of Mr. PLATT.

THE RECOVERY OF THE BABY.

It would be deeply discreditable to this community if, since the "Clarke baby" was kidnapped, the progress of the search for it, and the final recovery of it, had not been the uppermost topic of news, that which most interested most people. Nothing in public affairs was, or by right ought to be, anything like so important or interesting. We must be human beings before we can be patriots. And the crime is one to which every family feels itself to be exposed, and against which every family feels itself to be helpless. If the parents of this child had compounded a felony by buying it back, at the cost of all their possessions and of all their expectations, nobody would have blamed them if it had appeared that in no other way could they have recovered their child. On the contrary, everybody would have held them monsters if they had stopped at any sacrifice or at any illegality. And that is precisely the state of feeling which would have made such a precedent most dangerous. The success of a single kidnapping, through the extortion of ransom, would have made all parents of little children feel that they were at the mercy of the meanest and basest criminals. There is no child, "however watched and tended," that is not exposed many times to be stolen by a thief who is content to bide his time. And it is shameful to human nature, but it is true, to say that that there would be no lack of child-stealers, in any community in the world, as soon as it had been shown, by even one successful theft, that there was money to be got by stealing children.

Now that the child has been recovered, the private interest of its parents in the prosecution of the kidnappers has very likely lapsed. The child has come back none the worse, and they may be almost grateful to those who did it no harm. All the more reason why the public interest should not lapse. All the more reason why the law should at once and mercilessly be put in force, that we should insist on the punishment of those who, having stolen a child through greed, might have been induced to return it, or might have been induced to make away with it, through fear. The Penal Code of this State makes ample provision for such a case. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for fifteen years, and there is every reason why the maximum penalty should be inflicted. The only "extenuating circumstance" is that the thieves were not also murderers, and that is not really an extenuating circumstance, because the criminals had not yet been brought to that strait of desperation in which they might have contemplated murder as the only way out. Moreover the case seems to be quite clear and the evidence ample. Prosecution should be prompt and merciless.

We cannot help drawing from this case the same moral we have had occasion to draw from so many others, of the enormous value of publicity as a detective. The official force was no nearer a solution of the problem on the day the child was found than it had been on the day when the child was lost. They were completely at fault. Not one of their clews had led to anything. We do not say this to discredit them. On the contrary, their work seems to have been both zealous and intelligent. But the newspapers had turned every one of their readers into a detective. It was they which had disseminated knowledge of the crime and knowledge of the reward, and had set the minds of a great many readers on the latter, including those who earned the reward. And, moreover, even a crude reproduction of a photograph, it must be allowed to our illustrated contemporaries, is a much better means of identification than the most elaborate and graphic description. It was publicity that restored the kidnapped child, and is likely to secure an exemplary punishment of the kidnappers. Even when we are most justly indignant about the abuses of publicity, we ought not to forget its enormous benefits.

THEY DISCLAIM SHEEHAN.

Mr. SHEEHAN'S liking for BRYAN impairs the efficacy of his dislike of CROKER, as we told him it would. Apart from his primary motive, which is revenge, and his possible destination, which is the silver camp, his uprising against the boss is praiseworthy. These are serious points of weakness. They rob him of sympathy and following at the outset, when he needs both.

There must be one hundred and fifty thousand Democrats in the great City of New York who would like to see Mr. CROKER put down and the affairs of the party intrusted to an organization that would manage them less selfishly than Tammany Hall and with a more decent regard for the good of the party and of the community. These are Democrats not in affiliation with the party machine in this borough or in Brooklyn. They are reputable men, attached to the principles held and declared by their party prior to 1896, and they take interest enough in politics to feel very much ashamed of the men who have been set up to rule the city, in part by their own votes. It doesn't take downright stealing to make a voter yearn to see the party in power thrown out of the places it holds.

The defiant vulgarity of the chief officers of the City Government, their studied and successful efforts to make themselves offensive to all decent men, their close relations, business and social, with degraded, disgusting, and semi-criminal persons whose vile trades flourish by their indulgence, and the atmosphere of "toughness" which pervades every public office are quite as revolting to the respectable classes in this community as felonies and flagrant immorality could be. The disgust which these Tammany qualities provoke is an emotion strong enough to constitute a practical basis for political action.

But of most of these one hundred and fifty thousand Democrats it can be unhesitatingly affirmed that Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN is not "their kind." He has been so long a part of the Tammany organization and active in its work that it must be assumed that he approves Tammany methods and if he came into CROKER'S political estate himself would administer it in CROKER'S way. That is not reform—or at least, not reform of a kind that interests the independent Democratic voter, without whose help Tammany can never be overthrown. In fact, SHEEHAN'S revolt looks to this class of Democrats very much like the usual quarrel over district politics. The ending of such rows is either that the leader of the revolt is placated with power and patronage, or is sent off, as PURROY was, to starve or turn Republican.

Mr. SHEEHAN'S identification with the Bryanite wing of his party is positively fatal to his aspiration to become the leader of a moral uprising against CROKER. The Democrats to whom he must make his appeal are almost altogether sound-money men. Even now they begin to rise up and disclaim him. The most important thing to be accomplished in the politics of this Nation and its divisions down to the smallest is the uprooting and absolute destruction of the doctrines of W. J. BRYAN. So long as Tammany sets itself against free silver and Mr. SHEEHAN is known to favor it, his revolt cannot thrive here except he take away from CROKER CROKER'S own men. As for them, salaried, well fed, and sleek, is it likely that they long in any considerable numbers to eat the husks that fall from the hands of SHEEHAN?

"GOLD STANDARD."

The Hon. W. S. KERR of Mansfield, Ohio, Chairman of the Republican State Convention and a member of Congress, is also a member of the caucus committee appointed to devise a measure for the reform of the currency which can pass both houses. In his address to the convention he said that "the Republican Party proposes to enact into form of law the gold standard, and then it proposes to keep every dollar in use in the country to that standard. It is going to do this so that hereafter no doctrinaire or mountebank, catching the people off their guard, can thrust disorder and demoralization into our financial affairs at home and discredit us abroad."

This is a little grandiloquent, but it admits of only one meaning, and that a sound one. Mr. KERR in the convention was recognized as opposed to Senator HANNA, but he would hardly venture on so unqualified a statement as this without feeling that the Congressional committee of which he is a member would back him up. And it is particularly noteworthy that Mr. KERR does not choke at the plain phrase "gold standard." That is a novelty in Ohio politics. Even the President—the President more than all others, perhaps—has fought shy of it, and has employed a variety of beautiful paraphrases for which he has so well-developed a talent. Mr. KERR'S blunt use of it shows that the old notion of placating the silver men by vague talk of international bimetallism has been abandoned. It was always absurd and illogical, and exposed the party to ridicule and really strengthened the Bryanites. Let us hope that we have heard the last of it.

A DISHONEST PLEA.

For weeks past newspapers in various parts of the country have been publishing articles explaining that the President's order cutting down the merit system would only right a wrong committed by President CLEVELAND in 1896. CLEVELAND, it was elaborately stated, had "covered" by the rules a great number of places to which he had appointed Democrats, thus preventing their removal. This statement is substantially indorsed by Secretary GAGE. It also appears in the speeches at the Ohio State Convention. It has been alluded to by the President himself in interviews during the past few months, though he has not committed to it himself fully.

So far as the statement implies that any new order was necessary to secure the removal of any one, Democrat or not, appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND, or included in the order of May 6, 1896, it is absolutely unfounded. The right of removal was not affected by President CLEVELAND'S order. It remained entirely unimpaired. Any appointing officer, after that order as before, could remove any subordinate for any reason satisfactory to himself and not forbidden by the law itself. He could not avowedly remove a person because he was a Democrat, and he cannot do that now. But he could remove him for that reason, if he chose to do so and not avow it, because he was not, by the Cleveland order, or by any rule, required to state his reasons for removal.

It is true that by an order of President MCKINLEY himself, issued in July, 1897, the right of removal was somewhat restricted, and it was required that a person removed should be informed of the reasons for his removal and given an opportunity to explain. But even under this order, the discretion of the superior officer was left practically unrestricted because the reasons for removal could be very general and vague, such as "for the good of the service," and any explanation offered by the subordinate could be disregarded. It follows, therefore, that when Mr. MCKINLEY takes this large number of places out from under the rules, he does not make it one whit easier to remove any Democrats who may now be in them, and he does not intend to do so. That was entirely easy before.

What he does and what he intends to do is to make it possible after removal to fill the vacancies with Republicans who could not stand competition with other applicants. Of course Republicans who could stand competition would get in any way. But that would not help the politicians for two reasons. In the first place, the Republican who is most useful in getting delegates is rarely able to come out ahead in a competition. In the second place, if he could, he would not recognize his "pull"; he would be independent of the politicians; he would be "little better than one of the wicked" Democrats or Mugwumps. The main purpose of the order was to extend the power of the politicians, and it would be more honest to acknowledge it.

THE ADMIRAL AND THE ALDERMEN.

The present Board of Aldermen is following with great accuracy the precedent set by its unlamented predecessor of old days. One of the things that compelled the reduction of the power of that body till it had no substantial powers left was its frightful extravagance in "junkets." From the time of "Japanese Tommy" and earlier it was in the habit of wasting huge sums of public money for the personal gratification of its own members and to enable them to put themselves forward to distinguished guests, foreign and native, as the representatives of a community of which the really representative members, and indeed all the decent citizens, were deeply disgusted and mortified at being represented by them.

The new board is promptly relapsing into the ways of the old board, as it was perfectly certain beforehand that it would do. The wonder is, as we have said before, that anybody, and that especially the Commissioners who drew the charter, should have imagined that they would not, and that the mere increase in the area and population of the city would quicken the sense of civic responsibility on the part either of the Aldermen or of their constituents. In fact, the bigness of the city seems to have induced in the Aldermen only the emotions excited, according to tradition, in the mind of BLUCHER by the magnitude of London: "What plunder!"

Certainly the Aldermen of the older and smaller New York would have considered with some apprehension a proposal to intrust themselves with the spending of $150,000 in entertaining a returning Admiral. This sum would promise an orgy much beyond that of Japanese Tommy, or even of KAMEHAMEHA, which was one of the latest and greatest of the old municipal sprees, and one in which the hosts found, as they decidedly will not find in the case of Admiral DEWEY, a congenial partaker of the municipal bounty. When we come to think of the number of hacks, steamboats, brass bands, kid gloves, "lunches," and dozens of champagne which $150,000 will procure for the enjoyment and glorification of the Fathers of the Greater City, the prospect becomes appalling. And yet there were only two members of the board, Messrs. JAMES of Queens and FOLKS of Manhattan, who had the manhood to resist this shameful waste. The other forty-seven members present enthusiastically voted to throw away and burn up $150,000.

The proposition is the more outrageous when we reflect what could really be done for DEWEY with the sum that the Aldermen have voted for a junket to themselves under pretense of doing him honor. It would buy that official residence for himself and his successors in the command of the navy which Admiral UPSHUR, who first brought forward the project for a home for the Admiral, explains to have been his intention. Of course, the Aldermen would have had no right to vote such a sum for such a purpose. But they would have come much nearer meeting the views of their constituents by voting it for that purpose than by voting it to themselves. It is to be hoped the Board of Estimate will reduce this monstrous appropriation to decent proportions. And it is confidently to be expected that the people will again insist that the "co-ordinate branch" shall be deprived of all substantial powers when it has once more abundantly shown that substantial powers conferred upon it will be abused.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From the contents of an envelope which some kindly and thoughtful Bostonian has sent to this office we have been able to glean a lot of interesting information about astrology and astrologers. Most important, perhaps, of the facts submitted for our consideration is this one—that on July 1 Boston's at present slightly dimmed reputation as a centre of literature and learning is to be rubbed bright again by the appearance there of the initial number of The Sphinx, "the only magazine in America devoted entirely to teaching and demonstrating the science of Astrology!" This valuable periodical will be conducted by a person whose competency for the job cannot be questioned, since she is "a recognized authority both in England and America," and anybody who can be at the same time in two countries so far apart—in a geographical sense, at least—is obviously well qualified to explain and to illustrate the mysteries of life. As evidence of the utter disinterestedness which marks the magazine's founder, she refuses to monopolize its inevitably enormous profits, but will sell Sphinx stock in quantities to suit at the rate of $1 per share. Capitalists should subscribe at once if they expect to get any, for "there is every reason to believe that such an investment will prove a very profitable venture." Its editor says so, and that settles it, for the future is an open book to her, thanks to the loquacity of the stars. Boston, we have no doubt, is all of a flutter over the imminence of The Sphinx. Well it may be. If there is anything that Boston, by a stretch of the imagination, can be said to need, it is a good, trustworthy organ of prophecy. Mr. ATKINSON'S pamphlets, though useful in their way, are irregular as to date of appearance, so that one cannot confidently count on getting them week by week, fresh and gassy from the tripod. Then his range of view is so limited. He can only see the approach of direst disasters, and who wants to be anticipating disasters all the time? The Sphinx person is different. She has a sharp eye for great events, of course, but then she takes a feminine interest in little, homely, everyday things like lovers' quarrels and the course of the stock market. Several of her friends have allowed her to publish—over modest initials—their letters thanking her for past tips on "Sugar," "Tobacco," and the like. One of them writes: "I think it was remarkable that you should tell me when I called upon you last August that Sugar would sell above 170 in February or March, 1899, and I hope you will be as successful in the future in figuring the movements of the stock by your science." A tip of this sort, it seems, is called a "speculum"—a mirror projected into the future, as it were, and reflecting "good things" back into the present. The Sphinx will give lots of them. Happy Boston!

—Some of the leniency with which the "Christian Science" quacks are treated by the public in general, and Judges and jurymen in particular, is presumably due to an impression that they can harm none but willing victims—that nobody is hurt by the miserable cult unless he or she voluntarily invites the ministrations of its exponents. Only from the prevalence of this idea, combined with an altogether commendable though obviously misdirected scrupulousness about infringing upon personal liberty in matters even nominally connected with religious belief, can one understand the course thus far taken in the "Christian Science" homicide cases now on trial in Buffalo and Mount Vernon. At both places the apparent desire is to avoid action, to give the prisoners the benefit of every doubt and quibble that can be raised, and to deprive the words "practice of medicine" of any except their oldest and most literal meanings. Yet in one of these cases the victim was a child, therefore incapable of self-defense and in no sense voluntary. And out in Chicago they have just had conclusive evidence that "Christian Science" puts others than willing dupes and their children in deadly peril. In two instances within a week the reckless and ignorant wizards have tried their silly spells on patients suffering from diphtheria. Deprived of the care and attentions that even savages would have given them, of course the patients died. That is a fact of some importance for them, but of vastly wider importance is the fact that the malignant disease was allowed to run its fatal course without a single precaution against its spread, and scores and hundreds of people, many of whom, perhaps, had never heard of "Christian Science," were allowed to expose themselves to infection. This is a phase of the question that those upon whom falls the duty of interpreting and executing the law may well ponder. If they did so they might less often refuse to indict and punish the creatures who deny the very existence of disease.

—Complaints with which it is easy to sympathize are made by The Albany Journal because of the failure of the State authorities to provide adequate protection for the colonial land grants and records stored in the Secretary of State's office. These documents are of the highest historical value, and of more than small pecuniary value. Many of them are unpublished, and of only a few are there any duplicates in existence, yet all the special guarding they receive is that of the locks on the glass-doored bookcases in which they are stored. Mr. CHARLES V. HOOPER, the clerk of the Land Board, carries the keys and appreciates the worth of the documents, but he cannot always have an eye on them, and as they are public records, any one who wishes to handle and examine the old papers must be allowed, under the present system, to do so without effective oversight. As a result, several of the more interesting pieces have already disappeared. The most notable loss was that of the original record of the purchase in 1670 of Staten Island from the Indians for a certain quantity of wampum and something else, vaguely set down as "divers other considerations." This unique paper was stolen some time ago, and was not missed until Mr. HOOPER noticed it offered for sale by a reputable New York dealer in old books. Examination of it and comparison with the bound volume of similar documents from which it had been torn left no doubts as to its identity. In this instance the treasure was recovered, but nobody was punished for the theft, since the thief could not be found. It was followed back through the hands of several innocent purchasers, and finally the search led into the mountains in Ulster County, to a man who did quite a business in old documents. The man from whom this person said he bought the paper proved to be dead, and that ended the investigation.

—It is much to be regretted that any one should see in criticism of Spanish marriage laws as applied in what till recently were Spanish colonies an oblique attack upon the Catholic Church. The letter which we published yesterday over the signature of "Constant Reader" showed evidences of an inclination to deny with warmth the accuracy of those who have asserted the direct connection between the many irregular unions characteristic of Cuban society in its lower grades and the size of the fees which have been demanded for the solemnization of marriages. Our correspondent's argument seemed to be that Spanish priests were no more likely to make a great point of getting their fees than American priests are. The facts, as reported by many and trustworthy witnesses, are against this contention. Unless a multitude of observers are strangely mistaken, marriage used to be absolutely beyond the financial resources of a considerable part of the Cuban population. This proves the existence of an evil system which was simply one phase of the whole theory of Spanish rule. The Spaniard who becomes a priest does not thereby cease to be a Spaniard, or to think and act along Spanish lines. Recognition of this truth is no attack on, no reflection upon, anything except—Spanishness.

—Eulogies of the bicycle are common enough, but such praise as the steel steed received from the Secretary of the Navy, in a speech delivered this week before the assembled Unitarians of New England, has been heard rarely indeed. "I used to fear," said Mr. LONG, "that with these extravagant and exaggerated fortunes, these accumulations of great wealth, there might come some sharp violence between the rich and the poor. But how does that difference between the rich and the poor manifest itself? What is the one symbol that used to mark the poor man from the rich man? I have sometimes thought it was summed up in just this one fact—that the rich man could ride while the poor man goes afoot." Then came the astonishing part of the speech: "That whole danger has been entirely dissipated. Not by teachings of the Church, not by any new theology, not even by the sweet persuasion of religion, but by the invention of a man who ought to have a monument erected to him as much as the man who discovered ether, or MARTIN LUTHER—by the invention of the man who invented the bicycle. The bicycle is the great safety of modern days. The man who owns a bicycle rides his own steed. He throws his dust in the face of the man in the carriage, so that it is no longer pleasant to ride our country roads in a coach and four." It is hard to see just how the theory works out, but there is evidently something in it for anybody who hunts long enough.

CUSTOM HOUSE RULES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that some one has made a rule that no one can be admitted to the dock at the arrival of steamers without a pass signed by the steamship company and approved by the Custom House.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived on Decoration Day. There were many people who had friends on board who could not meet them, because there was no one to furnish them with a pass.

My own experience will show what the public are expected to undergo by the little people in power, or the people who have a little power.

I arrived in New York Monday night to meet two ladies who were to come on the Kaiser Wilhelm, and who expected me to be on the pier when they landed to take them to the hôtel and to help them in any way that they found it necessary, they not being accustomed to the ways of American travel and the gentle Custom House officer of the United States.

On Tuesday morning I at once started out to get the necessary pass, though the porter at the hotel told me that the Custom House would be closed, but I was sure that as there was the rule requiring a pass there would be some one to give it. I went to the company's office and found that closed, also to the Custom House, which was closed, though I succeeded in unearthing a watchman, who suggested that I try the Barge Office; at the Barge Office I was informed that I ought to have got my pass on Monday, and I had to explain that I had only come to the city the night before and so could not have done so; upon this I was informed that there was nothing to be done, but that the speaker himself would be at the dock and would pass me.

When I went to the dock I was informed that the Deputy Surveyor would be there when the boat landed, but till then I could not pass. I waited an hour and a half, and all the passengers were landed, but I was not allowed to enter.

About half an hour after the passengers were landed I saw the man, with whom I talked at the Barge Office, and I was at last allowed to go and hunt up the persons whom I had come to meet, and whom I found in a great state, thinking that they had been deserted on a foreign shore.

I do not know whether this rule was made in Washington, or if it originated at the New York Custom House; but it seems that nothing short of a Congressman would be such an ass as to make such a rule and not provide some way that it could be carried out on a holiday.

All the trouble of myself and of my fellow-sufferers might have been avoided if the great intellect which originated this idea had gone a little further and forbidden any steamship to land her passengers on a National holiday.

As to myself, being an American citizen, I of course knew that I had no rights that a public officer need respect, though I felt none the less indignant, and I determined to do as the Englishman does when he thinks himself imposed upon, viz., write a letter to The Times. KICKER.

Newport, R. I., May 31, 1899.

THE "NEW MEMORIAL DAY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot let your leading article of to-day on the "New Memorial Day" pass without a word of protest. Speaking of the subjugation of the Philippines and the proper course for the individual to take who is called upon to take part in the campaign, and who yet regards it as immoral, you say: "Even those who question whether his country has a right to call upon him must not dispute that it was his duty to obey the call. The spirit of the famous lines,

"'Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,'

is the spirit of patriotism." And you proceed to lay down the rule that in a democracy a patriot must "surrender at the call of his country, not only his opinion, but his life, in a cause in which he may not himself believe."

Is not the statement of this sentiment a sufficient refutation of itself? Is it not really the morality of the Pleiocene Age? If reason is the crowning glory of man, then men who admit that it is not theirs "to reason why" are of all men the most unmanly. For me to assist a cause which I believe to be wrong, and then to unload my responsibility upon the shoulders of Congress or President, is virtually to plead the baby act. Your principle would justify me, if I chanced to be a Turkish subject, in massacreing Armenian women and children at the bidding of the Sultan; it is a morality for slaves, and not for freemen.

You have quoted Tennyson, (and, by the way, when he said "Theirs not to reason why," he was not considering a matter of conscience, but merely a foolhardy risk of life;) I set Lowell over against him, and I believe that eventually Lowell's opinion will prevail:

"Ef you take a sword and dror it,
An' go stick a feller thru,
Guv'ment ain't to answer for it,
God 'll send the bill to you."

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 31, 1899.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will not take it as a flattery when I tell you that your editorial, "A Firm Policy Now," in your issue of the 29th inst. is the best I have read in a good while, and to explain why I think so. I will add that I find therein a decided improvement on the view point, which you were pleased to take all along on the Administration's Philippine policy, and which, to my mind, was not in harmony with your conservative, patriotic, and independent attitude of former days.

While I agree with the most essential points of your editorial, I beg leave to make a few remarks thereon, viz.:

1. I fully share your well-founded apprehension of the serious aspect of things, both in the Philippines and Cuba, but, while I have been laboring under it for many months, I regret that yours is coming so late when a great deal of mischief has been done which could have been averted. However, it is not too late to mend things, provided you wish to help in mending by using the powerful influence which a paper of your traditions and standing must needs wield, especially since its popularity has grown with the reduction of its price! But there is no time to be lost now, and, as you have gotten to the point of "soberness" in warning the President that this is no time to turn back or to look back, you must not stop there, but go ahead, quickly and energetically, and, taking the cue from Col. Bonaparte, who in answering the anti-imperialists, said that it was easy to kick, but not half as easy to advise, you must openly and fearlessly tell the President what you think would be the best to do to get himself out of the scrape, which is ours likewise.

2. We all know that Mr. McKinley has the great mass of people behind him, and that he, in his anxiety to serve his fellow-citizens best, and get their "encore" votes in 1900, is anxiously and modestly waiting for advice, which he is never ready himself to give. But also know that as long as he is continuing in his policy, which is no policy at all, and as long as he will let that "despicable" Aguinaldo so successfully interfere with our benevolent aggression and criminal assimilation (or vice versa) campaign, and as long as our heroical and self-sacrificing little band out in the Philippines will be mercilessly slaughtered and made to melt away, as the snow before the wind, without better results than have been attained hitherto, it will be a long while before "the people of the United States, the people of the entire civilized world" will "look to see him finish the work he has begun."

3. Mr. Editor, you rightly say that "wisdom and firmness" are so "pre-eminently desirable" in Washington just now, and that there is "lack of decision!" But you don't come out squarely and say that imperialism, expansion, and colonial policy do not go hand in hand with the benevolent, democratic frock coat, and that the military coat, the gun, and the bayonet, and a great many of the latter two articles, are much better, and, in fact, the only initiatory means fitted for it. You do not say that honest and experienced soldiers, who speak from knowledge, have held and hold that our army in the Philippines is not adequate to the great task, and that these heroic boys have only one life each to lay down at the altar of the moloch called imperialism.

Why don't you say right out that we must raise an army of 150,000 men for the Philippines, one of 50,000 men for Cuba, and last, but not least, a reserve army of 150,000 well-armed, well-drilled, and still better officered men at home in the United States to draw from, and ready to jump in at a moment's notice in case of emergency?

That is really what imperialism means. "Aut Cæsar aut nihil" is the watchword; there is no middle way! Militarism is the entering wedge for imperialism and the initial investment for a nation which intends to spread humanity and civilization, and incidentally wants to get a little profit out of it besides.

4. Another thing is, you must tell our President not to let our good-natured Generals and professors be fooled by our foxy, rebellious Oriental friends. It was a serious mistake they made about five weeks ago to treat Aguinaldo's envoys as if they were the representatives of a legitimate power whom we are at war with. They should have been treated as rebels against our authority, and kept under lock and key in Manila. Maybe a great deal of useless bloodshed would have been averted that way, and less encouragement for the prolongation of warfare into the rainy season engendered.

5. Lastly, the same principles apply for Cuba, only with a slight variance in treatment and in figures. If we want peace, and that is surely what we all want, speedy action is necessary. We do not now discuss what is to become of the islands we now occupy, or rather make an effort to occupy. That belongs to a different chapter.

Let us first occupy and hold them de facto, or, if we cannot do that, at the same time upholding our dignity and fulfilling the duty we owe to humanity, (not metaphorically, but literally speaking,) let us wake up from that horrible nightmare, let us act like men of honesty and courage, let us say "Pater peccavi," and—quit.

ALEXIS LUDWIG.

Leonia, N. J., May 31, 1899.

STOP BLOODSHED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your support of the President in what thousands of thoughtful citizens believe to be an unholy war is a marvel to me. Gen. Otis has permitted his men to do cruel and cowardly deeds in the name of the United States. "Criminal aggression" has characterized the movements of his army. Instead of regarding the approach of an insurgent to one of our outposts as a foolhardy act of a half-witted Filipino, and arresting him, our sentry shot the man. The personal opinion of Gen. Otis as to the motives of the Filipinos at this initial moment plunged this country into a series of attempts to "benevolently assimilate" the inhabitants of those far-away islands by fire and sword, and by murderous deeds which, if photographs and written reports may be relied upon, should bring the blush of shame to every American cheek.

When a man makes a mistake, if wise, he admits it. So, I take it, should the President be. It was a mistake to appoint a hard man who has been a fighter of Indians—a professional subjugator—to command our forces in the Philippines. He was not the man for the hour, and the sooner the President supersedes him and concentrates the army at Manila, where only defensive warfare shall be tolerated, the better will it be for our beloved country. I do not believe in the shibboleth, "My country; right or wrong, my country," for "my country and righteousness" has a better significance. Do your best, Mr. Editor, to stop bloody work, and establish liberty in those far-away islands—liberty founded upon the principles of the "Prince of Peace." THOMAS ELGAR.

New York, June 2, 1899.

HOW TO REDUCE GAS BILLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An automatic gas controller is necessary to keep the pressure uniform. This is an undeniable fact, and all gas experts recommend the use of the same where the pressure varies over forty times in the twenty-four hours. Your correspondent under this heading in your very reputable paper of May 31, endeavored to clear up some errors in what had been stated in your issues of Monday and Tuesday last.

Any plumber or gasfitter can attach a controller to equalize the pressure at the meter so that the same is uniform and does not vary whether one or more lights are in use; without it the pressure always increases at the burners when the number of burners in use are reduced. But as he states, these controllers must be purchased of the gas regulators companies manufacturing the same, or they are attached by these companies to the meters for a cash payment, with a guarantee that the same is warranted for ten years, and in order to prove this, they are also sold on installments of half the savings effected by the use of the controllers, if desired; they are also rented as previously stated, on terms fixed as near as can be adjusted to about one-third of the saving.

The gas company cannot alter the pressure so as to give uniformity in the pressure required, nor can it be done at the meter, because of the number of variations referred to above. An automatic gas controller is the watchman by the meter preventing waste and the poisonous results from inhaling unburnt carbon and hydrogen when the gas is being consumed at the street pressure. SAMUEL CHITTICK.

New York, June 2, 1899.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF IT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I could scarcely refrain from clapping aloud as I read to-day's editorial, "McKinley and Alger." Although not a voter, (and I hope I never shall be compelled to be a voter,) I must tell you how your editorial completely voices my sentiments. I hope everything possible will be done to bind together the names of McKinley and Alger. I for one am tired of the hypocritical position of most Americans—hissing Alger while they cheer McKinley. McKinley has chosen to hang Alger about his neck; let us take every opportunity to point to the unwieldy burden. Let us link the names of McKinley and Alger so they will go down to posterity as symbols of moral weakness, indifference to public opinion, backsliding from the principles of a party platform, submission to bossism, and imperial egotism. A. N. M.

New York, June 1, 1899.

Criticises the President's Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clarence Warren, in a letter published in THE TIMES of to-day, expresses my views exactly; also the sentiments of a large number of my friends who voted, worked, and spent their money to elect Mr. McKinley. I believe in gold, and am not a believer in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 or at any other ratio. There will have to be a very poor man nominated against Mr. McKinley for him to get my support again. What, with his imperial policy, Algerism, and his backwood step in the civil service question, I believe that the Republican Party will find it very hard to elect Mr. McKinley again if the Democrats nominate a half-way decent man.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, June 2, 1899.

Mr. McKinley in 1900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does he hope for a re-election with Secretary Alger as the head of the War Department and the old Springfields still in the hands of our brave soldiers in the Philippines? A vast number of men are doing a heap of thinking these hot days, and they have votes, too, but they want the proper arms for our brave soldiers and plenty of smokeless powder.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

New York, June 1, 1899.

Cubans' Attitude Toward Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was an anti-American meeting called by some Cuban agitators at this place night before last. As no one seemed willing to ante first, the game failed, the most virulent thing said being to the effect that all the men sent here in official capacity by the Americans acted with such disregard for Cuban amour propre as to cause the greatest possible amount of hard feeling. This remark was an untrue generalization of perhaps one instance. The main agitator, the editor of La Independencia, (a Cienfuegos paper which contains no news, but devotes itself to the dissemination of republican literature,) upon seeing the sentiment of the gathering suddenly found that he was in no physical condition to make a speech.

Cuba would gladly become an American State if she could do so in such a way that the world could see that it was her choice.

E. E. E.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 29, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Money Getter.

"Everything pusher puts his hand to seems to turn into money."

"Yes. Why, he could write poetry and make it pay."—Philadelphia North American.

Rare Devotion.

"Do you think Dolly's fiancé loves her?"

"Indeed, he does! Why, he went and made love to that pretty Allbright girl, just to give Dolly a chance to cut her out."—Collier's Weekly.

Not an Equivalent.

Grigson—So Miss Knitter has given you the mitten?

Folby—That doesn't trouble me half so much as the many pairs of gloves I have given her.—Boston Transcript.

Just as He Said.

"I thought," said the disappointed friend, "you told me this election was going to be a walk-over."

"Well," answered the former candidate, "it was. I was the doorstep."—Washington Star.

Not a Fair Divide.

Brown—That new milkman seems to be getting the cream of the trade in this part of the city.

Jones—He takes good care that none of his customers gets any.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Families Smaller Now.

"Are small families the rule down your way?" said a Pittsburg man to a visitor from South Carolina.

"They are now, Sir," replied the Southerner. "I have but seventeen children myself, while at my age my father had twenty-two or twenty-three."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE PALISADES.

[The heading of a news article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 31 reads: "Wiping Out the Palisades—Memorial Day Signalized by the Destruction of Indian Head—A 10,000 Pound Dynamite Blast."]

Majestic rampart of the Hudson's shore,
Where laps the broad Atlantic's westering tide,
Must perish now thy beauty and thy pride?
Cursed be the blast thy noble headland tore!
Not where Niagara's mighty torrents pour
Their towered yeast, has ever eye beheld
A fairer vision of our country's eld,
Tree crowned, than awed the Half Moon's crew of yore.
Think'st thou God reared these solemn walls for gain,
Thou sordid quarryman? Is there no mine
For paving stones save in this antique vein
Where sleeps a grace enthrallingly divine?
Put forth thy hand, O Nation! Wipe the stain
Of sacrilege from this, thy noble shrine!

G. H. BENEDICT.

SPAIN'S EMPIRE VANISHING

Transfer of Islands to Germany Announced by Queen Regent.

THE LADRONES AND CAROLINES

Considered Useless to Retain Such Minor Dependencies After Great Losses of Territory.

MADRID, June 2.—The Queen Regent today opened the Cortes with the usual ceremonial, and in the speech from the throne announced that the Marianne, Caroline, and Palaos Islands were ceded to Germany by the late Spanish Cabinet. In the course of the speech, her Majesty said:

"At the opening of the Cortes all the sorrows which have wrenched our hearts, through the disasters which have visited our country, are reawakened. We must preserve sadness in order to derive experience therefrom, but the woes of our country are of such a nature that reticence and silence avail better than complaints.

"When peace with the United States was concluded, parliamentary troubles caused a change of Cabinet, and the present Cabinet was formed. Under the constitution it belonged to me to ratify the treaty by laying it before the chamber. There remained under our control the Carolines, Palaos, and most of the Marianne Islands. But the former Cabinet believed it useless for Spain to retain such minor appanages of our ancient empire, and signed with the German Emperor a convention offering to cede those territories under the law, which will be submitted immediately to the chamber.

"Our foreign relations are cordial and friendly. We specially owe to the Pope recognition of the many times he has given us his moral support.

"The most important, most urgent, and most difficult task before you is to balance the budget and liquidate the debts resulting from the war through ordinary and permanent sources of income. Thanks to the severely economic policy projected, the Government will not ask fresh sacrifices of the country, except such as can be equitably divided among all classes. With the ordinary budget will also be presented schemes to liquidate the charges created by the loss of possessions and colonial campaigns."

The Queen Regent then referred to the financial measures, and expressed confidence that the nation would show the same resignation during peace as it showed during the war, adding:

"For the times are critical, and it is impossible during the present session to do all that is necessary. But during the next session there will be projects for the reorganization of the army and navy, based on obligatory service; for improving the public services, decentralizing the provincial and municipal administrations, and reforming the penal code and electoral laws."

The Marianne, or Mariana, Islands, also known as the Ladrones, are a group of twenty islands, of which only five are inhabited, in the Pacific, mostly between latitude 13 and 21 north, and longitude 144 and 146 east. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded, and very fertile. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were called Las Islas de los Ladrones, (the islands of the thieves,) from the thievish disposition of the natives. They were also named the Mariana Islands, in honor of the Queen of Philip IV. of Spain. The population is about 8,000, and the capital town is San Ignacio de Agana, situated on Guahan Island.

The Caroline Islands, otherwise known as the New Philippines, form a great archipelago of the Pacific Ocean, claimed by Spain, but practically independent. They are regarded as including the Pelew Islands on the west, and the Mulgrave Archipelago in the extreme east; but the Carolines proper lie between these extremes, and contain hundreds of small islands, arranged in forty-eight recognized groups. In its widest sense the name Caroline Islands is nearly synonymous with Micronesia, which latter name is applied to certain groups of small islands in the Pacific. The people of these islands do not speak the true Polynesian language, but employ several dialects kindred to one another, and more remotely so to the Malay tongue.

The Palaos Islands are a small group adjacent to the Caroline Islands, and are sometimes looked upon as forming part of them.

SPAIN'S ACT NOT QUESTIONED.

Her Cession of Islands to Germany Satisfactory to This Government.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The news of the cession by Spain of the Ladrones, Carolines, and Palaos in the Pacific Ocean to Germany does not seem to create surprise among State Department officers. A prominent officer, who would not be quoted, said that there had been some prospect that such a cession would be made, and he had not heard that any objection would be offered by the Government of the United States. The assumption of control of those islands by Germany would certainly be better for the people than the continuance of Spanish domination, and so far as the United States was concerned there might be reasons given for cordially approving German control. Just at this time, he said, a consenting attitude by the United States would not injure this country, and it might be of great advantage in completing negotiations regarding other controversies.

There is no assertion that Germany sounded the Department of State before proceeding with the effort to obtain control of the former Spanish islands, but it is not doubted that the unofficial assurance was obtained that the cession to Germany would not meet with protest from Washington. Secretary Hay said to-night that the question of cession was not one concerning which the United States would be consulted.

The dispatch containing the news was shown to the German Embassy officials to-night, but Ambassador von Holleben said that he had no comments to make. He had received no information, he said, as to the cession.

Sovereignty over the Carolines was formally adjudged by the Pope in 1885 to be in Spain, and the Spanish title was admitted by Germany and Great Britain. This was after a rather prolonged dispute, opened by Germany raising her flag over the Island of Yap. Portugal first acquired the Caroline Islands, but Spain soon wrested the group from her. German interests in the Carolines are relatively extensive, and have been fostered by a provision of the Pope's award, he, as arbitrator, having awarded sovereignty to Spain, but reserved trade facilities to Germany special trade facilities.

The Ladrone Islands, which are embraced in the cession, of course do not include Guam, over which the American flag now flies.

The Elections in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, June 2.—Only 6,872 votes are now required to complete the legal third of the electorate necessary to constitute a valid election of the Presidential and two Vice Presidential candidates. Forty provinces have yet to make their returns, and no doubt the necessary number will be more than made up. The news that a rebellion had broken out at Iquitos, on the Upper Amazon, caused profound disgust here.

Settlement of a French Strike.

LE CREUSOT, France, June 2.—The general strike at the Creusot Works, which began about a fortnight ago, terminated to-day, the company having consented to grant the increase in wages asked for, to reinstate the strikers, and to pay them for the time during which they were idle because of the strike.

Weather Bureau at Colon Closed.

COLON, Colombia, June 2.—The United States Weather Bureau, which was opened here last September, has finally been closed, its site being out of the track of the hurricanes. The instruments are to be transferred to Jamaica.

Member of Parliament Dead.

LONDON, June 2.—Robert Cox, member of Parliament for South Edinburgh, in the Liberal Unionist interest, is dead. He was born in 1845, was a manufacturer, and favored imperial federation and free trade between Great Britain and her colonies.

American Divorce Case in London.

LONDON, June 2.—Mrs. Clara Jakobowski is suing here for a divorce from her husband, Edward Jakobowski. The parties were married in New York during 1895.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Alma-Tadema Knighted—British Consul General Here in the List—No Peerage for Pauncefote.

LONDON, June 2.—The Queen's Birthday honors were announced to-day. Alma-Tadema, the artist, and J. A. Boyd, Chancellor of the High Court of Ontario, are knighted. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., is made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Sir Charles Howard Vincent, M. P., and Mr. James Rennell Rodd, Secretary of the British Consulate General in Egypt, are made Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George. In the case of Mr. Rodd the honor is bestowed as a reward for his successful mission to Abyssinia in 1897. Sir Charles Vincent was honored for his services during the recent Anarchist Conference at Rome.

Mr. Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General at New York, is made a Knight Commander of St. Micnael and St. George, and Capt. John L. Burr of the British second-class cruiser Intrepid, for his recent services at Bluefields, is made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

The extremely meagre honor list is a matter of general surprise, as well as considerable disappointment to many. No new peers have been created, although in quarters usually inspired, it had been asserted that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, would at all events be raised to that dignity.

Neither are there any new privy councillors. Such baronetcies, knighthoods, and orders as have been conferred have gone largely to the scientific and learned professions and to members of the Permanent Civil Service. A few officers have been rewarded with Special Service distinctions.

Among the honors interesting to Americans, in addition to those already cabled, are a Baronetcy for Prof. John Scott Burdon-Sanderson, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University; orders of Knight Commander of the Bath for Mr. W. H. Preece, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Prof. Michael Foster, Professor of Physiology at Cambridge University, and the order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George for Capt. the Hon. Maurice Bourke, Commodore of the North American Fisheries Station, in recognition of his services in protecting the fishery interests of Newfoundland.

Jean de Reszke receives the Royal Victorian Order, fourth class.

FIRE IN A LONDON DOCK.

British Steamer Banffshire Seriously Damaged and One Life Lost.

LONDON, June 2.—The British steamer Banffshire, Capt. Stewart, from Wellington, N. Z., March 28, via Las Palmas May 12, for this port, was seriously demaged by fire to-day in the Victoria Dock here. A man on board of her was killed.

The first, second, and third holds of the Banffshire were burned out. Her decks and starboard plating above the waterline, from her bows to the hatch abaft the engine room, were badly buckled. Her saloon was endangered, and the vessel was flooded from the engine room. A warehouse near her was destroyed by the flames.

WRECK OF THE ORION.

Crew Now at St. John's and Much Cargo May Be Saved.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 2.—The crew of the Danish steamer Orion, Capt. Callesen, from New York on May 27 for Copenhagen, with a general cargo, which went ashore yesterday morning at Fresh Water Point, seven miles west of Cape Race, and became a total wreck, arrived here this evening.

The men say that the ship will hold together probably for several days yet, and the salvers are busily engaged in getting out as much of the cargo as is possible. All that is above the lower decks is likely to be saved undamaged, while the heavier goods—tierces of pork, hams, and the like—stowed lower down, will not suffer much from the immersion, and, in all likelihood, will be got out before the wreck goes to pieces.

The Patria Safe at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, June 2.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Patria, Capt. Bauer, which left New York May 20 for this port, arrived here yesterday, thus, so far as this steamer is concerned, definitely setting at rest the report which reached the United States that an accident had befallen either the Patria or the Patricia of the same line. It is not believed that there is any foundation for the report. The Patricia, which sailed from New York May 27 for this port, is expected to arrive here safely in due course of time, about June 6.

Jumped from a White Star Liner.

QUEENSTOWN, June 2.—Considerable excitement was occasioned during the voyage of the White Star Line steamer Cymric, Capt. Lindsay, from New York May 24, which arrived here at 1:13 P. M. to-day, by the suicide of a Hungarian steerage passenger named Joseph Lichtner, who jumped overboard. Lichtner's wife recently died in New York. A little daughter of the suicide was on board the steamer and the passengers subscribed £50 for her benefit.

Boat Run Down; Two Men Drowned.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 2.—The steamer City of Hudson, near Tivoli, last night, ran down a rowboat containing two fishermen named Clum and Moore. Both of the men were drowned before assistance could reach them.

Chilean Ministry Resigns.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 2.—The Chilean Ministry has resigned.

The Chilean Ministry was reorganized Dec. 20 last, under Senhor Martinez, in part as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior—Senhor Carlos Walker Martinez; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor Ventura Blanco Viel; Minister of Finance—Senhor Rafael Sotomayer; Minister of War—Gen. Suber-Caseaux.

Grant of $150,000 for Lord Kitchener.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, presented a message from the Queen recommending a grant of £30,000 ($150,000) to Major Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

London Yachting Editor Dead.

LONDON, June 2.—Capt. Henry Horn, the well-known yachting editor of The Times and for many years associated with The Field, died yesterday evening. He was a practical, qualified master, formerly commanded several yachts, and sailed in some of the first America's Cup races.

Johann Strauss Reported Dying.

VIENNA, June 2.—Johann Strauss, the famous Austrian composer, now in his seventy-fourth year, is believed to be dying. He is suffering from an acute aggravation of bronchial catarrh, of which ailment he has long been a victim.

Secretary Alger Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger left the city for the East on the midnight train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will visit their home in Detroit, after which the Secretary will go to the lumber regions in Minnesota, where he has large private interests. Mr. and Mrs. Alger will go by way of Boston, where they will pay a visit to their son Capt. F. M. Alger, who is a senior at Harvard, and then proceed to Grand Mere, Canada, to visit another son, Russell A. Alger, Jr. Their daughter, Mrs. Pike, will join them in New York, as will Mrs. Alger's sister, Mrs. Frank Russell, at Bridgeport, Conn., and accompany them to Detroit. The Secretary expects to be absent about three weeks.

Koster & Bial's Roof Garden.

Koster & Bial will inaugurate their roof garden season to-night, weather permitting, being the first of the local managers to inaugurate this Summer style of amusement. Manager Aarons has made many changes on the roof of his theatre for the convenience and comfort of his patrons. The entire programme, which has been presented in the Music Hall during the week, will be transferred to the roof garden, which has been named the Aerial Palm Garden. The programme for to-night includes Harry Gilfoil, Monroe and Mack, Miss Louise Gunning, Miss Truly Shattuck, the Four Emperors of Music, Joe Flynn, Stinson and Merton, Miss Josie De Witt, Prof. Leonidas, Mme Arnlotis, Golden Gate Quartet, Hale sisters, Miss Nellie Burt, Pantzer Trio, Gilbert and Goldie, Hanson and Nelson, Frobel and Ruge, Griffiths Brothers, and the Clerise Sisters.

THE COMMISSION AT APIA

Preliminary Inquiry Into the Status of Samoan Affairs.

CASE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE

He Claims Final Jurisdiction Concerning the Kingship and the Commission Avoids Making Any Reply.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The steamer Alameda, from Australian ports, via Apia, Samoa, and Honolulu, arrived here to-day and brings the following from The Associated Press correspondent at Apia, dated May 19:

"The United States steamer Badger, bearing the Commissioners of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, arrived at Apia May 13. The Commissioners have elected Mr. Tripp, the American representative, Chairman. On their arrival they received letters of welcome from King Malietoa Tanu and from Mataafa. Both letters were acknowledged. The Commissioners are reticent as to their proceedings. It does not seem to be their purpose to hold any public sessions.

"Up to date they have been busily engaged in preliminaries and a careful study of the situation. They have had interviews with three Consuls, the Admiral and Captains of the British warships, the Chief of Police, and representatives of the London Mission Society and the Roman Catholic mission. Their inquiries seemed directed to a thorough and exhaustive examination of all concerned in connection with the trial and proceedings in the Kingship matter. This afternoon they are to have an interview with King Tanu and to-morrow with Mataafa. Mataafa and five of his chiefs are coming to Apia at the request of the Commissioners and they have guaranteed him a safe passage to and from Apia.

"In connection with the Kingship proceedings, the Commissioners wrote asking the Chief Justice if he would forward them a copy of the docket on file in the Supreme Court. This the Chief Justice did. At the same time he, in writing, informed the Commissioners that he did so from a desire to aid them in their investigation; that he claimed for himself and his court, notwithstanding their presence in Apia, the full power and functions of the court as exercised in the past and that his action must in no way be regarded as abrogating those powers or privileges. The Supreme Court decision in the Kingship matter was final and not subject to revision at the hands of the Commissioners.

"The Commissioners in reply were noncommittal, and simply acknowledged the receipt of the Chief Justice's letter. The Chief Justice has been informed by the Chairman of the commission that the Commissioners while in Apia do not intend in any way to interfere with the powers or jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that the court will pursue the even tenor of its way.

"Dr. Solf, who was nominated as President or the municipality, arrived by the last steamer from San Francisco. He is on the horns of a dilemma. A President sent out by the three treaty powers, yet he is no President, for the reason that he was unable to get into office and assume his duties before the arrival of the Commissioners. Before he came to Apia he was informed that as there was only one provisional government in Samoa, he had better apply on his arrival to the Consuls to be put into office. The Berlin treaty requires that the President shall be appointed by the Samoan Government. When he got to Apia he found Tanu installed as King and recognized by the United States and Great Britain, but not by his own Government.

"Dr. Solf is an official on the foreign service list of the German Government. He could not and would not be allowed to act until he had obtained his appointment, but he could not, in the face of his Consul's and the Government's attitude, apply to and thereby recognize Tanu and his Government. He awaited the arrival of the Commissioners. They have superseded all hitherto existing authority in Samoa, and as such do not see the necessity at the present for a President. Dr. Solf applied for the Secretaryship of the High Commission, but this will be conferred on Mr. Morgan, who came out as Commissioner Tripp's private secretary."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 2.—This evening Mrs. H. C. Taylor, wife of Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, gave a dinner in honor of Admiral Sampson. The guests included Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick of the New York, Flag Lieut. Staunton, Capt. Ludlow of the Massachusetts, Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. McGowan of the Training Station, Commander Stockton of the War College, and Commander McLean of the Torpedo Station. The decorations were American Beauty roses and American flags.

Next Wednesday Commander and Mrs. C. McLean will give an afternoon tea at the Torpedo Station in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of his squadron.

The Rev. Alfred Lee Royce, Chaplain of the New York, will preach at Emmanuel Church on Sunday.

Miss Maude Wetmore has arrived for the season.

Mrs. George W. Cutter is the guest for the Summer of Miss E. H. Hooper of Boston, who has taken the Weeden cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, who have been at Hot Springs, are now en route here for the season. It is expected that soon after their arrival they will select a site for the erection of a cottage.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Dresser to Vicomte Romain D'Osmoy of France was a surprise to the cottagers, but the news was received with satisfaction, and was discussed on all sides. Miss Dresser has been a devoted worker for Emmanuel Church.

Mrs. W. Earl Dodge of New York has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson are expected at Villino in a few days.

Frederick H. Paine has returned from Washington for the Summer.

Henry G. Marquand has arrived at Linden Gate for the season.

Mrs. A. Livingston Mason will hold a reception on the afternoon of June 14 at her cottage, Halidon Hall in honor of Admiral Sampson and his officers.

The Rhode Island Automobile Transit Company has obtained a franchise from the Legislature, Newport not being included, for the establishment of public vehicle stations. The franchise is so worded that the City Council will decide whether public stations shall be allowed in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned from New York.

Manager Bull of the Newport Opera House has extended to Admiral Sampson an invitation to attend the performance of "The Idol's Eye" on Wednesday evening next.

The Newport Clam Bake Club will hold its first bake of the season on July 4 at the clubhouse. The annual election of officers will be held the same day. The officers at present are Center Hitchcock, President; Frederick H. Paine, Secretary and Treasurer, and O. H. P. Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, Royal Phelps Carroll, and H. H. Hunnewell, Jr. The membership is limited to 100, and there is a long waiting list. One vacancy, caused by the death of Robert Goelet, is to be filled.

Henry Clews is having his cottage prepared for early occupancy.

Mrs. George C. Mason of Philadelphia has arrived for the season.

Bishop Clark and his family have arrived at the Cram cottage at Second Beach for the Summer.

Miss Bishop has arrived at the Hoffman cottage.

Mrs. C. C. Perkins of Boston has arrived at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton of Baltimore have arrived at Shamrock Cliff for the season.

Bathing was begun here to-day. It was the warmest day so far of the season.

Mrs. Gordon Norrie and Miss Norrie and Mrs. D. D. Williamson and Miss Williamson of New York are at Bateman's for the Summer.

James Brown Potter has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Potter Palmer arrived here this evening to inspect Beaulieu, which Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have engaged for the season, and which they will shortly occupy.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind arrived at the Elms for the season last evening.

Goold Hoyt arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. Edward King of New York is registered at Hartmann's.

The yacht Nahma is being provisioned and will shortly sail for New York, where she will be coaled, and will start for Europe. Mrs. Robert Goelet will join the vessel with her two children later on for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The protracted heat had the effect of driving away every one nearly from the city yesterday. It did not in the least affect the ardor of the golfers, and at Baltusrol the struggle for the championship went on with much vigor. There was a very large attendance of fashionable people. At Ardsley there was the customary golf, and at Morristown the links were crowded.

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The rumor of the engagement of Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser, the eldest daughter of the late Capt. George Warren Dresser, to the Vicomte Romain d'Osway has just been talked of in Paris, and the cables brought the rumor here yesterday. Miss Dresser is the only unmarried sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and Mrs. Grenville Merrill, the wife of the rector of the Episcopal church at Tuxedo. She is a direct descendant of Peter Stuyvesant and a granddaughter of the late Daniel Le Roy of this city. She is also a sister of Mr. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, who married Miss Burnham. The Vicomte d'Osway is said to have a château at Boissy-le-Chatel, in the Department of Eure, and a town house in Paris. His age is given as thirty-eight, while that of Miss Dresser is given as thirty-six. The wedding will take place very shortly in Paris.

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To-day will be the last trip of the coach Pioneer. The season has been quite successful, although there have not been many fashionable parties, as in former years. According to custom, the horses will be sold at public auction next week.

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Miss Susan de Forest Day will give the last of two receptions on board the Scythian, which is anchored off Whitestone, this afternoon. A band has been engaged, and there will be tea and a collation. Miss Day expects soon to go on a cruise.

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There is a family meeting of the Grant family at present in the city. Miss Julia Dent Grant is with her mother, Mrs. Frederick Grant, at their residence, 25 East Sixty-second Street. Mrs. Ulysses Grant is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Potter Palmer has gone to Chicago.

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mr. Samuel Cornell of Buffalo to Mlle. Manzé of Florence. Mr. Cornell's mother was at one time a prominent member of Mr. Daly's company. Her stage name was Miss May Fielding. Her second husband is Mr. Diaz-Albertini. Mr. Cornell was visiting his uncle, Mr. Edward Sovell, at Florence when the engagement was announced. Mr. Sovell married Miss Marcia Roosevelt of this city.

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There are quite a number of ships departing to-day. On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. are booked Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. J. M. Hood, Mrs. J. B. Hayden, Miss Hayden, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Wood. On the City of Rome are Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Emmett, Miss M. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. John Addison Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osmer.

On the St. Paul, which is due to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. William Arnoux and Mr. Reginald Norman, who were on the Paris; Theodore M. Davis and Miss Edith Davis, Mrs. J. W. Griswold and the Misses Griswold, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Lawrence, and Dr. and Mrs. Weir Mitchell.

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The death at Lausanne of Jules Brugiere was quite a shock to the community. Mr. Brugiere was the representative of one of the oldest New York families. For nearly a century the family name has been connected with social events in the history of New York, and the famous fancy ball given at his mother's, Mrs. Charles Brugiere's, at 30 Broadway, was the first of the kind ever attempted in this city, and it is always referred to in the history of similar events. The Brugieres were one of the first French families to make New York their home. They were importers. Mr. Jules Brugiere had retired from active business, and had lived for some years abroad. He married Miss Sarah Van Buren, a relative of Martin Van Buren, and an aunt of Travers Van Buren, who died in this city, at the apartments he had always occupied with James Gordon Bennett, about ten years ago. Mr. Jules Brugiere was one of the oldest members of the Union Club. The Brugiere family is related by marriage to the Montants, the Morgans, the Du Viviers, the De Ronges, Chazournes, and other well-known French families in this city. For many years the only business done by the family has been the collection of rents from their real estate.

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On the Lucania are booked by latest reports Mrs. C. B. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Coats, Miss Delaplaine, Mrs. Michael P. Grace and the Misses Grace, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mr. John L. Riker and the Misses Riker, Mr. Raimond de Madrazo, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott McComb of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Mr. Dundas Lippincott, and Mr. Robert Ralston Stewart of Philadelphia.

On the Graf Waldersee for Hamburg are booked the Countess Festetics-Freibelsz, the Rev. and Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, and Mr. G. Moller.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer was seen at the Robinson, at Newport, yesterday. Mrs. Palmer was asked if any definite time had been set for the wedding of her niece, Miss Julia Dent Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, and the reply was: "There is no date yet fixed for Miss Grant's wedding beyond the decision that it is to occur in the Autumn."

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, accompanied by Miss Grant, will arrive at the villa known as Beaulieu, the property of W. W. Astor, on June 15, several weeks earlier than is usual for the Palmers to arrive here. There is a general renovation of the cottage now being completed, on the occasion of Mrs. Palmer's tour of inspection at this time, and upon the conclusion of the visit to Beaulieu to-morrow, Mrs. Palmer will return to New York and go thence to Chicago.

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Miss Annie Dodd Loughram, niece of Mrs. John McWilliam, and George Robert Percy will be married Tuesday evening, June 6.

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Dr. Samuel Morley Evans and Miss Ellen James Hoe, daughter of Robert Hoe, 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, will be married on June 15 at 3 P. M. in the West Presbyterian Church, West Forty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Anthony Evans, brother of the bridegroom, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride. Miss Ruth Hoe will be her sister's maid of honor. Frank Evans will be best man. The ushers will be Robert Hoe, Jr., and Arthur J. Hoe, brothers of the bride.

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The wedding of C. W. Maury and Miss E. L. Flanders will take place next Tuesday afternoon, June 6, at the bride's home, 25 East Thirty-eighth Street. Only relatives and intimate friends will be present at the reception which will follow. Miss Turnure will attend Miss Flanders as maid of honor. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

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The wedding of Miss Ida Selma Rosenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rosenthal, and Edouard Joseph Solomons, will take place Tuesday evening, June 6, at the home of the bride, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street. Dr. Pereira Mendes will perorm the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception. Miss Carrie Rosenthal will be her sister's maid of honor. Misses Annie and Alma Davis will be the flower girls. The best man will be Oscar M. Rosenthal. The ushers seelcted are Joseph Marcus Davis, Lucian Nathan, Gustave Nathan, and Joseph Steiner.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Phelps—Burnet.

The wedding of Dudley Phelps of New York to Miss Margaret Groesbeck Burnet of Cincinnati took place in the latter city on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry M. Curtis, in the Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church. Mr. Phelps is connected with the law firm of Knevals & Perry, and is a member of the University and Union League Clubs.

Lamb—Gillman.

NEWPORT, June 2.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Gillman, this evening, Miss Mabel Elizabeth Gillman was married to Lieut. Lamb of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers. Lieut. Lamb's regiment was stationed at Fort Adams last Spring.

WILLIAM H. ELLERBE DEAD

Governor of South Carolina Succumbs to Consumption.

WAS RE-ELECTED LAST YEAR

His Course Recently Had Been a Difficult One—Is Succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Miles B. McSweeney.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2.—Gov. Ellerbe died at his home, in Sellers, Marion County, to-day, after an illness of four months. Consumption was the cause of death.

Miles B. McSweeney, the Lieutenant Governor, will probably take the oath of office, and assume the Governorship to-morrow.

William H. Ellerbe was a native of South Carolina, and was about forty years old. He was a member of a prominent old family of the Pee Dee section, and his relatives and connections are generally people of influence.

Mr. Ellerbe was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic followers of the revolt against the old leaders of the State's politics, and was elected Controller General on the ticket headed by the present Senator, B. R. Tillman, in 1890. He was a popular and efficient officer. In 1896 he and other members of his family were identified with a movement to combine the forces of the opponents and more moderate followers of Tillman. Mr. Ellerbe was nominated for Governor as the representative of concillation and was elected by a very large majority. It was generally believed in South Carolina that his strength was so formidable that Tillman was glad to make terms with him, and to refrain from opposing if not actually helping him.

Gov. Ellerbe, by his course from 1896 to 1898, made many enemies. He was accused of bad faith by both the factions he was supposed to represent. His work, however, was very difficult and delicate, as jealousies among factional leaders and among the followers of the two factions were rife, and the feeling was yet bitter. He was fiercely assailed, and in the campaign of last year had five opponents. Personalities and counter-charges were freely exchanged, and on several occasions there were serious fears of personal combat.

The opposition was finally concentrated on the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor, but Gov. Ellerbe defeated him by a small majority. It was said that the Governor on the eve of the election captured a considerable number of conservative votes by a private promise that he would favor modifications of the dispensary law, of which he had been the representative and champion. He was suffering from consumption while making the canvass, and had been gradually failing since his inauguration.

A widow and six children survive Gov. Ellerbe. They will inherit his valuable properties in Marion County.

Miles B. McSweeney, who succeeds Mr. Ellerbe as Governor, will be the first Governor of South Carolina who has literally risen from the ranks. He has come to the top with neither family nor friends behind him.

He was left fatherless in Charleston when four years of age. Six years later he went on the streets to earn his living selling newspapers. Later he clerked in a bookstore and attended night school. Then he became "galley boy" in a job printing office. A scholarship at Washington and Lee University was offered to the Charleston Typographical Union for the most deserving young man in a Charleston printing office. It was awarded to young McSweeney, but after staying at the university part of a session he was forced to leave for lack of means to pay for board and clothing.

After again working in a printing office Mr. McSweeney, with a capital of $65, moved to Ninety-Six, and made his first journalistic venture. He purchased a second-hand outfit for $500, paying $55 cash. Within the year he paid for his paper. Later he started The Hampton Guardian, at the new county seat. There he has since remained. He has been twice a delegate to National Democratic Conventions and was a member of the 1895 Constitutional Convention. He has taken much interest in military affairs and in education, and has been for ten years a Trustee of the South Carolina College.

Mr. McSweeney was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1896, and again elected last year without opposition.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter.

Ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter of Arkansas died at his home in Batesville, Ark., yesterday.

Elisha Baxter was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, on Sept. 1, 1827. His education was received in the public schools of his native county. He removed to Arkansas when a young man, and soon rose to prominence in that State. He became Mayor of Batesville in 1853. In 1854, and again in 1858, he was elected a member of the Legislature. When war was declared between the States he took part on the Union side, and was promoted in 1863 to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry. At the end of the war he was elected a United States Senator, but was not permitted to take his seat, on the ground that his State had not then been legally reconstructed. From 1868 to 1872 he was Judge of the Third Judicial District of Arkansas, and in the Spring of 1872 he was nominated for Governor by the wing of the Republican Party which supported Gen. Grant, the Liberal, or Greeley, wing nominating Joseph Brooks. There was no Democratic nomination, the Democrats generally favoring Brooks.

This election led to one of the most bitter conflicts of the reconstruction period. The vote was canvassed by the General Assembly, and Baxter was declared elected. Brooks alleged that fraud had been practiced at the polls, and appealed, unsuccessfully, to the Legislature, to the United States Circuit Court, and to the State Supreme Court. He finally brought suit against Baxter in one of the State District courts, and, in the absence of counsel for Baxter, obtained a judgment against him, and proceeded to eject him forcibly from office. The quarrel between the candidates for the Governorship spread rapidly to their adherents throughout the entire State. Many took up arms to support the cause of one or the other. There was even some bloodshed, but more was prevented and order restored by the timely arrival of Federal troops.

Both parties then appealed to the President, but Gen. Grant refused to interfere until he had the opinion of his Attorney General. Although the vote had been canvassed Jan. 6, 1873, it was not till May 15, 1874, that the President's decision settled the dispute. The decision favored Baxter, and Brooks's faction immediately disbanded. In a message to Congress Feb. 8, 1875, Gen. Grant expressed the deliberate opinion, however, that Brooks had been legally elected. Baxter held the office until the adoption of the new State Constitution, in the Autumn of 1874. He had been declared elected for the full term of four years, and the new Constitution reduced the term to two years. The Republicans, despite the fact that even the President had acknowledged that his decision, which seated Baxter in an office to which he had not been elected, was an error, urged Baxter to hold on to the office for two more years, or for the full term of four years. This he refused to do. His subsequent life was uneventful.

Jules E. Brugière.

Jules E. Brugière, one of the old-time merchants of New York, died on Thursday at Lausanne, Switzerland. He was born in this city, and was the son of Charles Brugière. The family originally came from Limoges, France, and the father engaged in business in San Domingo. On the outbreak of the insurrection and massacre of the whites there, Charles Brugière came to this country and went to Philadelphia, where he established the largest dry goods business of the time under the name of Brugière & Tessiere. When the line of the Havre Sailing Ship Company was established in New York, the firm moved to this city, about 1825. After the panic of 1837 the firm closed up its affairs and paid all its creditors in full.

Jules Brugière was brought up in this city, and his first venture in business was with A. T. Stewart & Co., where he remained for several years. Then he went into the sugar brokerage business, and was one of the founders of the firm of Brugière & Aviles. The partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Brugière continued in the sugar brokerage business on his own account. Next he engaged in the real estate business.

His married Sarah Van Buren, daughter of Dr. W. H. Van Buren, and was prominent socially. He was a brother of Mrs. Chazournes, Mrs. N. De Vivier, Mrs. A. P. Montant, and Mrs. L. Palmieri, and also of Charles Brugière and William Brugière. About five years ago he took up his residence in Europe. He leaves a wife.

Robert Cox, M. P.

A cable dispatch was received yesterday by Mr. John M. Chapman of the Morris County Golf Club announcing the death at Aix-le-Bains of Robert Cox, M. P., whose home was near Edinburgh, Scotland. To golfers in America Mr. Cox will ever be held in grateful memory, as he presented to the United States Golf Association the one-thousand-dollar silver and enameled cup for the women's golf championship of this country. He was deeply interested in open-air sports, and in golf particularly. He presented the cup three years ago, and it was first played for on the links of the Morris County Club, where Mr. Cox had many friends. He visited this country for the purpose of witnessing the first competition for his cup in the Fall of 1896. It was then won by Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who has held it ever since, and Mr. Cox made the presentation speech. Mr. Cox was an honorary member of the Morris County Club at Morristown, N. J.

Obituary Notes.

OLIVER A. WESTFALL, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, who dealt in hay at 601 West Thirty-third Street, died on Thursday in his home at Mount Vernon.

JONATHAN LITTLE HYDE died at his home, 416 West Twentieth Street, yesterday. Mr. Hyde was born in this city in 1821, and for the past forty-five years had been a member of the importing firm of J. E. Hyde & Sons. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

CYRUS J. GOOD died Thursday at his home in Prohibition Park, S. I., after a short illness. He was the owner of the old Continental, now the St. James, Hotel, in Port Richmond, in which Aaron Burr, who killed Alexander Hamilton, died. Mr. Good was eighty-three years of age.

EDWARD THOMSON, son of William A. Thomson, ex-President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, died yesterday morning at his home, 73 West Eighty-eighth Street. Funeral services will be held on Sunday at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Mr. Thomson was born in New York in 1845.

The Rev. JOHN HENRY GAYLORD, a retired Methodist clergyman, died at his residence, 95 High Street, Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He was a native of Gaylordsville, Conn.; an alumnus of Wesleyan University, and for many years connected with the New England, Vermont, and New York East Conferences. The burial will be at Gaylordsville.

Mrs. MATILDA W. MORRIS, wife of Capt. Thomas L. Morris, died at her home, 101 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday, from consumption. She was born on Staten Island in 1846. Besides her husband, she is survived by three sons and a daughter, Mrs. W. T. Edwards. She was the daughter of "Mother Young," who was conspicuous in Methodist Church circles.

GEORGE H. BARRETT died yesterday morning at Ashburnham, Mass., aged sixty-six years. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment in the civil war. In 1889 he represented the Ashburnham district in the Legislature, and since 1876 he had been Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Cushing Academy. He was a Director of the First National Bank of Ashburnham.

Mrs. DORA T. VOORHEES, widow of Commodore Voorhees, who was formerly at the head of the New York Yacht Club, was found dead at her home in Washington yesterday. Heart failure is supposed to have been

NO VOLUNTEERS FOR OTIS

The Cabinet Decides that a Call Is Unnecessary at Present.

RAINY SEASON ENDS FIGHTING

Active Operations to be Suspended for a Couple of Months—Some Chafing at Such Delay.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Cabinet, at its meeting to-day, decided that there was no present necessity for the enlistment of volunteers. The situation was gone over at the Cabinet meeting very fully before this conclusion was reached. The President stands ready at any time it may appear necessary to authorize the enlistment of volunteers, should more men be deemed necessary, although hoping that such a contingency may not arise.

Gen. Otis is to have the 30,000 men for whom he has asked. The additional 5,000 or 6,000 troops necessary to make up the 30,000 are to be taken from the regulars now serving in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and this country. The rainy season is now on in the Philippines, and aggressive field operations will have to be suspended for a couple of months at least.

The contingent in the War Department which is in favor of quick action and a speedy end to the Oriental campaign, even at a large present expenditure, is chafing at delay. On the other hand, the more conservative element points out that the rainy season has already commenced in the Philippines, and that it would be a waste of men and resources to throw a large body of volunteers into the islands at the beginning of the sickly months, and to have them cramped in barracks till they could come out in the Fall and work off their malaria campaigning through the swamps.

The Administration's advices from Prof. Schurman of the Philippine Commission have been uniformly optimistic, and it is understood that further advices of the same tenor were received to-day. This view was borne out also by the press dispatches, which spoke of social galeties in Manila for the benefit of the friendly native population.

It is said that there is no difficulty about putting into Manila any number of troops this Government may elect to send. The War Department has a large and well-equipped fleet of transports, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Several of these are already on the way to Gen. Otis with regular troops and can be returned promptly and sent with fresh forces, if necessary, while the Logan and the Thomas are at present without assignment on the Atlantic Coast, and could be called on at any time. It is not thought, however, that these will be called on at present, as the prospect now is that the active campaign in Luzon is finished till the end of the rainy season.

Coincident with the withdrawal of the volunteer troops from the Philippines, Brig. Gens. Hale, Smith, and Funston will be relieved from further duty in that country and ordered home for muster out, with the organizations with which they were identified before their elevation to brigade rank. It was to meet this prospective reduction in the number of general officers serving in the Philippines that Brig. Gens. Bates, Young, Grant, and Schwan were ordered to the islands. Gens. Bates and Grant are now on their way across the Pacific, and Gens. Young and Schwan will leave San Francisco within the next few weeks.

BRILLIANT BALL AT MANILA.

Leading Natives Entertained by the United States Commission.

MANILA, June 2.—The United States Philippine Commission last night gave one of the most brilliant balls Manila had ever seen. It was one of a series of entertainments intended to foster friendship between the Americans and the natives. The commission has the handsomest residence in Manila, overlooking the harbor. The grounds surrounding it were illuminated, while the house itself was decorated with the American colors.

The newly appointed Judges, Gen. Otis, a number of other American officers, and many wealthy natives were present. There was a display of gorgeous native toilets, and many jewels were worn, and the array of handsome women surprised the Americans. There was a long programme of American and Filipino dances, followed by the rendering of several instrumental selections, closing with "The Star Spangled Banner."

GEN. KING PREDICTS A LONG WAR.

The Situation in the Philippines He Describes as Most Serious.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Brig. Gen. Charles King, who arrived here yesterday on the transport City of Puebla from Manila, in an interview said:

"The situation in the Philippines is most serious. The people of those islands will keep up a guerrilla warfare, and there is no telling when the hostilities will cease. They retire to the fastnesses of their mountain retreats when they are whipped and hide in the jungles. Subsisting on practically nothing, they have no need for a base of supplies. It will necessitate a large force of men to subjugate them completely.

"The war in the Philippines is by no means ended. The intrenchments of the natives are equal to the best that the most civilized military nations have produced. Under the Spanish régime the Filipinos learned something of war, and we are receiving evidence of this every day.

"The volunteers who have fought in the Philippines are a splendid lot of men, capable and accomplished fighters. They behave like veterans when under fire, and there is no limit to their courage. Their record in that awful country will adorn pages of American history recently made and yet unwritten."

Gen. King will remain in this city a few days, and then leave for the East.

Travels of Senator Beveridge.

MANILA, June 2.—United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, who came to the Philippines some time ago, has made a fortnight's trip in the southern islands, visiting Iloilo, Negros, and Cebu. During his tour he talked with the Chief of Jolo, who has 2,000 fighting men under his command, and who professes friendship for America, which friendship, he hinted, might be strengthened by the continuance of the annual subsidy of $12,000 formerly paid by the Spaniards. Senator Beveridge will leave here on Saturday. He intends to travel in China.

Sailing of the Sheridan Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The transport Sheridan will not go to the Philippines as soon as was expected. Under a hydrostatic test of the boilers, two socket bolts blew out, and it will take about twenty-five days to repair the damage. The City of Puebla probably will be rechartered to carry the troops intended for the Sheridan. The soldiers selected for this expedition are Troops A and F of the Fourth Cavalry, two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, and 1,275 recruits. The date previously fixed for the departure of the Sheridan was June 11.

No Burials from Transports at Sea.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Requests have come to the War Department that no persons dying on transports coming to or going from the United States to Manila shall be buried at sea. The Secretary of War has taken this matter up, and an order to that effect has been issued. For this purpose it has been necessary to detail an expert embalmer for duty on each transport. The department has a sufficient number of these men already in the service, and the assignments have been made.

Lieut. Col. Craig Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, has been ordered to accompany a detachment of the Signal Corps from San Francisco to Manila, and on arrival there to report for assignment as Signal Officer of the Department of the Pacific, to relieve Major Richard E. Thompson, ordered to San Francisco.

Mrs. Van Auken Again at Bellevue.

Mrs. Adelaide Van Auken, widow of Henry Van Auken, stepson of Supreme Court Justice Andrews, who was treated at Bellevue Hospital last April for the morphine habit, was again received at that institution yesterday. She was found on First Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, early in the morning suffering from the excessive use of cocaine.

ACCIDENT TO THE BROOKLYN.

Court of Inquiry Will Convene at the Navy Yard Monday.

Word was received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Washington that a court of inquiry had been ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn on Tuesday last. The court, which will convene on Monday at 1 o'clock, is composed of Rear Admiral Remey, Capt. Merrill Miller, Capt. Wadleigh, with Lieut. W. J. Sears as Judge Advocate.

Capt. Jewell of the Brooklyn yesterday received a letter containing information relative to the probable cause of the mishap to the cruiser. The letter was from a Capt. Shaughnessey of 8 South Street, who stated that during the time of the ice jam in the harbor last Winter a coal barge was sunk at about the spot where the Brooklyn struck. The sinking of the barge, he says, was never reported to the harbor authorities.

Several pilots, however, who witnessed the accident, said that they saw the Brooklyn heel far over to port when she took the bottom to the north of the channel on a twenty-foot shoal that extends off the Battery wall opposite the Liberty Island steamboat wharf. The tide had just begun to fall, and the river was clear of passing craft. They scouted the idea that there is any sunken wreck anywhere off the lower end of Manhattan Island.

Torpedo Practice at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 2.—During the coming week, provided there is no change in the present plans, there are to be some important drills under the direction of the regular officers of the Torpedo Station and those who have been temporarily attached to the station, for a special course in torpedo and torpedo boat work. The officers of the fleet will be invited by Commander McLean to go on board the torpedo boats and witness the drills. The torpedo boats Dupont, Morris, Winslow, Mackenzie, and Stiletto will be used, and it is probable that the Porter will have arrived in time to participate in the drills also. There will be no attacks at night on the warships in the course of the present stay here, but on their return from Boston, which will be in the latter part of June, attacks of this description will take place.

Navy Officers Rescue Three Boys.

LYNN, Mass., June 2.—Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, wife of Francis W. Breed of this city, was awakened at 4 o'clock this morning by cries, which apparently came from the harbor. She caused her husband to call Lieut. W. B. Fletcher and Lieut. J. L. Jaynes of the United States Navy, who are on duty here and who live near the Breed home, and the two officers put out in a boat, and were just in time to rescue three lads who had been clinging to an overturned yacht all night. The boys, who started for Lynn from Swampscott last evening, were nearly exhausted and were on the point of sinking.

Infantry Ordered to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In conformity with the determination heretofore reached by the War Department to relieve the troops who have been on duty in Alaska throughout the past Winter, the department has ordered Companies E and L, Seventh Infantry, to report to Gen. Shafter at San Francisco for transportation to Alaska. Company E is in the Department of the Lakes and Company L in the Department of the Dakotas.

Major Heistand's Departure Delayed.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Owing to the fact that Gen. Schwan has been withdrawn from the office of the Adjutant General for service in the Philippines, the War Department has been obliged to suspend the operation of the order detailing Major Heistand to duty as Military Attaché to the Paris Exposition Commission. Major Heistand was to sail on the St. Paul Wednesday, but will defer his departure until Autumn.

Schedule of Newport War College.

NEWPORT, June 2.—The following is the schedule of the War College for the week ending June 10: June 5—A review of the strategical features of the New England Coast, by Lieut. Commander Murdock, and war games; June 6—Lecture on "Naval Strategy," by Capt. Mahan, and war games; June 7—Strategical war games for the whole day; June 8—Lecture on "Naval Strategy," by Capt. Mahan, and war games.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Prairie has sailed from Norfolk for Lambert's Point for coal.

The Piscataway has sailed from Portsmouth for New York.

The Potomac has sailed from Sea Cliff for New York.

The Marietta has sailed from Port of Spain for New York.

The Chicago sailed to-day from Aden for Zanzibar.

Major Keck in Bicycle Collision.

Major Frank Keck of 473 Manhattan Avenue, one of the heroes of San Juan, and Frank Pixotto of 164 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, both on bicycles, collided last night at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Pixotto's wheel was wrecked, and Major Keck's hand was painfully cut and bruised. Pixotto insisted on payment for his wheel, placing all the blame on the Major. Major Keck insisted that he was blameless, and declined to pay. However, he handed his card to Pixotto and suggested that the matter could be better talked over in the Major's office this morning. Pixotto insisted on his demand, and Policeman O'Neill stopped the controversy by taking both men to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. The Sergeant in charge there ruled that the Major was too prominent a citizen to be held on such a trivial charge, and ordered his release, advising Pixotto to institute a civil suit if he wanted payment for his wheel.

Dr. H. R. Rogers Released.

Dr. Henry R. Rogers, fifty-three years old, of 318 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, the Spiritualistic medium who was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court on the charge of larceny on Thursday, was rearraigned yesterday and discharged. Dr. Rogers was released from the penitentiary on Wednesday after finishing a sentence of three months for an assault upon Detective Sergeant Brown of the Central Office.

Immediately upon his release he was rearrested upon a warrant secured by Helmuth Kranich, a piano manufacturer, who charged Dr. Rogers with fraud in the purchase for $50.25 of a bicycle on the installment plan. Before being arraigned yesterday Dr. Rogers made a settlement with the complainant.

Police Board on Concert Halls.

A committee representing the proprietors of the concert halls at Coney Island, Bergen Beach, North Beach, and Ulmer Park, waited upon the Police Board yesterday afternoon to object to the enforcement of the new regulations adopted by the board last week regarding the selling of liquor in the concert halls on Sunday. President York informed the committee that the board intended to enforce the law in every respect, and said that no discrimination could be shown. He said that it might be necessary to revoke all licenses. He thought that to take away the licenses would be the best way to solve the Sunday question.

Injured on the Way to a Fire.

The two upper floors of the five-story brick building at 321 Pearl Street, occupied by R. E. Carey, a dealer in plumbers' materials, were gutted by fire at 10 o'clock last night. The loss is estimated at $10,000. While Fire Patrol No. 1 was going to the fire, George Tingen was thrown off the wagon as it whirled around the corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets. His body struck against an elevated railway pillar. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition. Finken is twenty-nine years old and lives at 398 Hudson Street.

Fatal Fall Down Elevated Steps.

Alexander B. Phyfe, fifty years old, an investment broker of 137 Broadway, living at Mills Hotel No. 1, fell down stairs at the Bleecker Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad last night and fractured his skull. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said he would die.

Cambridge Honors a Chicagoan.

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 2.—The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of Cambridge University, to-day conferred a degree on Prof. Michelson of Chicago. The Public Orator, in presentnig Prof. Michelson's candidature for the degree of Doctor in Science, described him as "one of the most brilliant investigators in the domain of light and radiation."

New Yorker Killed by a Train.

Robert Hazenwood of 1,954 Third Avenue, this city, was struck by a train yesterday at Rye, N. Y., and killed. His body was removed to the morgue.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ARRESTED.

Former Assistant Warden of the Tombs Prison in Jail in Havana.

HAVANA, June 2.—Alfonso Lopez, Chief of the Detective Bureau, believing that he had located the men who recently entered the apartment of Major Gen. Wilson and carried off his watch, some money, and other valuables, asked Major Gen. Ludlow for authority to raid the Washington Café gambling rooms.

Permission was given, the raid was made, and Lopez arrested thirty-five men, including Mr. Behan, formerly an Assistant Warden in the Tombs Prison, New York City, and now a clerk in the Quartermaster's office, and one other American civilian. Bail was refused under the law prohibiting the bailing of arrested parties until a preliminary hearing has been had. Mr. Behan attempted to thrash a policeman, but was finally confined in Vivac, subject to the action of the District Magistrate.

Chief of Police Mario Menocal was so much incensed at Lopez for ignoring him in the matter and applying to Gen. Ludlow for permission to make the raid, that he has since discharged the Detective Chief, whose successor has not yet been selected.

THE PROPOSED AID FOR CUBANS.

Gens. Carpenter and Wood Disapprove Giving Oxen and Houses.

HAVANA, June 2.—The proposition to give oxen and houses to all Cubans desirous of engaging in agriculture, which came before the conference held yesterday between the Governor General and the Governors of the departments, was not received with enthusiasm, the Governors of the Departments of Puerto Principe and Santiago regarding it with especial disfavor.

The former, Gen. Carpenter, says that his province is almost entirely cattle and pasture, and he thinks any surplus money should be divided among the provinces, to be used in the best way possible, according to the judgment of the provincial authorities, who would render an account to Governor General Brooke.

Gen. Leonard Wood of the Santiago Department believes that the best way to help the Cubans would be to give them as much public work as possible. They could then save money and buy cattle and land, if they should so desire. Thus their families would be helped, the public and the island would be benefited, and the self-respect of the individual would not be lost.

A Notorious Brigand Killed.

HAVANA, June 2.—La Lucha publishes a dispatch from Puerto Padre, saying that outlaws last night made an attack upon the Plantation San Manuel. The watchmen fired at the marauders, but the latter escaped with ten yoke of oxen. A search this morning revealed one of the brigands dead in the main road. The body was recognized as that of Auerta, a well-known negro desperado.

Dr. Jolliffe in a Havana Hospital.

HAVANA, June 2.—Dr. C. C. Jolliffe, the former army contract surgeon, who was arrested last March in connection with the death under suspicious circumstances of Mr. Balk, and who has been in prison ever since, without trial, has now beeen transferred to the hospital. He is exceedingly weak and partially deranged. Barton, the man originally charged with having his accomplice, was released last month without trial.

Cuban Customs Receipts Increase.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Figures received by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn show that the customs receipts for Cuba for the nine weeks beginning March 15 and ending May 13, 1899, were $2,533,915.93. The receipts for the week ending May 13 exceeded those for any previous week under American occupation by $21,612.

To be Inspector General for Cuba.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2.—News has reached this city that Major Robert H. Rolfe, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, stationed at Havana, has been appointed Inspector General of the Division of Cuba, vice Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Volunteers, relieved. Major Rolfe was Colonel of the First New Hampshire Volunteers in the Spanish war.

PEACE CONFERENCE WORK.

All New Projects to be Discarded—Arbitration Plan Drafted.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The special commission to which projects have been referred has decided unanimously to discard all projects not coming directly within the precise aim of the Peace Conference.

The third commission has finished the work treating upon good offices and mediation. It has welded the various projects into one, which will be submitted for discussion on Monday. When the discussion is concluded the commission will resume its examination, drafting a single arbitration scheme based on the various projects submitted.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE PRAISED.

Cologne Gazette Says Minor States Cannot Control the Conference.

BERLIN, June 2.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon the Peace Conference, says:

"The correct attitude of Russia in furthering the aims of the conference is generally recognized, but the attitude of a majority of the less powerful States tends to nullify its labors. They display a desire for an ideal condition of things under which differences in the relative strength of nations would disappear.

"If, for instance, as we believe recently happened, great powers, with such varied interests as Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and the United States, find themselves together in a minority, it is unnecessary to be a prophet to say that, in such a case, a resolution of the majority must remain a dead letter."

TRIED TO CRUCIFY HERSELF.

Vermont Woman Drove Spikes Through Her Feet and One Hand.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 2.—While impelled with the insane idea that on a certain day she must crucify herself, after the manner of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ upon the cross, Della Dutully, forty-two years of age, a domestic, drove a spike through both feet and one hand, using a hammer, this forenoon, and lay down to die.

She was taken to the hospital, where she was calm and apparently in no great pain. She will recover if blood poisoning does not result from the nails. The woman said she had known that she must do the thing for several days, and that the day was actually some time ago. She said it was her atonement for sin.

NEW NOSE FOR A WAR HERO.

Spaniard Disfigured It, but Surgeons Restored Its Shape.

The physicians connected with Bellevue Hospital last evening placed a new nose on a man. The patient was Laurraine Hays, son of John Malcolm Hays, a wealthy sugar planter of New Orleans.

Hays at the outbreak of the late war became a member of the Ninth Infantry. He participated in the charge up San Juan Hill, and had reached the top of the hill when he received a bullet in the leg. At the same time he was hit on the nose by a Spaniard with the butt of his gun.

When Hays returned to New York he went to Bellevue Hospital and received treatment for the bullet wound, also for the wound inflicted by the Spaniard to his nose. The wound to the nose healed rapidly, but the member was badly disfigured. He decided to undergo an operation to have the shape of his nose restored, and it was witnessed by a large number of physicians.

An incision was made on the right side of the nose and the skin was pushed back, while the bone was removed. In the meantime a piece of rubber had been molded into the shape of a nose. This was inserted in the place occupied by the bone, and the skin was sewed over it. The surgeons say Hays will have a perfectly shaped nose when the bandages are removed.

Made a Witness Stop Chewing Gum.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Judge Baker to-day interrupted the unintelligible testimony of a witness in court by saying: "Take that stuff out of your mouth. How do you expect me to hear what you are saying when your mouth is filled with a wad of gum? This practice of gum-chewing on the witness stand must stop. If you talk as plainly as you can the jury will have trouble enough hearing you, without your making it worse by rolling that great wad under your tongue."

One Year in Prison for Scannel.

Edward Scannell, a half-brother of Commissioner John J. Scannell of the Fire Department, who was tried and convicted on the charge of having accepting a bribe of $250 to obtain a position for Frank McGowan in the Fire Department, was yesterday sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions, to one year in the Penitentiary.

ROE AND BUTT AT VARIANCE

The Brigadier General Thinks His Rights Have Been Infringed.

ON THE POINT OF RESIGNING

Scene in Twelfth Regiment Armory Narrowly Averted—Trouble Over the Ninth.

Well informed military circles are just now excited over a serious break between Major Gen. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State, and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, the commander of the First Brigade. So serious has been the feeling of Gen. Butt against some of the methods pursued by Gen. Roe that he has been for some time on the point of sending in his resignation. It is expected a crisis will come any day.

Gen. Butt, it is understood, believes his rights as a brigade commander have been interfered with to the disadvantage of his brigade. Several times he has come into direct collision with Gen. Roe, or members of his staff. Officers of the Twelfth Regiment have been telling of a narrow escape from a scene in the armory a few night ago during the annual inspection and muster.

The Inspecting Officer was Col. Edwin M. Hoffman of Gen. Roe's staff. Gen. Butt, as the commander of the brigade of which the Twelfth is a part, was present at the ceremony, but only for a short time. As he entered the armory he looked with surprise and wonder about him. "Where is the Twelfth Regiment?" he asked of an officer standing on the floor.

"Why, this is the Twelfth," was the answer.

"No, this isn't the Twelfth I expected to see, and that ought to be here," said the General.

He looked over the big armory floor and made a hasty count. There were exactly 326 officers and men on the floor. Some had uniforms and some had not. Gen. Butt shook his head, turned on his heel, and walked out.

Gen. Butt's sudden departure caused much comment in the regiment, of which he was at one time Colonel, and in which he is very popular. The officers the next day learned that Gen. Butt's anger was caused by the issuance of an order disbanding the Fourth Battalion of the regiment by Gen. Roe. It is said that the order was issued without consultation with Gen. Butt or Col. Leonard, commandant of the Twelfth.

The battalion was formed on the disbanding of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment after the war closed. Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter was placed in command, and four companies were incorporated in it. It was to be used as a feeder for recruiting when the Twelfth returned. The idea was Gen. Butt's, who believed that the arrangement would enable the Twelfth to be speedily recruited.

When the order was issued disbanding the battalion, Gen. Butt found that in the process of reorganization it would be very difficult to secure any recruits. Gen. Butt's contention was that if the battalion had not been disbanded its whole strength could have been thrown into the Twelfth on its return into the guard. Those who were close to Gen. Butt a few days after the inspection say he spoke bitterly of what he considered the interference of Division Headquarters.

Following the inspection came the resignation of Major Charles S. Burns, Senior Major of the regiment and Senior Line Major in the State. It was understood that disgust at the condition of things was a large factor in his resignation. This loss to the regiment and the brigade is said to have stirred up the Brigade Commander more deeply still.

Word of the troubles in the Twelfth Regiment reached officers of the Ninth, and they recalled the scene at their armory a few days before at the annual inspection of the Ninth. Col. Hoffman was the inspecting officer there also. The regulations of the State call for an inspection by regiment, and not by battalions. When Gen. Butt entered the armory he found a battalion forming on the floor for review by the inspecting officer.

"What does this mean?" asked Gen. Butt, sending for Col. Morris. As soon as Col. Morris came up, Gen. Butt asked by whose authority the regiment was turning out in battalions.

"By order of Gen. Roe's Inspector, I understand," answered the Colonel.

"I sent you orders to turn out in proper military fashion, and I want it understood that my orders are to be carried out. I want this regiment formed as a regiment, as it should be, first, and after that you can have all the battalions formed you choose. But I want my orders obeyed."

Col. Morris immediately stopped the battalion review and formed the Ninth as a regiment. This action by the Brigade Commander caused much discussion in the Ninth for only a short time before Gen. Butt had recommended the trial of an officer who was under charges. His recommendations were overruled by the Major General, who favored allowing the officer to resign without being tried.

This nettled Gen. Butt, who has always said from the day of his election that if he could not command his own brigade he would resign. More than once he has told his brother officers: "If Brigade Generals are to be only clerks for higher authorities, it is time the whole system was changed." Gen. Butt stood up stiffly for this principle last Summer, when he called Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to account for going over his head in a brigade matter.

At the time of these differences in the Ninth Regiment Gen. Butt, it is said, went to Gen. Roe's office and protested against any interference in his command. It has since been said that the language on that occasion was the most emphatic kind, and that when Gen. Roe said that the Brigadier had misconstrued his actions and that there was no intention of interfering with him, Gen. Butt brought his fist down upon the table and replied:

"I don't care whether you call this interference or not. I don't want any more of it. Either I am going to be in command of my brigade or I am not. The State has made me a commander of a brigade. If I am to be gone over in everything, it is time for me to quit." Several officers in an adjoining room heard the high words.

From this meeting is said to date the strained relations between the two Generals, which reached a culmination on Memorial Day, when Gen. Butt declined to accept the invitation of Gen. Roe to luncheon at his house after the parade, announcing a previous engagement to dine with his staff at Delmonico's. Gen. Butt, when asked yesterday if the relations between himself and Gen. Roe were strained, said:

"It would be unmilitary for me to discuss in any way my relations with my superiors."

"Is it true that you have protested against alleged interference in your brigade?" he was asked.

"I cannot answer that question any more than I can the other."

"Were you consulted by the division commander in the matter of the disbanding of the provisional battalion of the Twelfth Regiment?"

"I was not consulted," said the General.

"Do you consider the fact that the orders were issued over your head as an affront?"

"I cannot discuss that point."

As to the luncheon, Gen. Butt said merely that he had a previous engagement. Officers of Gen. Butt's staff, though not allowing their names to be used, were unanimous in declaring that they would support the General in every move that he made.

Flames Cut Off Their Retreat.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 2.—A fire destroyed the residence of Charles T. Jacobus, in Montclair Heights, near the Passaic County line, this afternoon. Two women were badly burned while making their escape from the building. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the kitchen, throwing the oil in all directions. On the upper floor of the house at the time were Mrs. John Boxale, a relative of the Jacobus family, and Miss Jacobus, a daughter of the owner of the house. They received no warning of the outbreak of the fire, which cut off their retreat by the stairway when they tried to escape.

Yellow Fever in Brazil.

LONDON, June 2.—Cable advices received here from Bahia, Brazil, say yellow fever is raging there. It is added that half a dozen young Englishmen, employed as clerks, have died of the fever, that the English Chaplain at Bahia is also a victim, and that the American Chaplain is burying the Englishmen.

Troops to Guard a Kentucky Court.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 2.—The local battalion, three companies of the First Regiment, State Guard, received orders last night to move on Monday to London, Clay County, Ky., to attend the Baker trial. It is feared that the continuance of the Baker-Howard feud will result in violence.

NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Sir Cavendish Boyle to Arrange for One with British Guiana.

Among the passengers on the White Star liner Britannic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were Sir Cavendish Boyle, K. C. M. G., and Sir R. J. and Lady Musgrave.

Sir Cavendish Boyle, who is the Secretary for British Guiana, comes to this country to assist Reginald Tower, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy at Washington, in negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Commissioner Kasson covering British Guiana. In addition to the drafting of a reciprocity treaty in the interest of British Guiana, Mr. Tower will endeavor to secure a similar measure covering the Barbados.

Sir Richard J. Musgrave is a young Baronet of considerable wealth, and is a stepson of Lord Brougham.

CARNEGIE'S LATEST DONATION.

Gives $50,000 to the Stevens Institute to Erect a New Laboratory.

President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, some time ago had a conversation with Andrew Carnegie in regard to additions and improvements he wished to make to the institute, but which he found impossible for lack of funds. One of the additions Prof. Morton suggested was a building to be used for an engineering and chemical laboratory. Mr. Carnegie listened attentively, but did not say whether he approved the plan or not. When Prof Morton opened his morning mail yesterday he was surprised to find the following letter:

Skibo Castle, Dornoch,
May 20, 1899.

Prof. Henry Morton, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.:

My Dear President: It would give me the very greatest pleasure to devote $50,000 to the building of the engineering laboratory, as you suggest.

We owe much to Stevens, for very many valuable men have come to us from it.

We have just arrived here and received a most enthusiastic welcome from all the people. The best thing you could do for your holidays would be to come to see us. All very well. Kindest regards to Mrs. Morton and yourself, Mrs. Carnegie joining. Always yours truly,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Prof. Morton said that the erection of the building would begin as soon as the funds were received. The new structure will be two stories high, and of brown stone. The first floor will be devoted to machinery. The second floor will be fitted up as a lecture hall. A similar building will be erected for the chemical laboratory. The department will be in charge of Prof. Leeds and Dr. Stillman.

NOT DEALING WITH CRIMPS.

The British Consulate Refutes Charges by Havelock Wilson, M. P.

The officials of the British Consulate have been considerably exercised by the charges recently made in the British House of Commens by Mr. Havelock Wilson, member for Middlesborough, that the shipping office of the Consulate in this city was regularly frequented by crimps, shipping masters, and touts, who were permitted to stand at the very counter over which seamen were paid and take their money from them. Mr. Wilson, who was in New York for several months during the early part of 1897, in describing his experience at the consulate said that he was an eye-witness to a brutal assault on a seaman in the passage of the shipping office because the sailor had refused to hand over his money to one of the crimps.

Vice Consul Smithers, when seen yesterday, admitted that boarding house runners and others were allowed in the shipping office at 2 State Street. "We act on the theory," he said, "that it is better for a sailor to settle his business with those people within the protection of the Consulate rather than outside, where he would be in danger of having all his money taken from him. There never was an assault committed on a sailor in this office. The assault which Mr. Wilson evidently referred to took place in a passageway in this building, but having no connection with this office.

"The statement that the British Consulate is in league with ship owners and boarding house keepers to evade the United States shipping law is absolutely untrue. It is true, however, that men are being signed at a shilling rate for different periods. This is being done right along, and it may be done to evade the shipping law, but we have nothing to do with the matter. If a sailor says that he is willing to work for a shilling it is none of our business."

THREW WATER ON THE WIDOW.

How Clinchy Pere Dampened Mrs. Cheshire's Ardor for His Son.

Alexander Clinchy of 240 East Twenty-fifth Street has an opinion of his own respecting widows. Mrs. Sarah Cheshire, forty years old, who lives at 245 East Twenty-fifth Street, is a widow, and, according to Clinchy, is determined to marry his son. Clinchy, to cool the widow's alleged ardor in that direction, on Thursday threw a pail of cold water over her. For this Mrs. Cheshire had him brought into the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

"Mrs. Cheshire," explained Clinchy to Magistrate Meade, "wants to marry my boy, and I've had a lot of trouble preventing her from doing so. George, my boy, doesn't want her."

"Judge, he called me a termagant, a chatterbox, and a screw!" broke in Mrs. Cheshire.

"A shrew, madam, as Shakespeare has it," corrected Clinchy, with fine scorn.

"How old are you, Mr. Clinchy?" asked the Magistrate.

"I am seventy-three years old, Sir," was the response.

"Where is your boy?" said the Magistrate.

"Here I am, your Honor," came from a deep voice, as a brawny man stepped bashfully forward.

"Well, this beats me!" exclaimed the Magistrate. "So you are the boy the widow pursued, are you? How old are you?"

"Forty-five," replied George. "The trouble is, Judge, she's stuck on me and wants to marry me, but I don't want to marry."

"I'll tell you how it was, Judge," interjected the elder Clinchy. "My boy was sitting on the stoop, when the widow came along and stopped to talk to him. Seeing what she was up to, I got a pail of water and I threw it, but it didn't hit her."

The Magistrate decided that Clinchy's "boy" was old enough to take care of himself, and put the father under bonds to keep the peace.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

William H. Byrnes has been elected President of the New Orleans Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet again next Tuesday, when it is expected that several new cases against licensed brokers will come up for trial.

The Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, which did not enter the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, has issued a circular offering to pay a brokerage commission of 25 per cent. on metropolitan business. The Exchange companies are authorized to pay 15 per cent. to licensed brokers, who have pledged themselves to give the preference to members of the Exchange in the distribution of business.

President F. C. Moore of the Continental Insurance Company denied yesterday that there was any significance in the fact that he had not withdrawn his letter of conditional resignation. He said that the letter was sent to the Arbitration and Grievance Committee, because one of the latter's rulings was opposed to the primary condition of the entrance of the Continental into the Exchange, but that the rescinding of the ruling canceled the force of the latter. He added, further, that no company wished the Exchange to break.

There was considerable talk in plate glass insurance circles yesterday of an attempt to form another plate glass insurance rating compact in this city, as a result of the successful effort to reorganize the Chicago plate glass insurance compact this week. The President of one of the companies affected said yesterday that the greatest obstacle to a revival of the New York compact was the long standing controversy between the Fidelity and Casualty Company and the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company over the Montgomery and Funkhauser agency in Chicago.

Several insurance companies, including the Home Life Insurance Company and the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, have already stopped doing business in the State of North Carolina because of the provisions of the new Craig law, requiring all companies authorized to do business in that State to take out a North Carolina charter. The law was enacted to prevent the companies of other States from transferring North Carolina cases from the State courts to the Federal courts. A number of other companies are considering the advisability of retiring from that State.

Jewelers' Associations Combine.

Justice Beach signed an order in the Supreme Court yesterday, permitting the consolidation of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade and the New York Jewelers' Association, under the title of the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade. The new association will have 338 members.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW BUFFALO RAILWAY STATION

If Erected It Will Be the Largest in the World.

The New York Central, the West Shore, the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh Valley, and other railroad companies whose lines have terminals in Buffalo, have been asked by some of the residents of that city if they will co-operate in a scheme for the establishment of a great union station there. Already a company has been organized by Buffalo capitalists, with William C. Cornwall, President of the City Bank, at its head, to take charge of the matter. The proposition is to build the largest railway station in the world at a cost of several million dollars, and have all railroad trains that have business in Buffalo arrive and depart from it.

Representatives of most of the railroads interested have unofficially expressed themselves as in favor of the idea. President E. B. Thomas of the Erie wrote to the Buffalo people that if all the other roads were willing to go into the scheme, his company would be pleased to consider it. The New York Central management has not yet signified its intentions in the matter. The plan of the new Buffalo station practically contemplates a vast extension of the present station owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

NEW OHIO ELECTRIC ROAD.

The Lima, Toledo and Cincinnati Railway Company Incorporated.

LIMA, Ohio, June 2.—The incorporation of the Lima, Toledo and Cincinnati Railway Company at Columbus yesterday is in furtherance of a project to parallel with an electric road the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton steam railway from Toledo to Dayton, a distance of 143 miles, where connection will be made with the electric line already in operation to Cincinnati and intermediate points.

Contracts will be let for the construction of the line within the next few days. The road will be equipped with the latest cars, capable of making fifty-three miles an hour with perfect safety, and the best steel will be used. Two construction gangs will be put on the line, working north and south from this city. The electric line will pass through all the towns touched by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, between Toledo and Dayton, except where it is considered better to divert the traffic to larger towns.

The company is capitalized at $500,000, which will be increased to $2,500,000 when work is begun.

THE CHICAGO RAILWAY DEAL.

Stockholders of North and West Companies Agree to Terms Offered.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Stockholders of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies to-day voted to lease the two systems to the Chicago Union Traction Company, the concern formed by a number of New York capitalists. At neither meeting was any objection interposed to the conditions of the transfer of the property, the Boards of Directors of both companies having previously acted favorably upon the terms of agreement. President Charles T. Yerkes announced his retirement as an active official of the Chicago street railway companies.

The new company has an authorized capitalization of $35,000,000, of which $15,000,000 is to be 6 per cent. preferred and $20,000,000 common stock. Only $12,000,000 of the preferred stock will be issued for the present.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD TAX.

The Pullman Palace Car Company Protests Against a New Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2.—Under authority of an act of the Legislature passed last year, the State Board of Assessors of Railroad Property met here to-day to assess for taxation palace car, telegraph, telephone, and express companies. The concerns named are required to make returns of their capital stock, and their investments, mileage, or business in this State.

The returns of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, the Bell Telephone Company, and the Southern Express Company were filed. The Pullman Palace Car Company protested against the right of the State to tax any of its property, declaring the act unconstitutional and void. It asserted that it conducted no business in this State, simply furnishing to railroad companies sleeping and parlor cars for use in operating the roads, reserving to itself the right to collect a certain price from such passengers as use those cars for the extra luxuries furnished.

Subject to this protest, the company reported that its capital was $54,000,000, only $10,250,000 being invested in furnishing cars to railroads; that the officers of the company do not know the market value of the stock; that the total number of miles of road over which its cars were run was 129,679, and the mileage in South Carolina was 1,060 38

LAUNCHING OF COLUMBIA

Cup Defender Will Leave the Ways June 10 at Bristol, R. I.

CEREMONY WILL BE PUBLIC

First Trial Race Will Be with the Defender a Week Later Off Newport—Summer Plans for the Yacht.

The following telegram was received at the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon by Secretary Oddie:

New Rochelle, N. Y., June 2, 1899.

J. V. S. Oddie, 67 Madison Av.:

Columbia will positively be launched June 10. C. O. ISELIN.

When seen at his home at Premium Point yesterday Mr. Iselin said: "We have as yet made no binding programme for the Columbia, but I can outline the plans for her as they now stand. As the Herreshoffs have already announced, unless some accident or unforeseen delay occurs, the Columbia will be launched at Bristol at sundown on June 10. The launching will be public, as usual. Any one who desires may see the yacht put overboard. As soon as she is floated the work of rigging her will begin. I cannot say how long this will take, but if she is as near completion as we hope to have her when she goes overboard, she ought to be sailing within a week afterward. We will not then try her in Narragansett Bay as was done with the Defender, but we will take her to Newport and sail her with the Defender off that city. We may give her several informal trials in that way, and then she will be brought here for the special race with Defender off Sandy Hook on July 1."

Asked if the Columbia would sail with the Defender, as reported, at the Larchmont regatta on July 4, Mr. Iselin said that it was doubtful. "That announcement," said he, "was unofficial. We do not ourselves know whether or not the Columbia will appear there. It depends, of course, to some extent upon the result of the race of July 1."

Mr. Iselin said that the Columbia was not as yet entered in any race for July except the special one with the Defender off Sandy Hook, but it is the plan to give her plenty of racing during the month. Both boats will be taken back to Newport, and will be raced together frequently. It is the intention to tune both boats up to the highest pitch, and they are likely to be raced every day over the Newport course.

"During most of the month of July," said Mr. Iselin, "the boats will be at Newport, as our plans now stand, but these are subject to change."

The two big sloops will take part in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club during August, and will presumably have daily brushes. After the cruise they will be put in shape for the trial races off Sandy Hook, which are to take piace during the first two weeks of September. The remaining time before the cup races will be spent bringing the boat which has been shown to be the best in the trial races up to the top notch of preparedness for the meeting with the Shamrock.

Mr. Iselin said that there were two reasons for keeping the Columbia at Newport during the early tuning-up work. One was that the waters thereabouts were freer from traffic and the other was that the boats would be within convenient reach of the Herreshoffs for any needful repairs.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, who is the principal owner of the Columbia, will not return from abroad in time to be present at the launching of the yacht. His new steam yacht Corsair is about completed at Fletcher's, in Hoboken. She took a run down the bay on Tuesday in charge of Capt. C. E. Bailey and Chief Engineer Hermes. She has been out nearly every afternoon since for a shaking-down of her engines and a smoothing of their parts. There has as yet been no attempt to get her speed-going qualities, and, in fact, her indicator gear for an official test with technical observations is not yet ready. She was out again on Thursday, and with her engines turning 180 times a minute made 17.3 knots.

The Corsair is not only a large and costly craft, with rich fittings, but she is built on lines that appeal to the eye of the yachtsman and to the deep-water sailor as well, and her great size is calculated to win for her the notice of those salt-crusted old fellows who are prone to look upon the pleasure craft as mere toys. A criticism, however, which has been made by those who have had opportunity of inspecting her accommodations is that the living quarters seem cramped for so large a vessel.

One goes aboard expecting to find a spaciousness in her cabins in keeping with the size of the hull, but an inspection of her deckhouses show everywhere the sacrifice which has been made to machinery. One large deckhouse covers the engines, and in two others are dynamos and a galley. In two houses, one forward and one aft, is found a suggestion of the pleasure purposes of the vessel. One of these covers the companionway to the library and staterooms and the other—that forward—covers the companionway to the dining room. These deckhouses are roomy enough, yet are small for a vessel so large, while the quarters below strike one as being similarly cramped, and cut up in a maze of connecting rooms, baths, and passageways. Again to get from the staterooms aft to the dining saloon it is necessary to go out into the weather and traverse the deck.

The Corsair is built for a "fast one," they all say, and she bids fair to meet all expectations in that respect. She will go up the Sound to-day to adjust her compasses, and next week she will go down the bay again, and perhaps outside. She will be in readiness to meet her owner when he returns from abroad about the middle of the month, and may perhaps delay her official speed trial until after his return.

Columbia's Topmast at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 2.—The topmast for the Columbia reached here from Boston today. It is of Oregon pine, 62 feet long, and needs but little more work to put it in condition for use. The Defender's topmast in the races of 1895 was 57.42 feet long. The Columbia's topmast was made by the East Boston Spar Company.

YALE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

Preparations for the Intercollegiate Race with Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2.—The Yale University rowers took their final spin on the harbor this afternoon previous to their departure for New London, where they will finish their training for the intercollegiate race with Harvard on June 29. There was no attempt to row the four-mile stretch today, and the work was light. Capt. Allen is authority for the statement to-night that the crew as a whole is rather light, due more to the effect of the difficult weather than hard work.

"We have tried for the last three weeks ase up in order to prevent any slump," he. "No member of the crew is in the t out of condition, and we hope to avoid y such complications. The time we cannot give for publication, but we have not for at least three weeks covered the four-mile stretch, and when we last did so the time was poor. The boat is even on the water and feels "technique is very good."

The crew squad of twelve men includes the four oarsmen who will row the four-oared race with a similarly constituted crew from Harvard. The first crew is composed of Stroke Williams, No. 7, Niedecken; 6, Capt. Frederick Allen; 5, Brown; 4, Flint; 3, Griswold; 2, Wickes, and Bow Greenleaf. The four-oared crew will be stroked by Brock and the others will be: No. 2, Cross; 3, Greenway, and 4, Mitchell.

DIXON DEFEATS BERNSTEIN.

Woman in Male Attire Was on Hand to See the Bout.

"Joe" Bernstein of this city and George Dixon of Boston fought a stubborn twenty-five-round battle at the Broadway Athletic Club last night and at the end Dixon was awarded the decision by Referee "Johnny" White. There was an unusual stir in the club house when, before the preliminary bout was put on, a woman in male attire was discovered. She was dressed like a sport, and the dainty manner in which she poised her cigar and the choking cough her attempt to smoke it caused, attracted attention, and she was escorted out of the building.

Bernstein and Dixon fought at 124 pounds, and Dixon was beaten about the body, having been hit twice as many blows as he landed. Bernstein punished Dixon, too, and at the latter's left eye in very bad

RACING AT GRAVESEND.

A Number of Suburban Candidates to Take Part in To-day's Contests.

A lot of Suburban horses will have trials in the races at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track to-day, as there is a handicap at a mile and a quarter in which Tillo, Warrenton, Maxine, Jefferson, Thomas Cat, Jeannot, and King Barleycorn are all named as starters. In other races there are also sent out as starters the Kentuckian, Bannockburn, and Danforth in the first race, Jean Beraud in the third, and Howard Mann, Scotch Plaid, Jefferson, and King Barleycorn in the sixth, all of which are eligible for the big race two weeks from to-day. So the races will have exceptional interest. The full list of entries follows:

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bannockburn	124	Blarneystone	108
Cesarion	122	Danforth	107
Cormorant	120	Imperator	107
The Kentuckian	119	Bardella	107
Armament	116	Chopin	105
Toluca	115	Judge Tarvin	105
St. Clair	115	Brahmin	103
Vertigo	114	Sweet Caporal	103
Satin Slipper	114	McMeekin	98
Concord	113	Pennetta	98
Oliver Mc.	100	Hanwell	97

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Tillo	126	George Boyd	104
Lanky Bob	119	Jeannot	95
Warrenton	110	King Barleycorn	94
Maxine	108	Knight of the Garter	90
Jefferson	107	Holland	85

Maxine, formerly Fleur de Lis.

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Homestretch	112	Prince of Melbourne	112
King's Courier	112	Magnificent	112
High Order	112	Midwood	112
Vulcain	112	Maribert	112
Trumpet	112	Withers	112

Homestretch and King's Courier, E. O. Pepper's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carlton Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile.

Jean Beraud	126	Rhinelander	119
The Bouncer	119	Filon d'Or	116
Armament	119	Half Time	116
Lothario	119	Prestidigitatrice	114

Jean Beraud and Rhinelander, Sydney Paget's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five and one-half furlongs.

Waring	112	Prestige	103
Gold Lack	107	Makaland	102
Allowance	107	Yocolo	102
Margate	106	Cupid	102
Pilfinger	106	Precursor	102
Midwood	106	First Whip	100
Manvilla	104	Ross Clark	100
Cavalcade	104	Pirate J.	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann	112	Dan Rice	104
Scotch Plaid	108	Free Lance	103
Merry Prince	106	Wolhurst	102
Handpress	106	King Barleycorn	101
Twinkler	105	Merlin	101
Jefferson	105	George B. Cox	96
Estaca	105	Diminutive	90
Decanter	104	Morose	89

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; maiden three-year-olds. Colonel Cluke, 112 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 5, won; Fineem Respice, 105, (Fox,) 4 to 1, second; Great Pride, 112, (Overton,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Pellens, Rice, Effie L., Contented, Lancashire, Star Dust, Wagnet, Sam Sturgis, Anthem II., and Orso also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Lady Curzon, 112 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 5, won; Brown Thrush, 102, (Ross,) 9 to 2, second; Milda, 103, (J. Matthews,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:07¼. Lady Kent, Harvest Queen, Katie O., and Cassodan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Rollins, 101 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1, won; Pan Charm, 106, (J. Matthews,) 3 to 1, second; Loyalty, 105, (W. Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Countess Irma, Albert Vale, Nepper, Guide Rock, and Orme also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Pete Kitchen, 99 pounds, (Scoville,) 60 to 1 won; School Girl, 97, (Landry,) 4 to 1, second; Vox, 95, (H. Wilson,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:53½. Mayme, Fatherland, Fresco, Midgley, Almante, and Swandom also ran. Wautauga left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Decoy, 103 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 6 to 5, won; John Yerkes, 103, (Crowhurst,) 4 to 1, second; Lew Kraft, 102, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Rodd, Gilbert, Commonwealth, Attorney, and Carbuncle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Louisville Belle, 98 pounds, (Silvers,) 9 to 2, won; J. E. Cline, 100, (Sheppard,) 2 to 1, second; Discipline, 106, (J. Matthews,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Pat Garret, Lucky Jim, Surveyor, and Over Jordan also ran.

Racing Notes.

Plaudit, Sailor King, and Handsel are declared out of the Suburban Handicap, which is to be run June 17.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, No. 4, with all the racing up to date tabulated in concise form for reference, was issued last evening. It grows more and more valuable with each issue.

Following are the weights for the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, at one mile and three-quarters, to be run at Gravesend on Monday: Challenger, 168 pounds; Ben Eder, 160; Governor Budd and Doctor Catlett, 153 each; Moslem, 152; Dutch Skater, 150; Forget and Lansdale, 148 each; Waltzer, 147; Populist, 143; Premier, 140; Trayant, 139; Captain Piersall, 138; Kivara, 136; Wolhurst, 135; Duoro and Fixed Star, 134 each; Peter II., 132, and The Tory, 130.

SLOAN'S RIDING AT EPSOM.

He Wins One Race, but Loses the Oaks Stakes by a Bad Start.

LONDON, June 2.—At the fourth day of the Epsom Summer meeting to-day Mr. H. Hardy's four-year-old bay filly Queen of Song, ridden by Tod Sloan, won the Walton Plate. Six horses ran; five furlongs. The betting was 3 to 1 against Queen of Song.

The one hundred and twenty-first renewal of the Oaks Stakes was won by Mr. Douglas Baird's bay filly Musa, by Martagon-Palmflower. Tod Sloan finished second on Mr. P. Lorillard's bay filly Sibola. Twelve horses ran, the distance being about one mile and a half. Previous to the start Musa, ridden by Madden, was quoted at 20 to 1 against. The odds on Sibola were 7 to 4. A great crowd was present to witness the Oaks, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and a host of notabilities. There was a tremendous upset when Sloan, on Sibola, for whom the race was regarded as a certainty, lost to an outsider. Sibola got a bad start, and would have won in another stride or two.

The Acorn Stakes was won by Mr. Arthur James's bay filly Dum Dum, by Carbine-Charm. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's bay filly Lutetia, but was unplaced. Thirteen horses ran; five furlongs. The betting was 2 to 1 against Lutetia.

The Glasgow Plate was won by the St. Frida filly. Lord Derby's five-year-old bay filly Weybridge, ridden by Sloan, was second, and Mr. E. Cassel's four-year-old bay gelding Chon Kina was third. Fourteen horses ran; six furlongs. The betting was 4 to 1 against Weybridge.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Steinitz, Maroczy, Lasker, and Janowski Win Their Games in the Third Round.

LONDON, June 2.—The third round of the international chess tournament was played to-day at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, in this city. The pairing of the players was in accordance with Round 15 of the Berger system, and the players, therefore, met each other in the following order: Mason vs. Steinitz, Tschigorin vs. Teichmann, Tinsley vs. Maroczy, Bird vs. Pillsbury, Cohn vs. Janowski, Schlechter vs. Showalter, Lasker vs. Lee, and Blackburne a bye.

When the recess was taken at 4:30 P. M. the state of affairs was as follows: Mason and Steinitz had not finished their game and left it in an even position; Tschigorin had beaten Teichmann; Tinsley and Maroczy also had not finished their game, but the latter had the much better position; Bird had lost to Pillsbury; Cohn had been vanquished by Janowski; Schlechter and Showalter had drawn, and Lasker had beaten Lee. In the evening session Steinitz beat Mason and Moraczy defeated Tinsley.

Following is the record up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	0	3	Pillsbury	2½	½
Blackburne	½	1½	Schlechter	1	2
Cohn	2	1	Showalter	1½	½
Janowski	3	0	Steinitz	1½	1½
Lasker	2	1	Teichmann	1	2
Lee	½	1½	Tinsley	0	3
Maroczy	2½	½	Tschigorin	2	1
Mason	1	2			

The American player Marshall won a game in the minor tournament, playing against Erskine, this evening.

West Point-Annapolis Football Game.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2.—It was announced here to-day that there will be a football game between the naval cadets and West Point this season. It will be played at Franklin Park, Philadelphia, Dec. 2. There has been no game between the two academies for several years.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeat Louisvilles in the Ninth Inning.

GLEASON'S TIMELY BASE HIT

It Sent Wilson Home with the Winning Run—Brooklyns Also Win Out in the Last Inning.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	30	11	.732
Boston	26	13	.667
St. Louis	26	15	.625
Chicago	24	17	.585
Philadelphia	23	16	.590
Baltimore	23	17	.575
Cincinnati	21	17	.553
Pittsburg	16	22	.421
New York	16	23	.410
Louisville	12	28	.300
Washington	12	29	.293
Cleveland	8	28	.222

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 13; Louisville, 12.
Brooklyn, 11; Cleveland, 10.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 2.
Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

The New Yorks won another ninth-inning victory at the Polo Grounds yesterday, defeating the Louisville team by a score of 13 to 12. The locals made a good uphill fight, but their playing, as a rule, was poor. The Louisvilles played a poor game also. Eleven errors were credited to the New Yorks, offset in a measure by the eighteen base hits made by them.

The locals were handicapped, as they had a mixed team after the second inning. Davis had to retire because of a bad finger, and this brought Wilson to shortstop and Warner on first. Then Hartman was removed from the game for disputing a decision of Umpire Andrews. This made another change necessary, and Foster was taken from right field and sent to third, while Colcalough, a pitcher, looked after right field.

Doheny pitched indifferently in the early innings, and the visitors secured a big lead. The New Yorks hit Cunningham's curves from the start, and after they had brought their score up to nine in the seventh inning, the pitcher was asked to retire, and McGee was substituted.

McGee did well for one inning, the eighth. Louisville when Van Haltren came to the plate in the ninth inning. Van Haltren got a base on balls, and advanced to third on Grady's single into centre field. Grady then tried to steal to second and was easily retired. Wilson hit a bounder that carromed off of McGee's hand, and the hit netted two bases, Van Haltren coming in with the tieing run. When Warner popped a puny fly to Woods there was little hope left. Gleason, however, dropped a safe hit back of third base, and Wilson raced across the plate with the winning run.

Seymour will be pitted against the Louisvilles to-day. Fred Knowles, who was financial manager while the club was on the road last year, will succeed Horace A. Bonnell as secretary. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	3	2	0	0	0	Hoy, cf.	2	0	1	0	1
Grady, c.	1	3	8	2	1	Clark, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Wilson, 1b, ss.	3	3	4	2	0	Dexter, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	0	2	0	0	Wagner, 3b.	3	1	3	3	0
Warner, 1b.	1	2	6	1	0	Powers, 1b.	0	0	4	1	2
Gleason, 2b.	3	3	4	3	4	Ritchey, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	3	1	1	0	Woods, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1
H tman, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Hitt'rf'ge, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Colc'l'gh, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Foster, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Foster, rf, 3b	0	2	1	1		McGee, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Doheny, p.	0	1	0	4	0						
Total.	13	18	27	14	1	Total.	12	12	*26	14	6

*Two out when winning run was scored.

New York	3	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	2	—13
Louisville	4	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—12

Stolen bases—Woods, Clark, Warner. Two-base hits—Wagner, Wilson. Three-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hit—Clark. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 5; off McGee, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hoy, Foster, Clark. Struck out—By Doheny, 8; by Cunningham, 2; by McGee, 1. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 11; Louisville, 10. First base by errors—New York, 5; Louisville, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews.

BROOKLYNS FINISHED STRONG.

Scored Ten Runs in Three Innings and Defeated the Clevelands.

The Brooklyns defeated the Clevelands at Washington Park yesterday when a victory for the visitors seemed assured. Up to the eighth inning they led by a score of 10 to 3, with Carsey, the Cleveland pitcher, doing good work.

In the eighth, however, Carsey seemed to lose his effectiveness, and after giving two bases on balls and being hit safely three times, he was replaced by Hughey. The latter was no improvement, and the Brooklyns added seven runs to their score before the inning ended. In the ninth a few wellplaced hits won the game for Brooklyn.

Kennedy, who started in to pitch for Brooklyn, was batted out of the box in two innings. Yeager replaced him, and did fairly well. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Casey, 2b.	1	4	0	0	0	Dowd, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	1	0	Harley, lf.	3	2	5	0	0
Kelley, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	1	4	2	1
Dahlen, ss.	2	1	3	5	1	Cross, 3b.	1	0	1	3	0
Jones, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	McAllister, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	2	0	14	0	0	Lockhead, ss.	1	1	1	1	1
Daly, 2b.	1	1	1	3	1	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Farrell, c.	1	0	3	8	1	Zimmer, c.	0	2	4	2	1
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Carsey, p.	2	1	0	2	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Hughey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	11	11	27	18	4	Total.	10	13	*26	9	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	1	—11
Cleveland	2	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	—10

Two-base hit—Harley. First base by errors—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 14. Struck out—By Carsey, 1. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen base—Casey. Base on balls—Off Carsey, 10; off Hughey, 3; off Kennedy, 2; off Yeager, 1. Double plays—Daly, Dahlen, and McGann; Yeager, Dahlen, and McGann. Hit by pitched ball—By Carsey, 1; by Yeager, 1. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 2,400.

Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

BOSTON, June 2.—Brilliant playing on the part of the Bostons won the game today from Cincinnati. Score:

Boston	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	—6	
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Boston, 11; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Clark; Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Burns. Attendance, 2,500.

Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2.—The Baltimores scored their fourth consecutive victory to-day, defeating the Chicagos by good batting in the fourth inning. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—4	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 8. Error—Chicago. Batteries—Baltimore, Kilson and Robinson; Chicago, Callahan and Nichols. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, 1,388.

St. Louis, 7; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Young had the Washingtons guessing to-day, while Dineen was batted frequently. The visitors' playing was not as fast as was to be expected from a club out for the pennant. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	
St. Louis	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McGuire; St. Louis, Young and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 1,000.

Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—With the score tied in the ninth, La Joie won the game for the Philadelphias by batting out a home run. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 2,033.

Other Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Springfield, 7.
At Providence—Providence, 6; Hartford, 2.
At Fordham—Fordham College, 6; University of Maryland, 5.
At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 14; Lawrenceville Academy, 2.
At Toronto—Rochester, 4; Toronto, 2.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Milwaukee, 0.
At Montreal—Montreal, 2; Syracuse, 0.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 6; Paterson, 2.
At Scranton—Newark, 7; Scranton, 4.

HURT ON THE POLO FIELD.

Stanley Mortimer Rendered Unconscious in a Collision—He Ran Into J. C. Cowdin.

An unlooked for event in the polo game yesterday on the field of the Westchester Country Club brought the match to a sudden end. The contest was one of the biggest polo games of the season, and was between the Meadow Brook Club and the Westchester Polo Club of Newport.

It was in the third period, when both teams were playing a hot and lively game, that Stanley Mortimer, playing for Westchester, crashed into J. C. Cowdin of the same team, and men and horses were knocked down and rolled upon the ground.

The accident occurred almost directly in front of the spectators' pavilion, which was crowded with women. Stanley Mortimer was seen stretched unconscious on the turf. In falling, the pony partially rolled over him. The pony got up and cantered off to the paddock on the opposite side of the field.

Cowdin, although he received a bad fall, was up unhurt in an instant. It was chance that two or three other riders escaped going down in the collision.

Men immediately ran to render assistance, and the wife of the injured man, who had been in the pavilion, was quickly on the field and by her husband's side. A tub of ice and water was carried to the side of the unconscious man.

Harry Payne Whitney applied ice and water to Mr. Mortimer's head; Oliver W. Bird fanned him vigorously, and Mr. Mortimer recovered his senses and was lifted into a carriage and driven home.

The accident happened just after Westchester got the ball and started with it up the field. Cowdin hit it and was dashing after it, in line for it again, when Mortimer, after crossing his man, turned and crashed into Cowdin, Mortimer being unable to control his pony.

It was decided to postpone the game until next Friday, and none of the points made yesterday will count.

The competing teams were as follows:

MEADOW BROOK.		WESTCHESTER.	
1. W. C. Eustis	6	1. Stanley Mortimer	2
2. C. C. Baldwin	8	2. J. C. Cowdin	9
3. H. P. Whitney	7	3. Foxhall P. Keene	10
Back. B. Nicoll	8	Back. L. Waterbury	7
Total	29	Total	28

Meadow Brook allowed Westchester one goal. The playing was lively and dashing from the start, scoring being much more frequent than in the former game, when Westchester won by 8 goals to 5. Mortimer made the first goal in six and a half minutes. Eustis, by two pretty plays, made the first goal for Meadow Brook fifteen seconds later. In three minutes he made another; then goals followed by Cowdin, two by Whitney, and one by Cowdin at the end.

In the second period 7 goals were made, two by Eustis, two by Keene, and one each by Whitney, Cowdin, and Mortimer. In the third period Baldwin, Keene, and Waterbury each made a goal before the accident occurred. The score then was 10 for Westchester and 8 for Meadow Brook. Foxhall Keene played in much livelier form than three weeks ago at Meadow Brook, and his goal in the third period was the star stroke of the day. He sent the ball between the posts from a back stroke well off from one side of the field.

The largest throng of spectators was present that has been seen at a polo game this season, and a long line of stylish traps lined the shady side of the field. Some of those who watched the sport were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Major J. C. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, W. D. Hatch, H. L. Herbert, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Cary, Mrs. George H. Holt, Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, R. M. Montgomery, J. L. Blair, Jr., Charles Bohlen, E. Robbins Walker, Frank Jackson, H. G. Vinput, W. D. Roby, and Alexander Morten.

The score summary so far as the game was played, was: Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 8; Westchester, 9. Allowed by handicap—Westchester, 1. Total—Meadow Brook, 8; Westchester, 10. J. Dallett, Jr., referee; J. M. Waterbury, timer.

BALTUSROL GOLF TOURNEY.

Contests for the Governors' and Consolation Cups Brought Down to the Final Round.

The contests in the Baltusrol Golf Club's tournament yesterday at Short Hills, N. J., for the Governors' and Consolation Cups were brought down to the final round. For the chief event James A. Tyng and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., the former intercollegiate champion, will meet to-day, while L. H. Graham and H. B. Ashmore will meet for the Consolation Cup. Tyng's victories during the day were over Howard A. Colby and R. C. Watson, Jr. The summary:

Governors' Cup.—Second Round—L. P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol, by 5 up and 4 to play; W. B. Cheney, Orford, beat T. T. Reid, Montclair, by 2 up and 1 to play; James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat Howard A. Colby, Essex County, by 4 up and 3 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, by 1 up in 19 holes.

Semi-final Round—Bayard beat Cheney by 2 up and 1 to play, and Tyng beat Watson by 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—L. H. Graham, Baltusrol, beat Greer Campbell, Baltusrol, by 5 up and 4 to play; Paul Wilcox, Montclair, beat Dunbury Brandreth, Mount Pleasant Field Club, by 4 up and 3 to play; P. S. Hubbard, Montclair, beat Garry B. Adams, Crescent Athletic Club, by 3 up and 2 to play; H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol, beat W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City, by 1 up in 23 holes.

Semi-finals—Graham beat Wilcox, by 1 up in 19 holes, and Ashmore beat Hubbard by 5 up and 3 to play.

The Inconsolables' Cup resulted in a tie at 197 strokes for the thirty-six holes, between T. C. Ennover and Emil Stoehr. The players and scores are:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
T. C. Ennover, Montclair	94	103	197
Emil Stoehr, Baltusrol	99	98	197
Sidney Maddock, Crescent	103	96	199
W. C. Cushman, Baltusrol	100	100	200
G. C. Mackenzie, Baltusrol	108	92	200
G. B. Jenkinson, Essex County	99	102	201
C. C. Harmstad, Jersey City	105	97	202
Dr. G. O. Mitchell, Powelton	103	100	203
H. G. Cortis, Essex County	98	106	204
Garrit Smith, Richmond Hill	102	102	204
R. W. Candler, Baltusrol	97	110	207
C. A. Whittaker, Baltusrol	104	103	207
A. J. McClure, Seabright	104	104	208
W. R. Thompson, Crescent	110	110	220

An incident of the day was the establishing of a new record for the course by the professional, James Anderson. He did the eighteen holes in 73 strokes, beating his former record of 78. The score is:

James Anderson—										
Out	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	—35
In	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	—38
Total										73

The tie for the Inconsolables' Cup will be played off to-day, and, in addition to the other events, there will be an open handicap.

Test Cricket Match in England.

LONDON, June 2.—In the first test cricket match between All England and Australia, which began at Nottingham yesterday, the All England eleven were all out in their first innings to-day with a total of 193 runs. At the close of play to-day the Australians had scored 93 runs for one wicket down.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Burke, Harvard's Swift Runner, Debarred by the Conditions.

NEW HAVEN, June 2.—T. R. Fisher, Captain of the Yale track team, though for three days he has had the formal challenge from Oxford and Cambridge to Yale and Harvard for a track meeting in England about the middle of July, still refuses to make the challenge public until after a conference has been held between Yale and Harvard. It was learned to-night, however, that the terms of the challenge embodied the following conditions:

Yale and Harvard are not to enter more than two men from the American team in each one of the nine events. The Englishmen insist that professional trainers be barred. They also lay down rigid rules in regard to the eligibility of the contestants. Both teams must be made up of men who are strictly undergraduates, and who have not represented any college or athletic club other than the college which they represent in this meeting.

This last condition

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FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
[OF CALIFORNIA.]
First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, Notice of Redemption.

Notice is hereby given that the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of 1893 will be redeemed to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) now in the sinking fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Room 13, Hobart Building, San Francisco, up to the 5th day of June, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Secretary.
San Francisco, Cal., May 3d, 1899.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 31, 39, 52, 58, 135, 137, 146, 147, 196, 199, 230, 262, 263, 270, 384, 889, 658, 708 710, 785, 802, 898, 979, 1,022, 1,025, 1,029, 1,072, 1,090, 1,140, 1,151, 1,173, 1,187, 1,196, 1,197, 1,203, 1,217, 1,220, 1,251, 1,364, 1,435, 1,451, 1,504, 1,514, 1,579, 1,692, 1,696, 1,704, and 1,749 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

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First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their resepective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

COLUMBIA COPPER CO.
A well-developed Copper Property of immense resources, located in the heart of the largest dividend-paying district of Arizona, and surrounded by the richest copper mines of the country.
A limited amount of stock offered at
$5 Per Share
Par $10. Full paid and non-assessable.
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CAMERON & NOYES,
Stocks and Bonds,
27 STATE STREET,
Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL REPORT ON ATCHISON,
giving facts and future possibilities of this important system.
"HOW THE LARGELY INCREASED TRADE WITH THE ORIENT WILL AFFECT ATCHISON."
"FUTURE RAILROAD CONNECTIONS AND DIVIDENDS."
We would be pleased to furnish you this report free upon request in person or by letter at our offices,
WM. COSSITT CONE CO.,
BANKERS,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Members
Consolidated Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT,
Bought and sold for cash or on margin.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, 1,447 BROAD.

DIVIDENDS.

Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1899, the same to be paid June 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, April 12th, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

On June 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾ % on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company, on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY,
Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

International Paper Company.
30 Broad Street, New York, May 21, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending June 30, 1899. Also, declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending June 30, 1899.

Both of the above dividends payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 10th, 1899. Transfer books of preferred and common stock to close at noon on the 10th day of June, 1899, and reopen on the 1st day of July, 1899.

WARNER MILLER, Secretary.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE COR.
20th Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.

Executive Office, 874 Broadway, May 26th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 20) of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable June 15. Transfer books will be closed from June 5 to June 16.

O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, June 1, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 10th, 1899. Transfer books will close Saturday, June 10th, and reopen Monday, July 3d.

WM. McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 24, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 19th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

EDEN MUSEE AMERICAIN CO., (Limited.)

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared, payable June 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 9th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 5th to June 16th, 1899. FRED. VIDVEG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. CONTOIT, DEC'D.

$50,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1941.
$50,000 Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due June, 1904.
$50,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. (new issue) Gdar. Bds., due Jany, 1908.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Skg. fund Deb. Bds., due 1933. Regstd.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. 25-year Deb. Bds., due 1909, Regstd.
$50,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due July, 1987, Regstd.
$25,000 Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due June, 1995.
$112,000 Houston & Texas Central R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due April, 1921.
$22,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. (Cecilia Branch,) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Skg. fund Bds., due Mch., 1907.
$49,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., Guar., due June, 1915, Regstd.
$25,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. on Detroit & Bay City 5 p. c. Bds., due Mch., 1931, Regstd.
$11,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. of 1889, 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$67,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$50,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1922.
$50,000 3d Avenue R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., due July, 1937.
$50,000 United Traction & Electric Co. (Providence & Pawtucket Street Ry. Co.) Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due July, 1933.
$30,000 City of Salt Lake, Utah, 6 p. c. Water Stock Bds., due July, 1916. Regstd.
$100,000 City of Boston, Mass., 4 p. c. City Loan Highways Bds., due July, 1915, Regstd.
400 shs. Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. common (Central Trust Co. Certfs.)
712 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
214 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
666 shs. Phenix National Bank.
133 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
$6,000 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c. stock, dated 1846 & 1847.
$1,800 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c. stock, dated 1853.

BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

$7,000 People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago 1st Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1943.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

77 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$8,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., Regstd., 1921, Guar.
$8,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Gen'l. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1987.
$8,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1918.
$5,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Guar. 1st Mtge. Regstd. Bds., 2361.
$1,500 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge Bd., 1995.
$1,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Adj. Bd., 1995.
$5,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1921.
$2,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1913.
$10,000 Chi. & No. Western Ry. 7 p. c. Genl. Con. Mtge. Bd., Reg., 1902.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bd., 1900.
$4,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. 5 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$4,000 N. Y. Lack. & Western Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1921.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. 1st Mtge. Bd., Reg., 1951.
$2,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bd., Reg., 1903.
$3,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1937.
$2,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bd., Reg., 1921.
$4,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bds., Guar., Reg., 1926.
$4,000 New York & Erie R. R. 4th Extnd. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Reg., 1920.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., Reg., 1937.
$7,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ Gold Eds., Regstd., 1921, Guar.
$5,000 do. do. do. do. do. do.
$17,500 Dolgeville Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$10,000 Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 1st 5's, 1939.
$4,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
52 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. 4th National Bank.
14 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
53 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Central Nat. Bank.
7 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$2,000 City of Pittsburg 4 p. c. School Bds., (Hiland Dist.,) 1902.
$1,000 Commercial Cable Co. 1st Mtge. Regstd. 4 p. c. Bds., 2397.
2 shs. Saratoga & Schenectady Ry.
$1,000 Village of Martin's Ferry, Belmont Co., Ohio, 5 p. c. Water Works Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Western Gas Co. of Mil., Coll. Trust 1st 5's, 1933.
32 shs. Denver Union Water Co.
5 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley.
118 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$450 Ann Arbor R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
29 shs. Rochester Street Rway.
9 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. Guar. 4 p. c.
10 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
1,000 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. Prefd., (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$5,000 Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. 1st 5's, 1937.
$7,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st 5's, 1920.
$500 Riding & Driving Club of Bklyn. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st 6's.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHWERIN,
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Willson Aluminum Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Transfer books will close on the 10th day of June, and will open on the 19th day of June.

Dated June 2d, 1899.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Secy.

NOTICE.—NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND Bridge Company, 192 Broadway, New York. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 192 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 5th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1900, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.

JOHN F. KEANY,
Acting Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, May 25, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Monday, June 5th, 1899. Polls open from one to two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN,
Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Anson R. Flower was unanimously elected a Director of this Bank for the ensuing year.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Mr. GEORGE BLAGDEN, JR., and Mr. DONALD G. GEDDES have this day been admitted to our firm.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
June 1st, 1899. 51 Wall St., New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR DESTROYED.—Six certificates of stock of the NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHIC COMPANY in name of OTTMAR MERGENTHALER, aggregating five hundred and fifty shares. Application has been made for the issue of substitute certificates. Finder or possessor of any of these certificates should address R. F. ROGERS, 45 Broadway, New York City.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 2—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$266,328,424
Gold reserve	228,873,223
Net silver	5,311,355
United States notes in the Treasury	14,008,102
Treasury notes of 1890	973,814
Total receipts this day	2,172,180
Total receipts this month	3,208,563
Total receipts this year	472,296,393
Total expenditures this day	1,396,000
Total expenditures this month	3,310,000
Total expenditures this year	377,019,972
Deposits in National banks	32,058,152
Silver bullion	943,607
National bank notes received for redemption	285,624
Government receipts:	
From customs	825,571
Internal revenue	1,166,597
Miscellaneous	171,011

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 2	522,929
To date this year	90,760,638
Corresponding date last year	44,798,308

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 2	$2,014,000
To date this year	$497,830,910
Corresponding date last year	$338,773,160

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy	1	Illinois Central	2⅝
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Int. Paper	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Iowa Central	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	3⅞	Kanawha & Mich	1
Am. S. & R. pf	1⅞	Louis. & Nash	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	2¾	Manhat. Con	3¼
Am. S. & W. pf	1	Met. Street Ry	5
Am. Sugar Refs	2⅜	Mexican Central	1
Anaconda Copper	2½	Minn. & St. L	1½
Am. Tin Plate	2⅜	M. & St. L. 2d pf	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	2	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Missouri Pacific	2
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Am. Steel H. pf	1	National Lead	½
At., T. & S. F	¾	National Steel	3
At., T. & S. F. pf	2	Nat. Steel pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. J. Central	2½
Balt. & O. pf	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	8½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	4⅞	N. Y. Central	1¾
Brunswick	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Canada South	1	N. Y. O. & West	⅞
Cent. Pac., as. pd	½	Norfolk & S.	½
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Norfolk & West	⅝
Chi. Cons. Tract	1¾	Norf. & West. pf	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q	2	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Chi., G. W. pf	1	North. Pac. pf	2⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf	4	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P	1¼	Penn. Railroad	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi	2
Chi. & N. W	3	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1⅞	Pressed Steel C	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans	1	Reading 1st pf	1⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	2	Reading 2d pf	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	½	Southern Pacific	1
Col. C. & I. Dev	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	St. P. & Duluth	½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Southern Ry. pf	1½
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3⅛
Delaware & Hudson	1	Texas & Pacific	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1¾	Union Pacific	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf	1¾	Union Pacific pf	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1¼	Un. Bag & Paper	¾
Erie, 1st pf	3⅝	Un. P. & P. pf	1
Federal Steel pf	2¼	U. S. Leather pf	⅜
General Electric	⅝	U. S. Rubber	2⅞
Glucose Sugar	⅛	Wabash pf	⅝
H. B. Claflin	1¼	West. Un. Tel	1⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Malt. pf	2⅜	M., St. P., & S. S. M.	1¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	2
Col. So. 1st pf	1	Quicksilver	½
Col. So. 2d pf	1¾	Stand. Dist. pf	1⅞
Del., L. & W	2	Third Avenue	4¾
Great Nor. pf	2		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & G. N. 3d	1	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s.	1⅛
Iowa Cent. 1st	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	2	Col. Mid. 2-4s	1
		Pacific Coast 1st	1
C., I. & L. ref. 5s.	2⅜	Wabash 2d	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

An innings for common sense; bear manipulation exhausted; natural rallies—a security market of a sudden revolutionized. This was the record of Wall Street yesterday.

The whole Stock Exchange list improved. Bonds went up, stocks rose materially; it was an exceptional part of the market that did not show substantial betterment.

Still on parade were all the old tattered scarecrows; not a grewsome fable maker was off duty; every apostle of depression was hustling. Only there was a departure of effectiveness from the work of the cross-grained crew. Wheat crop extermination ceased to be a bugaboo; and with it was gone, as well, all the influence of all the other fabrications of an unusual Wall Street silly-season. Just an innings of common sense had opened—that's all.

***

In many parts of the market there was hurried covering of short contracts by professional traders who for weeks have been selling stocks they didn't own. But the factor that most counted in furthering the market's improvement was not merely a covering of shorts or any other professional performance. The day and its record represented a day that was the public's, a record that was made by the public's buying.

***

Playing an exceptional part in what came about was the incident of the unexpected exportation of $1,000,000 gold. Wall Street learned in the morning newspapers of that engagement and was surprised; all the bear contingent saw opportunities for new raiding capital in it, and with much cleverness there was use of it. But no scarecrow that ever limped into Wall Street ever got cooler reception. Instead of nervousness being incited by it, there seemed to be spontaneous agreement on every side that here was finally the event to mark the end of the bear campaign. And the list of final net changes for the day—as above quoted—shows significantly the thorough effectiveness of this confidence.

It has been weeks since commission house transactions were as extensive as yesterday was the record. The "public" was in evidence.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"Within two days after our last weekly market review exchange jumped up nearly ½ per cent. By last Saturday it had gained another 1-32@1-16 per cent., but reached its height Thursday morning, with demand sterling within 1-32 per cent. of the gold export point. At about noon on Thursday the market began to give way, and closed heavy, at a decline of nearly 1-16 per cent. from the highest point of the day. To-day a further decline of 1-32 per cent. took place all around.

"Although demand sterling never came nearer than 1-32 per cent., or, say, ¼c of the price at which gold could be shipped abroad without loss, $1,000,000 in bars is actually in course of shipment by the steamer Lucania, sailing Saturday.

"When an operation of this kind is deliberately made at an actual loss the party making it must have a special object in view. What the object may be in this instance is left to the imagination.

"The supply of exchange, of course, is comparatively small and below the demand, as usual at this season, although a fair amount of bills from all parts of the interior and from Canada came into the market this week.

"For sterling loans or for drawing against our credits abroad the conditions were even less favorable this week than last, inasmuch as our money market has had a further decline, while the English discount market has advanced to 2½ per cent.

"In spite of these unfavorable conditions, a short interest to a fair amount has been accumulated so far, which is bound to increase as the season advances. The promise of large merchandise exports and consequent low rates of exchange next Autumn will no doubt induce many of our merchants and bankers to draw more liberally during the next few months. The London discount market being a shade easier today, might possible return to 2@2¼ per cent., where it stood three or four weeks ago. If so, sixty-day bills would advance to a figure here which would offer our merchants and bankers an additional inducement to draw more liberally.

"Our stock market has had one of its periodical fits of hysteria lately, but from which it is now gradually recovering. Should this improvement continue, perhaps our money market would improve also, as it always does when stocks are active and higher. If so, exchange would no doubt come forward in sufficient amounts to render gold shipments unnecessary during the rest of the Summer."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of May to-day will cover seventy-eight roads, and will show 5.95 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

3d Week of May.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previo'y rep'd. (57 r'ds)	$6,346,835	$453,399	$40,782
Alabama Gt. Southern	34,666	4,376	.....
Chattanooga Southern	1,331	.....	138
Chicago & W. Mich	38,708	7,360	.....
C., C., C. & St. Louis	256,462	.....	4,272
D., Gd. Rap. & West	27,524	.....	3,421
Duluth, S. S. & At	45,458	3,814	.....
Ft. Worth & Denver	22,424	.....	432
Gulf, B. & Kansas C	6,040	1,637	.....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	78,822	.....	1,938
Kan. C., Mem. & B	27,196	.....	2,272
Kansas City & Omaha	4,812	107	.....
Louis., E. & St. L	31,660	4,224	.....
M., St. P. & Ste. M	78,541	5,892	.....
Mobile & Birmingham	7,660	2,717	.....
Norfolk & Western	292,144	56,540	.....
Northern Pacific	447,008	.....	41,253
Oregon R. R. & Nav	156,842	6,574	.....
Pittsburg & Western	61,387	.....	4,951
Santa F., P. & P	16,568	268	.....
Texas Central	4,576	70	.....
Western N. Y. & P	59,400	5,100	.....
Total, (78 roads)	$8,056,064	$552,078	$99,459
Net increase, (5.95%)	.....	452,619	.....

THE GOLD SHIPMENT.

Wall Street indulged in a good deal of guessing yesterday as to the real meaning and significance of the National City Bank's shipment of $1,000,000 gold on the Lucania to-day. Exchange market authorities insisted that the transaction was not a profitable one to the bank, and for this reason they declined to look upon it as a purely commercial transaction. Officers of the bank, however, stated that the operation was in the usual course of business, and was conducted at a small profit to the institution.

The Street hunted for a motive behind the transaction. All sorts of explanations as to the reasons for the shipment were made, but none of these were based upon exchange market conditions, nor upon the bank's own explanation of the transaction. It was insinuated that the shipment is made to influence the local money market, rates having fallen to a lower level than banking interests are desirous of seeing maintained. In other quarters it was thought that the exportation is in some way connected with the financing of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and in still others it was believed that the $20,000,000 Spanish indemnity transaction has left the bank short, and that it has been found more advisable to send the gold abroad than to meet the balance with sterling exchange bills. The fact that the National City Bank is engaged in the financing of the Amalgamated Copper Company and also in the Spanish indemnity transaction was the basis for these opinions.

That Wall Street looked upon the transaction as altogether insignificant was shown by its failure to in any way affect the stock market. Even bear traders did not use the shipments as an argument for their short sales.

ST. PAUL'S FOURTH WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in May were made public last evening. They aggregated $1,000,832, and show the following, as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$135,309
Increase over 1897	223,886
Increase over 1896	275,542
Increase over 1895	284,163
Increase over 1894	251,598
Increase over 1893	144,603

***

For the month of May St. Paul's earnings show the following increases over the preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$254,764
Increase over 1897	650,306
Increase over 1896	752,027
Increase over 1895	865,853
Increase over 1894	750,232
Increase over 1893	308,370

SUGAR AND MR. LAWSON.

Sugar Trust's strength yesterday was largely the outcome of short covering. The bear pool in the stock that has recently been so aggressive and so successful in breaking Sugar from above 160 during the past two weeks was said to have covered its stock, and this story, coupled with the reliable statements that the Sugar Trust dividend on Wednesday will be at the usual rate, led to considerable buying by the smaller traders, nearly all of whom were on the short side of the stock. Commission houses were also fairly large buyers of Sugar during the day, and were generally responsible for the stock's steadiness in the afternoon, when there seemed to be a lull in the covering movement.

It was noticeable that in the last hour Sugar, while quite active, was barely steady, although the rest of the market was all buoyant, and new higher prices for the day were being made. Some brokers who gave much attention to the stock's market yesterday were inclined to credit Mr. Keene with the late selling of the stock. Some Sugar Trust bulls professed to find encouragement in the strength of the Steel and Wire stocks, because, as they claimed, Mr. Havemeyer is one of the heaviest holders of the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 2, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	20	Adams Express	111	111	111	111	.....
19¼	20	700	Am. Car & Foundry	19½	20	19½	20	+1
63½	67	120	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64	64	64	64	+1
34½	35	150	American Cotton Oil	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¾
90	92	19	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
39¾	40	1,296	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36	40	36	39½	+3½
83¼	83½	1,430	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	82	83¼	81½	83¼	+1⅝
136	139	60	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
19	20	200	American Malting Co.	20	20	19½	19½	− ½
74	76	1,100	Am. Malt. Co. pf.	74	74	73	73¼	−2¾
9¾	10	1,060	American Spirits Mfg.	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
62	62¼	31,595	Am. Steel & Wire	59⅝	62¼	59	62	+2¾
96	97	1,416	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	96	95	96	+1
146½	146¾	59,127	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144¼	147	143¼	146⅝	+2⅝
...	...	12	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	.....
55	55¼	6,450	Anaconda Copper	53½	55½	53½	55¼	+2½
36¼	37	1,945	American Tin Plate	34	36¼	34	36⅝	+2⅝
84	...	220	American Tin Plate pf.	83	88	83	88	+2
94⅝	95	7,695	American Tobacco	93	95¼	93	95	+1½
27½	28	1,780	Am. Steel Hoop	26⅝	27¼	26¼	27¼	+ ¾
74	75	1,210	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	73⅝	74¼	73¾	74	+ ¼
17⅜	17¾	1,950	At., T. & S. F.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¾
55½	56	22,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54	56	53⅝	56	+2
52½	53	926	Baltimore & Ohio.	51⅝	53	52⅜	53⅜	+1¼
78	78¾	337	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73½	78¾	73¾	78¾	+ ⅝
111⅞	112	44,270	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	107	112	106⅝	112	+4½
13¾	14	800	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	+1
52	53	440	Canada Southern	50½	52	50½	52	+1
99⅜	99¼	1,200	Canadian Pacific	99	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
51	51¼	1,100	Cent. Pac. ass't pd.	50¼	51	50¼	51	+ ½
24½	25	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	23½	25	23½	25	+1½
59	61	2,415	Chi. Con Traction.	57½	59	57½	59	+1¾
129½	129¾	26,615	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	127⅞	129¾	127⅝	129¾	+2
13⅝	13½	1,858	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
66½	67	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	67	67	67	67	+1
31¾	33¼	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32¼	33¾	32¼	33⅜	− ⅛
40	41	1,800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	36¾	40	36¾	40	+4
123⅝	123¾	20,670	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	122¾	123¾	122¾	123¾	+1¼
169½	170	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170	170	170	+1
152	153	800	Chicago & Northw.	150½	152	150	152	+3
110¼	110¾	3,460	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108⅞	110¾	108¾	110⅝	+1⅞
19	20	600	Chicago Term. Trans.	17⅝	19	17⅝	19	+1
49¼	50	255	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	50	50	50	50	+2
51¼	54	850	C., C., C. & St. L.	50¼	51⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ½
96	98	310	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	•96	96	96	+ ½
2	2½	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	3,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	41⅝	44⅜	41⅝	44½	+3
5¼	5⅜	450	Colorado Southern	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
43	45	150	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	−1
16¼	17	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	−1⅜
13	14	600	Col. & H. C. & I.	13	13	12⅞	13	.....
170	170½	2,315	Consolidated Gas	168½	170¼	168½	170	+1½
45⅝	45⅞	13,745	Continental Tobacco.	44½	46	43	45⅞	+1⅝
81⅝	81¾	1,485	Continental Tobac. pf.	82½	82½	81⅜	81⅝	.....
117	117¼	300	Delaware & Hudson.	117	117	117	117	+1
164½	167	200	Del., Lack. & West.	167	167	167	167	−2
22½	22⅝	4,200	Denver & R. G	21½	23	21½	23	+1⅝
77½	77¾	2,125	Denver & R. G. pf.	75½	77¾	75½	77¾	+1⅝
13½	14	200	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	14	14	14	14	.....
12½	13	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+1¼
38¾	39	133	Evans. & T. H.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
58½	58⅝	24,495	Federal Steel	54⅝	59	54⅝	58⅝	+3½
81	81¼	5,585	Federal Steel pf.	79¾	81¼	79¼	81¼	+2¼
117⅜	118	350	General Electric	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	+ ⅜
67½	68¼	310	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67½	67	67½	+ ⅛
168	170	300	Great Northern pf.	163½	168	163½	168	+2
107¾	108¾	210	H. B. Claflin Co.	108	108	108	108¾	+1¼
53	57	32	Hocking Valley pf.	53	54⅝	53	54⅝	+2⅝
112½	113½	660	Illinois Central	111	113¼	111	113¼	+2⅝
42	42¼	8,165	International Paper	41	42¼	41	41½	+ ⅛
78½	79	200	Internat. Paper pf.	78⅝	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞	+ ⅜
15½	16	775	International Silver.	16	16½	15½	15½	+ ½
12	12½	1,000	Iowa Central	12	12½	12	12½	+ ½
13	14	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+1
9¼	9¾	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
51	53	200	Knickerbocker Ice	53	53	53	53	.....
74	79	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
52	53	120	Laclede Gas	52	52	52	52	− ⅛
15½	16	100	Lake Erie & West.	16	16	16	16	.....
68	75	11	Long Island	65	65	65	65	.....
66¼	66¾	12,300	Louisville & Nashville.	65¾	67	65½	66¼	+ ⅜
12½	18½	18	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	13	13	13	13	.....
51½	53¼	113	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	51	51	51	51	.....
108¾	108¾	20,560	Manhattan Con	105	108½	104¾	108½	+3½
212½	213	8,830	Metropolitan St. Ry.	209	213	209	213	+5
12¾	12⅞	900	Mexican Central	12¾	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
3½	3¾	1,900	Mexican National ctfs.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
55	57	320	Minn. St. Paul & S. S. M.	53	55½	53	55½	+1½
91	91½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
23	24	400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	−1⅛
64¾	65	425	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63	64¾	62¾	64¾	− ¼
12	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12	12	12	12	.....
32¾	33	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31½	33	31½	33	+1½
41⅜	41⅞	6,100	Missouri Pacific	39¾	41⅞	39¾	41⅞	+2
37	41	250	Mobile & Ohio.	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	− ¼
42¾	43¼	270	National Biscuit Co.	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
98¼	...	50	National Biscuit Co. pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	.....
28⅝	29½	550	National Lead Co.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
47¾	48	5,950	National Steel	44½	47¾	43¾	47¾	+3
89	89¼	1,515	National Steel pf.	88	88	88	89	+1
115¼	116¼	1,023	New Jersey Central.	111¾	114¼	111¾	116¼	+2¼
168½	169	525	New York Air Brake.	160	168½	160	168½	+4½
129¾	129¾	4,045	New York Central.	128¼	129¾	127½	129¾	+1⅜
212	216	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	214	214	214	+2
25⅜	25¾	5,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	24⅞	25¾	24⅞	25¾	+ ⅞
69	75	100	Norfolk Southern	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅞
20	20¼	3,450	Norfolk & Western.	19¾	20¾	19¾	20⅝	+ ⅞
67⅞	68	1,921	Norfolk & West. pf.	67	67⅞	67	67⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	11¾	450	North American	11	11¾	11	11¼	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅞	7,330	Northern Pacific	46⅝	48	46½	48	+1½
75½	75⅝	2,480	Northern Pacific pf	74⅜	75¼	74½	75½	.....
...	...	100	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	.....
33	35	300	Oregon R. & Nav.	33	33	33	33	−2
47¼	47¾	4,015	Pacific Mail	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅛
127⅜	128	3,550	People's Gas	126¼	127⅜	126¼	127⅜	+1¼
117⅜	118	11,950	People's Gas, Chicago	116¼	118	115⅝	117⅞	+2
21	22	117	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
45	45½	400	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	44⅜	45½	44⅜	45⅛	+ ⅛
47	47⅛	565	Pressed Steel Car	46	46	46	46	+1¼
78¼	78	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
2¾	3	400	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
19½	20	500	Reading	20	20	19½	19½	−1
57⅝	58	10,437	Reading 1st pf	56½	58	56½	57⅜	+1⅛
34	34½	2,780	Reading 2d pf	34	34	34	34	+ ⅜
10	10¼	1,200	St. Louis & San Fran.	9⅜	10	9⅜	10	.....
35½	36	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
12¼	12½	650	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
30¾	31	1,150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30¼	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
51	54	440	St. Paul & Duluth.	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+ ½
94	98	200	St. Paul & Omaha.	93	98	93	93	.....
31¼	31⅝	5,200	Southern Pacific	30¾	31¼	30¼	31¼	+1
10⅜	10⅝	1,040	Southern Railway	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	50	2,780	Southern Railway pf.	48⅞	50¼	48⅞	50¼	+1½
12⅜	13¼	940	Standard Dis. & Dis.	12⅞	13	12½	12⅞	−½
60	60	300	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	59	59	58¾	58¾	−1⅞
7½	8	380	Standard R. & T.	7	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
61¾	62	28,640	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	58⅜	62¼	58⅜	61¾	+3⅛
18¼	18½	2,100	Texas Pacific	17½	18½	17½	18½	+1
180	190	375	Third Avenue	190	190	185¼	185¼	−4¾
66¾	67¼	500	Twin City R. T.	67	67½	67	67	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	8,560	Union Pacific	40¼	41	39¾	41	+1⅜
74⅜	74½	7,310	Union Pacific pf	73¾	74½	73¾	74½	+1⅜
24¼	25	940	Union Bag & Paper.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
79	82	690	Union Bag & Paper pf.	80¼	80¼	80	80	+1
5½	6	200	United States Leather.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
69¼	70	471	U. S. Leather pf.	68½	69¼	68½	69¼	+ ⅜
1⅜	51¾	5,740	United States Rubber	49¼	51⅜	49¼	51⅜	+2⅝
114¾	116	30	U. S. Rubber pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	.....
7⅞	8	710	Wabash	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	20	1,450	Wabash pf	19½	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅜
125	130	36	Wells-Fargo Express.	125	128	125	128	.....
89¾	90	7,387	Western Union Tel.	88⅜	89¾	87⅞	89¼	+1⅝
87	90	1,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	85	87	85	87	+ ½
23	25	244	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+1
...	...	150	Wis. Cent. when iss.	14	14	14	14	.....
48⅝	49¼	200	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅝	− ⅛
Sales.....		522,929						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	At., T. & S. F.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
3,760	A., T. & S.F.pf.	54⅛	55⅞	54	55⅝
41,550	Am. Sug. Ref.	144	147¼	143½	147
200	Am. Steel & W.	60	62¼	59½	62
20	Am. Tobacco	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,300	Bay State Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
28,190	Brook. R. T.	106	111	106	111
9,350	C., B. & Q.	127⅝	129⅝	127⅜	129⅝
7,790	C., M. & St. P.	122⅜	124	122⅜	123⅝
30	Ches. & Ohio	24	24	24	24
1,490	C. R. I. & P.	109	110⅜	109	110⅝
310	Con. Tobacco	44¼	46¾	43½	46¼
60	Can. Southern	51	51	51	51
30	Chi. Gt. West	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11,440	Federal Steel	55¼	59	55½	58⅝
380	Federal Steel pf.	79½	81	79½	81
1,480	Louis. & Nash.	65⅞	67	65¼	66⅞
5,490	Manhattan	105	108¼	104⅜	108¼
1,850	Mo. Pacific	41¼	39¾	41	41
150	Mex. Cent.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
30	N. Y., O. & W.	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞
220	North. Pac.	46¾	47⅜	46⅜	47¼
690	North. Pac. pf.	75¼	76⅝	75	76⅜
90	Pacific Mail	47	47	46⅝	47
7,120	People's Gas	116¼	117⅞	115½	117⅝
20	Reading	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
880	Read. 1st pf.	56⅜	57¼	56¼	57⅛
40	Read. 2d pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
30	Southern Ry.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
160	Southern pf.	49¼	49½	49	49½
50	Stand. R. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,020	Tenn. C. & I.	58⅜	62½	58⅜	61⅞
240	Union Pacific	40⅜	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜
350	Union Pac. pf.	73⅜	74	73⅜	74
160	U. S. Rubber	51⅜	51⅞	50½	51⅝
60	U. S. Leather pf.	69	69⅜	69	69⅜
940	Western Union	88	89	87⅜	89
136,600					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$24,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
5,000	O. S. L., Inc. A.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
15,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
$44,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 2.—After opening at 150, 2 points higher than last night's close, Match dropped to 148 and closed there, having sold to 150 again in the meanwhile. Metropolitan preferred was stronger, opening at 51½ and selling to 52¾, closing at 52½. Linseed preferred sold to 49 from the opening at 48½, but fell to 48, selling later at 49 and closing at 48¾. The common ranged from 9⅞ to 10¾, closing at 10¾. Biscuit opened at 42½, sold up a point, and closed at 45½. Steel improved to 47 at the close; it opened at 45 and sold as low as 44¼. The preferred opened at 89, sold off ½ point, and brought 90 afterward, closing at 89. Metropolitan bonds brought 96¼@96⅜. Canal and Dock stock advanced a point to 77. West Chicago closed ¼ point higher at 119½. Lake Street Elevated opened at 16½ and sold to 17⅜, closing ⅛ under that. Tin Plate opened at 34½ and closed at 36¼. The preferred closed at 85, a gain of 3 points.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	77½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois ex div.	147½
National Biscuit Co. com.	42
National Biscuit Co. pf.	47½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	4
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	10
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	246
West Chicago Street Railroad	119½
South Side Elevated Railroad	95½
Lake Street Elevated	17
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	14½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¾

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	..
3s, r., 1918	109¾	109¾
3s, c., 1918	109¾	109¾
3s, 1918, sm.	108¾	109¾
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾
4s, c., 1907	113¼	114½
4s, r., 1925	130½	131¼
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..
Alb. & Susq.	195	..
Am. Coal	130	..
Am. D. Tel.	35	40
A. M. pf.	29	32
A. T. & C.	100	102½
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146
Ann Arbor	16	18
Ann A. pf	40	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9¼
Beech Creek	100	..
Boat A. L. pf.	86½	..
B. Un. Gas	130	140
B., R. & P.	32½	36
B., R. & P. pf.	71	75
B. C. R. & N.	105	..
Chi. & Alton	180	..
Chi. & A. pf.	185	..
C., I. & L.	73½	76½
C. & E. I. pf.	124	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	89	91
C., I. & L.	8⅝	9
C. & N. W. pf.	190	193
C., L. & W.	11	..
C., L. & W. pf.	37	44
Cleve. & P.	184	..
C., C. & St. L.	83	..
Dev. pf.	3	6
C. F. & I. pf.	102	108
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	52	..
Consol. Ice	42½	43
Consol. I. pf.	85	90
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	..
D., S. S. & A.	4½	5
Eighth Ave.	380	..
Erie	12⅝	13
Erie 1st pf.	34	36
Erie 2d pf.	17½	18
Ev. & T. H. pf.	76	79½
F. & P. M.	30	32½
F. & P. M. pf.	60	64
Glucose pf.	105	107
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..
Hock. Valley	23	25
Hawaiian S.	110	..
Ill. C., I. L.	100	..
Iowa C. pf.	42½	44

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 91; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ⅝ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, registered		Met St Ry gen 5s	
2,000	100¼	15,000	122¼
U S 2s, coup		5,000	122½
3,000	109⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
500	109¾	11,000	93¼
500	109¾	2,000	93⅝
U S 4s, coup, 1907		Mo, K & T 2d	
4,000	113⅜	5,000	66½
U S 4s, coup, 1925		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
6,000	131	6,000	88½
Adams Express 4s		Mobile & Ohio, Mont Div 6s	
9,000	106¼	1,000	109
3,000	106½	Nash, C & St L con	
1,000	106¾	25,000	106
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		2,000	106⅞
2,000	93	N Y Cent & Hud, Mich Cent coll 3½s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		5,000	101½
1,000	81⅞	N Y Cent Deb 5s	
60,000	82	3,000	100¼
10,000	82⅛	25,000	106
2,000	82¼	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
32,000	82	11,000	107
9,000	82⅛	N Y, Ont & W refund 4s	
Gen 4s		1,000	106¼
13,000	103	7,000	106⅜
15,000	103¼	3,000	106⅝
500	103⅛	N Y, Sus & W g m	
15,000	103¼	1,000	97
Atlantic & Danv 1st		8,000	97⅝
4,000	102	Nort & W Ry con 4s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		500	95
1,000	100¼	2,000	95
84,000	100¼	5,000 20F	94⅞
5,000	100¼	North Ohio 1st	
Balt & Ohio 4s		15,000	102¼
1,000	102	Nor Pac gen lien 5s	
3,000	102⅛	2,000	67¼
2,000	102	5,000	67⅜
11,000	102⅛	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
18,000	102⅜	6,000	106¼
5,000	102⅛	9,000	106
24,000	102⅝	4,000	106¼
5,000	102¼	5,000	106⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s		4,000	106¼
4,000	121¼	10,000	106⅜
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		10,000	106¼
3,000	112	41,000	106⅜
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		Ore R R & N 4s	
10,000	92	5,000	102⅞
Bur, C R & N 1st 5s		Ore Sh Line 6s	
2,000	107½	1,000	132¼
Col tr 5s		Ore Sh Line inc A, 5s	
1,000	115½	8,000	89⅛
Canada So 1st 5s		500	89
1,000	110½	6,000	90
Cent Gs. Ry con 5s		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
20,000	95⅝	1,000	104½
6,000	95½	Peo & East 1st	
4,000	95⅞	30,000	85½
24,000	95¾	2,000	85⅝
Cent Pac 1st, when issued		5,000	85
55,000	102⅝	Peo & East inc	
Cent Pac. San Joaq Br 6s, Speyer & Co ctfs		10,000	29½
10,000 20F	113	10,000	30
Ches & O gen 4½s		Pitts W 1st, J P M & Co ctfs	
13,000	94	1,000	99¾
Ches & O con 5s, registered		Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	117	3,000	89
Chi, M & St P 5s		5,000	89⅛
5,000	111½	5,000	89¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Rich & Danv Deb 5s, stamped	
10,000	114	5,000	110
Chi, Ind & Louisv refund 5s		Rio Gr West 1st	
3,000	106½	2,000	100
Chi, Mil & St P gold 7s		St L & S F gen 5s	
1,000	108	45,000	111
Chi, M & St P Chi & P W Div 5s		3,000	111½
2,000	123⅞	2,000	111¼
6,000	124	St L & S F g m 5s	
Chi & N'w'n S F Deb 5s, 1933		15,000	112
1,000	122½	St L & S F g m 6s	
Chi Term Tran 4s		15,000	126¼
1,000	102¼	St L S'w'n 1st	
Col Midland 2-4s		1,000	92¾
12,000	63	5,000	92⅞
Col & South 1st 4s		19,000	93
2,000	86½	3,000	93¼
4,000	86⅝	5,000	93⅜
1,000	87	St L S'w'n 2d inc 5s	
Den & Rio Gr 4s		5,000	55
5,000	104	20,000	53¼
50,000	103⅝	2,000	53⅜
Dul S S & A 5s		5,000	53⅝
15,000	115½	5,000	53¾
Elmira, Cort & N 5s		5,000	53¼
5,000	100½	5,000	53⅛
Erie gen lien 4s		2,000	53⅜
6,000	72½	16,000	53¼
Erie 4s, prior bds		5,000	53⅝
10,000	93½	2,000	53⅜
35,000	93¾	5,000	53⅜
1,000	93¾	San A & A P 4s	
50,000	93¾	5,000	83
50,000	94	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
Gal, H & San A. Mex & Pac Div 5s		2,000	109
5,000	103	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
7,000	103¼	3,000	110¾
Grand R & Ind 1st		2,000	110¾
1,000	113¼	3,000	110⅝
Han & St J con		Standard R & T inc	
2,000	107½	7,000	24½
Hocking Val 4½s		6,000	22
8,000	101½	1,000	25½
26,000	101¾	Tenn C. I & R. De Bard C & I 6s	
12,000	102	10,000	104½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
31,000	113	2,000	113¾
H & Tex Cent gen 4s		Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs	
10,000	89	6,000	110¾
Int & G N 5d		20,000	111
7,000	62½	Union Pac 4s	
Registered		2,000	108¼
Iow

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lenox Avenue Corner Sold—Other Sales of Vacant Property and Dwellings—Dealings at Auction.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold to John Fish for improvement the plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Peter Wagner, to Fritz Hill, for $35,000 the four-story limestone-front dwelling 7 West Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Charles A. Du Bois has sold for the Bradhurst estate to John Brown three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 250 feet west of Broadway. This plot will be a corner on the proposed Riverside Drive extension, with a frontage of 100 feet.

Clarkson & Edgar have sold for Sarah C. Goodhue the five-story flat 16 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the three-story dwelling 248 East Fortieth Street, 14 by 60 by 98.9.

John R. Davidson has sold for Henry R. Elliot to a Mr. Finlay, for about $13,000, the three-story dwelling 48 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Thompson & Martin have sold for Bernhard Freund to an investor the five-story brownstone-front flat 170 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for Henry Schumacher, Samuel Schumacher, and C. Milheiser, to Lowenfeld & Prager, the three four-story dwellings 356, 358, and 360 East Eighth Street.

Burrill Brothers of Brooklyn report the following sale in that borough: For A. McBride to D. W. Johnstone, for $10,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 201 Park Place, near Vanderbilt Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

81 Pine Street, 30.6 by 39.11 by 30.6 by 40, seven-story brick building, together with 128 Water Street, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 23.2 by 65.8 by 22.9 by 59.7, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn.....$110,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

567 Second Avenue, 19 by 62, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Braun..... 12,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

160 West Fifty-third Street, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Seth R. Johnston..... 14,375

776, 778, and 780 Eighth Avenue, 89.5 by 100 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edmund Coffin.....196,220

28 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Josephine Kuhne 19,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 196 feet north of Perot Street, for two two-story and frame and frame dwellings, 20.6 by 52.2; Julia A. Hendrickson of 877 Cauldwell Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 112 West End Avenue, for a frame shed, 10 by 20; Thomas Devine, owner and architect; cost, $25.

Nos. 44 to 46 Twenty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 65 by 84.9; J. W. Noble, Jr., of 100 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; A. H. Seldern of 130 Broadway, architect; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 949 and 951 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a three-story brick and frame storage and stable, 30 by 50; Emma Quandt, premises, owner; Moore & Lansidal, architects; cost, $4,000.

Creston Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21.10 by 48.10; Thomas Sattler of 1,774 Morris Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 628 to 638 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a two-story brick office, 14 by 16; Ray estate of 20 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; A. R. McDonald, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 581 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement frame tenement; McNeill estate, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $800.

Fox Street, west side, 227 feet north of Home Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Lena Reinschmidt of 1,235 Fox Street, owner; Frederick Reinschmidt, architect; cost, $800.

Newell Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Elizabeth Street, to a two-story and attic frame hotel, C. Baudouine, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $500.

No. 804 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; W. Emlen Roosevelt, premises, owner; A. C. Mackenzie, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 465 to 469 West Broadway, to a six-story brick factory; John J. Lattemann of 367 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; the Rusling company of 26 Cortlandt Street, builders; cost, $700.

Eighty-third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Lena Hall of 422 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Street, southwest corner of Horatio Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Louise Gorman of 96 Horatio Street, owner; Frank Kenney, lessee; John Mahet, jr., of 36 Eighth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 217 West Sixty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick office; Hayman Brothers, premises owners; C. W. Hansen, architect; cost, $250.

No. 518 East Sixteenth, to a four-story brick flat; Joseph Alber of 522 East Sixteenth Street, owner; Henry Begelman, architect; cost, $550.

No. 9 East Nineteenth Street and 10 East Twentieth Street, to two five-story brick warehouses and stores; Goelet estate, owner; John H. Vorbach of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

No. 484 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel; Joseph McCole, owner; J. H. Kimball of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $350.

TROUBLE OVER A STRIP OF LAND.

Rear Wall of Restaurant Encroaches on Adjoining Property.

Leon Flouret, the restaurateur, made application yesterday in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Henry Corn from tearing down the rear wall of the buildings 126 and 128 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street, now occupied by Mr. Flouret. Mr. Corn formerly owned this corner, and Mr. Flouret holds a lease on the lower floor and part of the second floor, made during Mr. Corn's ownership, which has four years yet to run.

The buildings encroached about one foot on the adjoining Eighteenth Street lots, which have recently been purchased by Mr. Corn, and on which he is about to erect a full modern business structure. Mr. Corn, once making the lease to Mr. Flouret, has sold the corner to a Mr. Bell, and now the owner of the adjoining property desires to avail himself of the foot of ground covered by the encroachment.

Mr. Corn, according to Mr. Flouret, was aware of the existence of the encroachment when he made the lease. Mr. Flouret claims that under the circumstances he, as lessee, cannot be interrupted in his occupation of the premises.

It is understood that negotiations are pending by which the present owner of the corner buildings will acquire a clear title to the strip of land that is causing the trouble, but in the meantime Mr. Flouret does not intend to be left without a rear wall to his restaurant if he can help it.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 2.

ALLEN ST, 137, w s, 20x70; Annie E. Phillips and others to Benedict A. Klein. 8,500

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 130th St, 25x99.1; Gertrude L. S. Sills to Julia C. Dedrick and another.....

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 159th St, 50x125.6x50.9x136.1; Ernst Marx-Nathan Company to Frederick Brandt.....

ANN ST, 88, s s, 25x59; Fulton St, 87, n s, 25.5x62x25.4x61; Mary A. Goodspeed and another to Emil Bloch.....

ANTHONY AV, e s, 300 ft n of Burnside Av; 25.5x119.4x25x123.10; Katie Koch to James Delancey and another.. 6,200

AVENUE C, n w corner of 6th St, 105x108, Unionport; Amalie Saltmann to Edwin Beiler .....

BLONDELL AV, e s, 96.4 ft s of East Chester Road, 25x83.4x25.8x89; Annie Moore to Jacob Roszkowsky and another. 1,900

BROADWAY, w s, 26.8 ft n of 55th St, runs n 77.4 to a pt 74.10½ s 100.5 from 55th St x e 25x n 25.5x e69; Joseph Hamerschlag and another to Peter Wagner .....

BROADWAY, s e corner of 57th St, 19.6x60.6x64.11; Amos F. Eno and others to Henry L. Eno .....

BROADWAY, w s, 41.5 ft n of 54th St, 62.2x79.11x64.9x60.3; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to Henry L. Eno. 62,000

BROADWAY, 889, w s; 29th St, 112, s s, 20x98.9; Canal St, 196, s s, 25x75; Alice P. E. Washburn to Kate St. C. Washburn .....

BROADWAY, e s, 89.8 ft s of 57th St, 24x75x23.8x84; also Broadway, e s, 118.8 ft s of 57th St, 26.10x70; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Amos F. Eno.. 70,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n w corner of Broadway, 75x90; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Henry L. Eno 81,000

CATHARINE ST, s e s a half of Lot 79, map South Washingtonville, 25x100; Frank N. Glover, referee, to Martha Carpentier .....

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; Zelah Van Loan to Edward Hirsh and others .....

CENTRAL AV, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 231.8x85.11x irregular; also Creston Av, s w corner of 183d St, 93x95; Sylvester Pope and others, executors &c., to William E. Brooker and another.....

CLINTON AV, w s, 170.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 25x137.6x25x137.5; William T. Lavelle to Martin A. Cregan.....

CLINTON AV, e s, 26.4 ft n of John St, 66x150; William H. Sutcliffe to James G. Patton.....

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 225 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; A. J. Connick and wife to Charles E. Cady .....

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 225 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Anna M. Terry, individually and as administratrix, to Charles E. Cady .....

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Abraham Solomon and another to Fredericka Mehlberger.....

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of Jefferson St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Cornelius Levy .....

DAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 100x100; Simon Danzig and another to William H. Holmes .....

DAWSON ST, 1,108, e s, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Charles Ehret and wife.....

DESBROSSES ST, n w corner of Washington St, 50x75; also Desbrosses St, n s, 50 ft w of Washington St, 3x75x2.6x75; Annie Y. Boardman to James Pyle.....

FOREST AV, e s, 37.9x135, being part of Lot 18, map of Woodstock; David Quill to John J. Bell.....

FULTON AV, 1,236 to 1,240, 43x108x11x111.5; Jessie Smith to T. G. Smith.....

GRACE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, Westchester, 100x130; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Charles H. Edgar.....

GRAND ST, 386, n e s, 25x75; Julius Landauer and another to Louis Rothstein...

GUION PLACE, n s, 125 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 25x80; Frank W. Gordon and another to William A. Kingston.....

HENRY ST, 322, 25x95.1; Henrietta Spiegel to Sarah Alexander.....

HOUSTON ST, n s, 60.2 ft w of Mulberry St, 2.3x24.3x24.1, gore; Baldwin Schlesinger to Isaac Schlesinger.....

HOUSTON ST, 38; 27.7x100.8x17.7x100.6; Leo and Baldwin Schlesinger, executors, &c., to Isaac Schlesinger.....

HULL AV, w s, 225 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; James Sawyer to Henry Weimar .....

HULL AV, w s, 200 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; James Sawyer to Julia A. Gainey..

INTERIOR LOT, 94.11 ft n of 180th St, and 99.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 25x e 0.11x25x0.11; Gertrude L. S. Sills to Julia C. Dedrick and another.....

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft n of Grove St, and 96.1 ft e of Bedford St, runs e 54.2x n 11.16x w 25.4x n 5x w 22.4 to alley x s 5x w 7.6; also gore in deed Peters & Wheeler; Ulysses S. Grant to Elizabeth Grant.....

JEFFERSON ST, 61, e s, 25.1x103.4x irregular; Michael Fay and another to Joseph Freedman .....

KELLY ST, e s, 75 ft n of Westchester Av, runs e 39.5x s e 39.5 to n s of Westchester Av x n e 25x n w 52.6x w 52.6 to Kelly St x25; William H. Sutcliffe to James G. Patton.....

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Nathan B. Levin.....

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 55.8 ft s of 95th St, 18x95; Anna Berger to Rachel Shewitzer and another .....

LIBERTY ST, 111, 25x101.2; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Henry L. Eno..

MADISON ST, 346, s s, 17x95x24.7x96.4; Joel Sammit to Nathan Schancupp.....

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 17.3 ft s of 106th St, 17x70; Henrietta Bartlett to Albert G. Havens.....

MATILDA ST, 17, e s, s w Lot 71, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Frank N. Glover, referee, to Francis Probst.....

MANIDA St, w s, 157.9 ft n of Spofford Av, 24x100x23x100; the Pelhamdale Land Company to Lewis A. Cushman .....

MELROSE AV, e s, 26.7 ft n w of 3d Av, 53.9x51.7x62.11x15.11; Helen M. Fritz, by guardian, to Thomas F. Somers.....

MOREGAN AV, e s, 129.10 ft n of 135th St, 25x70; Edmond C. Allcot to Margaret McDonald.....

PARK AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x99; John Rankin and another to John Ottendorfer .....

PARKER AV, w s, Lot 55, map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Thomas L. Newman .....

PERRY ST, 38, 20.10x95; John W. Jones to A. Bryon Cross and another.....

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 315, 21x100; Louise V. Weber to Helen J. Dickson.....

ROSELLE ST, w s, 120.4 ft n of Silver St, 25x125; Irving Washburn, referee, to Alexander F. Runge.....

RUTGER ST, s e corner of Madison St, 22x104.6; Isaac Levenson to John Katzman and others.....

SCOTT AV, s w corner of Hull Av, 45x100; Murry C. Danenbaum to Henry R. Knopf .....

SEDGWICK AV, w s, at stone monument at intersection, w s of Cedar Av, runs s 25x w 408.4x n 25.4x e 104.1 to Wells Sponable to Charles F. Kalle and another .....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 207.3 ft n of 155th St, 31.1x86.3 to Aqueduct x30x80.6; Jennie M. Tompkins to Washington Heights Free Library.....

STANTON ST, 207, s e corner of Ridge St, 99x19; Isaac Sprung to Mark Hamerschlag .....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 125 ft n of Home St, 25x100; John Luhrs and wife to Martha Graham.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 25x101x25x100; Bainbridge Av, s s, 193.3 ft w of Suburban St, 50x118; Nathan Ritter and wife to William J. Broderick .....

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 599.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Edward Winslow.....

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 624.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Edward Winslow.....

TREMONT AV, s s, 195.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 30x99.4x30x99.3; Assad G. Khouri to Morris Prowler .....

THOMPSON ST, 19.6x100x19.9x100; William A. Spencer and wife to Lewis Z. Back.....

UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, 75x200; Frederick Bishop to Anthony Smyth .....

UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, 75x160; Anthony Smyth to David Wilson...

UNION AV, 994, e s, 25x95; Elmira M. Dickinson to J. C. Stevens .....

WALTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 25x65; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Nathan B. Levin .....

WEST FARMS ROAD, e s, in a line Methodist Episcopal Church, runs e 19.10 to Silver St x e 17.7x n 78.3x s 76.5; Irving Washburn, Referee, to M. J. Regina Dillon.....

WOODLAWN ROAD, e s, 120.9 ft n of Webster Av, 136.7x50x121.3x52.4; Thomas Flynn to Henry Knopf .....

1ST AV, 2,261, n w corner of 116th St, 22x78; John Ottendorfer to Alexander Cameron .....

1ST AV, s w corner of 1st St, 26x58.10x33.2x57.11; William Lane to William Emrich.....

2D AV, w s, 50.8 ft n of 87th St, 50x75; Meta Haack and others, individually and as executor, to Peter and Philomena Spies .....

2D AV, e s, south part of Lot 47, map of Dilnville, 37x100; Fannie C. Steinert to Sarah A. Briggs.....

2D AV, 769, w s, 24.8x80; J. M. Levy to George Ranger.....

2D AV, w s, 51.3 ft n of 82d St, 25.6x102.2; Henry Gerken to John H. Parades .....

5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x85; Henry Marks and wife to Kassel Oshinsky.....

5TH AV, w s, 55.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; August Brakmann and wife to Ludwig Traube .....

7TH AV, s e corner of 2d St, 27.6x105; Benjamin De F. Curtis to John R. Reay .....

8TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 25.11x80; Andrew Kane to Peter Doelger.....

8TH AV, w s, 21 ft s corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; Jacob Bartscherer to Robert Wallace .....

8TH AV, e s, 100.5 ft n of 46th St, 20x100; Louise Jagle and others to Cecilia Potosky .....

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 141st St, 50x100; Caroline V. Ferguson to George Robinson .....

9TH AV, n e corner of 30th St, 24.9x61; Margaret Middleditch to Michael Scanlon .....

9TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 40th St, 24.6x72; John Kramer and wife to William Neiheiser .....

9TH AV, 454, e s, 24.10x100; Sarah Alexander to Henrietta Spiegel.....

12TH AV, w s, centre line between 157th and 158th Streets, 99.11 ft to 157th St, x—x—, with land under water; 12th Av w s, centre line between 157th and 158th Streets, runs e 50 ft to the centre of 12th Av, x s 129.11 ft to the centre of 157th St, x w 50 ft to the w s of 12th Av, x n 129.11 ft, with strip now used by railroad; Charles Adams to William W. Miller.....

21ST ST, 236 East, 24.9x105.10; Solomon Littenberg to Samuel and Harris Goodman.

57TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Rosa Hertz..

10TH ST, 53 East, 28x94.9x27.10x94.9; Emille Schulz to Samuel Sachs.....

10TH ST, 442 to 446, s s, 70.1x92.3x irregular; Josephine Friedman to Michael Fay and another .....

18TH ST, 3 and 5 West, 49.4x92; Jacob Hirsh to Mary A. Goodspeed and another .....

22D ST, n s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 54x98.9; Henry Day, executor, to Sarah E. Morse .....

29TH ST, 217 West, 23x98.9; Katie Greig to William Wilson, jr.....

47TH ST, n s, 431.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, to Mary A. Keogh .....

54TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5; Joseph Golding to Robert F. Weir.

55TH ST, s s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.5 x irregular to 54th St; Edward Schweyer and another, executors, to Charles J. Kroehle .....

62D ST, 105 East, 20x63.3x20x62.2; Caroline B. Finley to Alexander Cameron.....

62D ST, 134 West, 25x100.5; Charles A. Grandjean to Elisa V. Palmer and another .....

64TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Broadway, 100x100.5x irregular; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Amos F. Eno.....

65TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 18x100.5; John S. Browning to Anna B. Bliss and another.....

67TH ST, 8 East, 25x100.5; Lois H. Lyman to Anna B. Bliss and another.....

67TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Augustus Stoner to Edith W. L. Brush .....

68TH ST, 104 West, 20x100.5; John J. Egan and another to Laura W. de Mauriac.....

78TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Stanley Mortimer and wife to Eliza L. W. Stevens.....

83D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Morris Kraus to Charlotte and Joseph W. Lambrecht .....

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Charles Bassler to Robert Mozer and another .....

95TH ST, 112 East, 15.6x80.8; Charlotte Lambrecht to Rachel Geiger.....

97TH ST, 2 and 4 East, 37.6x100.11; Alexander Cameron to Caroline B. Finley..Exchange

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; James B. Fitzgerald to Sarah Harris .....

104TH ST, 54 East, 25x100.11; Flora Pohalski to Abraham Schelinsky.....

109TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; David Christie and wife to Moses Misch.....

110TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; John Larkin to Mariangiola Menella .....

114TH ST, ns, 5, 7, and 9 West, 76.6x100.11; Dorothea Weibel to William Knoepke....

115TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Alessandro D. Paoli to Agostino Pescartore .....

117TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Emma E. Church to Teresa Pandozza.....

120TH ST, 68 and 70 East, 45x100.11; Meyer Reiss to Morris J. Simon.....

127TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Stephen D. Burnett and another to John F. Johnson .....

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; John Fitzgerald to Catherine M. Yuenglings .....

132D ST, 26 and 28 West, 66.8x99.11; Robert Wallace and wife to Jacob A. Zimmermann .....

142D ST, n s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Hugo Wegener to Rudolf Graf and another .....

148TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Louis H. Schnakenberg and wife to Charlton W. Crane.....

149TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Eben Hatfield.....

156TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, 74x94.7x144.9x64; Simon Danzig and another to Samuel Cowen.....

156TH ST, n s, at Westchester Av, 86.5x 100x irregular; Sylvester Pope, executor, &c., to Milton E. Oppenheimer.....

159TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 22x100.8x22x100; Kathleen G. Clyne to Sarah M. Lyons.....

162D ST, 664 and 666 East, 34x100; J. Crawford Stevens to Elmira M. Dickerson .....

169TH ST, s s, 68.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 21.2x77.2x21.8x76.9; Eugene M. Bowman and others to Eugene H. Judah and wife.

188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25x100; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Caroline E. Feuerflie .....

Leases Recorded.

BEAKMAN, August, to Charles Arnheim; 1,356 30th st, 3 years.....

BENTZ, George K., to Louis Tevon; St. Mark's Place, 54, 25x97.6, 5 years.....

BRIDGE, William F., to Childs Unique Dairy Company; 42 East 14th St, 43 East 13th St, and 123 University Place, 21 years.....$5,000,

EHRET, George, to Henry Wicht; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 130th St, 5 years.....

FISHER, Daniel A., to Thomas P. Carroll; 399 Greenwich St and 59 Beach St, 5 years.....

ISAAC, Minna, to Anton Cerny; 423 East 75th St, 5 years.....

KEANE, Mary W., to Theodor Reimer; 940 Broadway, 5 years.....

KELLY, Kate C., to Robert Mitchell; 6th Av, 116 and 73 West 9th St, 5 years.....

KELLERMANN, Jacob, to Louis Ronmer; 8th Av, 468, 5 years.....

ROSENBLUM, Herman, to Joseph Sciacca; 217 East 102d St, 5 years.....

STIMMEL, Barbara, to Harry W. Illwitzer; 291 and 293 Bowery, 3 years.....

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARbor to Mary L. Vail; Broadway, w s, 23.1 ft n of 9th St, 23.1x100.4x23.1x98.10, 21 years.....

WELLBROCK, Marie, executrix, to Christian H. Ordemann; 2d Av, s w corner of 76th St, 3 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

BACH, Lewis Z., to Horace and Julia L. Waldo, executors, &c.; 11 Thompson St, 1 year.....

BACHTLER, Margie J., or Margaret J., and Theodore, to John Bussing, jr.; east half of Lot 1,049, map of Wakefield, 1 year .....

BAKER, John O., to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr.; Boulevard, s e corner of 102d St, 1 year .....

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to Frank A. Becker and others, trustees, &c.; Lots 34 and 35, map of land of Cornell Ferris, Westchester, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each .....

BELL, John O., to David Quill; part of Lot 18, map of the Village of Woodstock, 1 year.....

BLOCH, Emil, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 88 Ann St, and 87 Fulton St, 3 years.....

BRODERICK, William J., to Nathan Ritter; Bainbridge Av, s s, 193.3 ft w of Suburban St, 2 years.....

BRODERICK, William J., to Nathan Ritter; Bainbridge Av, s s, 218.3 ft w of Suburban St, 2 years.....

BRODERICK, William J., to Nathan Ritter; Southern Boulevard, e s, 75 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 2 years .....

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Central Av, e s, 25.3 ft n of 176th St, 3 years .....

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Creston Av, s w corner of 183d St, 3 years .....

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Boulevard Av, e corner of Mount Hope Place, 3 years.....

BRADY, Peter, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 476, Block p, map of Mapes estate, 1½ years .....

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to John M. Rider and another; 117th St, n s, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, demand.....

BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reissand to Ida Bernstein; 111th St, n s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, demand.....

CAHILL, Thomas, to Fanny Lomas, jr.; 176th St, n s, 25 ft e of Walton Av, 3 years .....

CAMPBELL, John, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 11 and 12, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, ½ year.....

CAMERON, Alexander, to William Rankin; 2,201 and 2,205 Av, 1 year.....

CAPLAN, Henry R., to George Ehret; 87 St. Mark's Place, 1 year.....

CARROLL, Thomas P., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 399 Greenwich St, saloon lease, demand .....

CLARK, Nathan E., to the Irving Savings Institution; Madison Av, n e corner of 87th St, 5 years.....

CLARK, Nathan E., to the Irving Savings Institution; Madison Av, n e corner of 87th St, 5 years.....

CLARK, John K., to Josephine Blauvelt, administratrix, &c.; 165th St, n e corner of Trinity Av, 2 years.....

COHEN, Frances A., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 52d St, s s, 245 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.....

COLLINS, Isabell, and Valentine M., to Martin Burns; 223 West 4th St, 3 years .....

COWEN, Samuel, to Simon Danzig and another; 156th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, ½ year.....

CRUMP, Belle and George A., to the Wappingers Savings Bank of Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; 5th St, s s, 120 ft w of White Plains Road, Wakefield, 1 year...

CUSHMAN, Lewis A., to Helen E. Wardwell; Maida St, w s, 157.9 and 231.9 ft n of Spofford St, 3 years.....

CUSHMAN, Lewis A., to Pelhamdale Land Company; Maida St, w s, 157.9 and 231.9 ft n of Spofford St, 1 year.....

DE HART, John, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 93d St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.....

DEWEY, William C., to Jacob Hirsh and Alfred Gutwillig; 80 and 82 4th Av, 1 year .....

DILLON, M. J. Regina, to Henrietta F. Mead; West Farms Road, n s, at e line of property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, runs e 19.10 to Silver St, &c., 3 years...

DODGE, Henry C., to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; 36th St, n s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year.....

DOOLEY, Louis, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 48 and 49, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 10 years.....

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 82 Chrystie St, demand.....

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 110 Madison St, demand.....

EMRICH, William, to William Lane; 1st Av, s w corner of 1st St, 1 year.....

EMRICH, William, to William Lane; 1st Av, s w corner of 1st St, 1 year.....

FELDMAN, Bella and Frank, to Lottie Schlussel and others, executors; 102 Madison St, 3 years.....

FERNANDEZ, Marie H., to Ida B. and Kate A. Washburn; Broadway, w s, between 17th and 18th Sts, one-quarter part, 3 years .....

FEUERFILE, Caroline E., to John F. Steeves; 188th St, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25 ft to Bassford Alley, installments .....

FROMAN, Soloman, to Sophia Matzke; 163d St, s s, 116.7 ft e of Forest Av, 5 years .....

GAINEY, Julia A., to James Sawyer; Hull Av, w s, 200 ft s of Scott Av, 5 years .....

GERHARDS, Catharina, to Emily Daeschler; 85th St, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years .....

GETTY, Hugh, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 359 West 26th St, 5 years .....

GOODMAN, Samuel, and Harris to Isidore Jackson and another; 236 East 2d St, demand .....

GRANT, Thomas J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 169th St, s s, 157 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

GRANT, Elizabeth, and others to Robert I. Murray and others, trustees; Christopher St, s s, adjoining land of Ann Martin, and — Peters; also interior lot, 100 ft n of Grove St and 90.1 ft e of Bedford St, &c., 1 year .....

HALL, George O., to Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees; Broadway, s e corner of 108th St, 3 years .....

HARRIS, Sarah, to James B. Fitzgerald; 97th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.

HARMS, Henry, and John Meyer to Levantia W. Cox and others, executors, &c.; Avenue B, s w corner of 83d St, 5 years .....

HATFIELD, Eben, to Mary C. Schultze; 149th St, s s, 190 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

HAYES, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71 8th Av, 5 years.....

HERTZ, Rosa, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 5th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, demand .....

HIRSCH, Edward, and Henry, and another to James Stillman; Central Park West, s w corner of 91st St, 2 years.....

HOLMES, William H., to Simon Danzig and another; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, one-half year.....

JOHNSON, John F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 West 127th St, 3 years.....

JUDAH, Eugene H. and Margaret, to Eugene M. Bowman and another; 169th St, s s, 68.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years.

KALLE, Charles F., and Mary J., to Wells Sponable; Sedgwick Av, w s, at stone monument at said Av and w s of Cedar Av, installments .....

KEENAN, Michael J., to Lambert Suydam; Lenox Av, n e corner of 137th St, 1 year .....

KEOGH, Mary A., to the United States Trust Company; 47th St, n s, 431.3 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years .....

KEOGH, Mary A., to Helen A. Phelps; 47th St, n s, 431.3 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years .....

KILPATRICK, James, to Mary W. Rogers; Boulevard, e s, 25 ft s of 131st St, 5 years .....

KINGSTON, William A. and Annie F., to George De Silva; Guion Place, n s, 125 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 3 years.....

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 128 2d Av, demand.....

KNOW, Edward M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 212 Broadway, 3 years.....

KROEHLE, Charles J., to Randolph Guggenheimer; 55th St, s s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, extends to 54th St, 5 years.....

LEVINE, Nathan B., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., Lexington Av, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 3 years .....

LEVINE, Nathan B., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Walton Av, w s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 3 years.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 111th St, 1 year..

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 111th St, 1 year..

LURIA, Arthur S., to Georgina Moses; 140th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Park Av, n e corner of 100th St, demand .....

MANUELLA, Marianjiola, to John Larkin; 110th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year...

MARSHALL, Gilbert N. and Sarah E. and Lelia R., to Alice P. E. Washburn, as committee, &c.; 859 Broadway and a parcel on Canal St, indefinite, one-quarter part of all, 1 year .....

MARSHALL, Lelia R., to William H. Sage; 112 West 29th St, one-eighth part, 1 year .....

MARSHALL, Sarah E. and Gilbert N. Marshall, to William H. Sage; 119 West 29th St, one-eighth part, 1 year.....

McCAFFREY, Joseph J., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 18th St, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 4 years.....

McCAFFREY, Joseph J., to Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf; 18th St, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, ½ year.....

McGOWAN, Catherine V., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 4, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 4 years.....

MEENAN, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 188 Bleecker St, leasehold, demand .....

METZGER, John H., to John F. Steeves; Valentine Av, e s, 299.8 ft n of 180th St, one-third year .....

MORRISON, John, to John H. Thorn; part of Lots 27 and 28, map of villa sites at Riverdale, property of Joseph Rosenthal, 3 years .....

MURRAY, Mary and John H., to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Rogers Place, e s, 552.4 ft n e from n w s of Westchester Av, installments .....

NEIHEISER, William, to George Grolz; 9th Av, e s, 25.1 ft n of 40th St, installments .....

NOLL, Henry, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Orchard St, s e s, 68.10 ft s w of Houston St, 1 year.....

NYE, George W., to the Bachmann Brewing Company; 140 Broadway, saloon lease, demand .....

OPPENHEIMER, Milton E., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Westchester Av, n s, at n s of 156th St, 3 years .....

O'DOWD, Emma, to Fannie H. Youngs, trustee; Commonwealth Av, e s, 125 ft n of Tacoma St, 3 years.....

O'NEILL, Francis J., and Mary C. Walsh to American Mortgage Company; White St, s w corner of Baxter St, 1 year.....

PANDOZZA, Teresa, to Julius Goebel; 342 East 117th St, 3 years.....

PANDOZZA, Teresa, to Emma E. Church, 342 East 117th St, 1 year.....

PARADIES, John H., to Henry Gerken; 3d Av, w s, 51.1 ft

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ARONOWITZ, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Aronowitz of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Aronowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES T. ASKEW, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles T. Askew of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Charles T. Askew was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 2, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM R. BASSETT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William R. Bassett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 2, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BENJAMIN H. COHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin H. Cohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of BEECHWORTH BRUMBAUGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,045.

To the creditors of Beechworth Brumbaugh of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Beechworth Brumbaugh was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 75 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Bernstein of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Max Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN DUNN and DAVID DUNN, (composing the firm of DUNN BROTHERS,) Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Dunn and David Dunn, (composing the firm of Dunn Brothers,) of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John Dunn and David Dunn were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 2d, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—PETER E. FINEGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter E. Finegan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE FORZLY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Forzly of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said George Forzly was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

NO. 1,087—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NETTIE A. GERLACH, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nettie A. Gerlach of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899 the said Nettie A. Gerlach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 2, 1899.

NO. 980—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HOWE WINKLER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of George Howe Winkler of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said George Howe Winkler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 2, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH A. FRANK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph A. Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 2d, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH FUCHS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fuchs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

NO. 1,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of BENJAMIN N. RHODES, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Benjamin N. Rhodes of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Benjamin N. Rhodes was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 2, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS SHIELDS and JOHN DOUGHERTY, bankrupts. —In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,050.

To the creditors of Thomas F. Shields and John Dougherty of the City of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas F. Shields and John Dougherty were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 75 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS N. LEVUSSOVE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis N. Levussove, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

NO. 728.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN B. MASON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John B. Mason, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SELBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,038.

To the creditors of Isaac Lesselbaum of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Lesselbaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SEM SILBERMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, No. 953.

To the creditors of Sem Silberman, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Sem Silberman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 26th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH SONNENSCHEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Sonnenschein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS STERNE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,018.

To the creditors of Morris Sterne of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Sterne was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE WILLNER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rose Willner of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of April, A. D., 1899, the said Rose Willner was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 15th day of June, A. D 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 1, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MERCANTILE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK a final judgment and order was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 12th day of May, 1899, dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office, as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899. THOMAS P. WICKES, Receiver, etc.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

J. S. HALEY & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. S. HALEY & CO., Steam Fitters and Engineers, late of 51 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been dissolved by the death of Josiah S. Haley, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Patrick T. Brady, sole surviving partner in said firm, under the said firm name and style of "J. S. Haley & Co.," at the City of New York. All outstanding liabilities of said firm are to be met, and all bills hereafter contracted in firm name are to be paid, by said Patrick T. Brady.

PATRICK T. BRADY.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 23d day of May, 1899, before me personally came Patrick T. Brady, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

GILBERT J. McGLOIN,
[L. S.] Commissioner of Deeds,
je2-2aw3w New York County.

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

my27-1aw6wS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held in the City of Binghamton on the 5th day of July, 1899, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the corporation "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY" to change its name to "THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION."

THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

By THOMAS F. OSBORNE, President.
UNDERWOOD, STORKE & SEWARD,
Attorneys for Petitioner, Auburn, N. Y.
my13-1a6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,008, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN, Ancillary Administrator.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Na sau St., New York City.

ap15-1aw6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.

ap8-1aw6mS

GREEN, ALICE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE S. GREEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Savage, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1898. DOUGLASS GREEN, Administrator. EDWARD S. SAVAGE, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d10-1aw6mSa

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

ja7-1aw6mS

KERR, LAWRENCE R.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Leonard R. Kerr, Caroline Wallace, Thomas S. Loesser, Charles McK. Loesser, Margaret A. Everett, Catharine Francis, Harriet F. Elliott, Sarah Francis Ridgeway, William Francis, Charles Francis Connor, Henry Power Connor, Ethel D. Connor, Emma Hayes, Juliet Hyneman, John H. Eddy, Lawrence R. Eddy, William C. Eddy, Walter Ashe, William Jolley, Frank Jolley, and to all persons interested in the estate of LAWRENCE KERR, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the said deceased, and show cause (1) why the final account filed herein on May 2d, 1891, should not be reopened, (2) and the consent of Mary Kerr, deceased, thereon vacated, (3) and the decree thereon filed May 22d, 1891, vacated, and a new account stated in accordance with the petitioner's objections, in accordance with the order of this court filed herein May 12th, 1899, and the petition herein filed May 17th, 1899; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my20-1aw6wS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 814 Columbus Ave., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

f25-1aw6mS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.

ja14-1aw6mS

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Perry, No. 123 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PERRY, Atty. for Executors, 123 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ja14-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAHLBRUCH, CARLOS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Attorney General of the State of New York.—Ernst Vahlbruch, Paul Vahlbruch, Gertrude Vahlbruch, Carlos Rahlfs, Theodore Rahlfs, Otto Rahlfs, Ernst Rahlfs, Bernhardine Vahlbruch, Emma Vahlbruch, Heinrich Vahlbruch, the heirs and next of kin of CARLOS VAHLBRUCH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Theodore C. Weygandt of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Carlos Vahlbruch, late of Valencia, United States of Venezuela, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York on the 20th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

je3-aw6wSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. BORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. m10-1aw6mS

WEST, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, made December 22, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WEST, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Holt & Gaillard, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1898. HELEN E. WEST, STUART E. WEST, Admrs. HOLT & GAILLARD, Attys. for Admrs., 141 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH HABERMAN, plaintiff, against ISAAC WOLF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

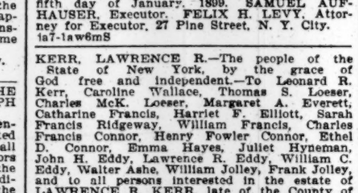
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and appurtenances thereon, situated in the City of New York, and known as Nos. 237-239 East 75th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of 75th Street, distant 125 feet west of the northwest corner of 75th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along 75th Street, 53 feet and 4 inches; thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, 102 feet and 2 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with 75th Street, 53 feet and 4 inches, and thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue 102 feet and 2 inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City.

East 76th Street.



East 75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,864.44, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $253.06, with interest from the 25th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $206.83, with interest. The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating $26,000, and interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum from Nov. 1st, 1899.

Dated New York, May 25, 1899.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

my26-6awSw7d&8d&1e6

REFEREES' NOTICES.

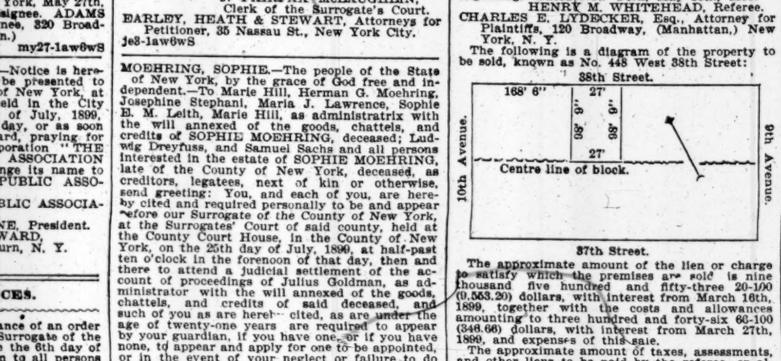
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CATHERINE SLOAN and MARY LAMB, as Trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against GOTTFRIED REUSTLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and known and designated upon a map of property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by parts of lots numbers five hundred and sixty (560) and five hundred and sixty-one (561,) commencing on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street at a point distant one hundred and sixty-eight feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; thence running southeasterly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-seven feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence westerly along Thirty-eighth Street twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1899.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 448 West 38th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the premises are sold is nine thousand five hundred and fifty-three 20-100 (9,553.20) dollars, with interest from March 16th, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and forty-six 66-100 (346.66) dollars, with interest from March 27th, 1899, and expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be paid by the referee or allowed out of the purchase money is about two hundred and twenty (220) dollars, and interest.—Dated May 16th, 1899.

H

SQUADRON A OFF FOR CAMP

Col. Roosevelt, Who Accompanies It, the Centre of Interest.

TROOPERS MAKE FINE SHOWING

Tents Pitched for the Night in Van Cortlandt Park—Governor Enjoying Himself in the Saddle.

Squadron A rode to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon and went into camp en route to Peekskill. The squadron is accompanied by Gov. Roosevelt, who has run away from being Governor, and is enjoying himself with the swing and sway of a horse in motion, the clattering of many hoofs, and the creaking of girths and saddles.

The squadron was ordered to leave its armory at 4 o'clock, and it left at 4 o'clock precisely, each of the three troops full, every buckle tongue in its proper hole according to regulations, and every sabre and carbine swinging from its saddle at precisely the correct slope. Many of the friends of the squadron were in the galleries of the armory, and many others were gathered on the neighboring pavements.

The average New York City matron apparently acquires her ideas of the horse from the Book of Job, and believes that not only is his neck clothed in thunder, but that his general characteristics and methods are those of lightning, that he is likely to strike at great distances and in uncertain directions, and to do awful execution upon friend or foe with the breath of his nostrils. If she happens to have a baby, she has firm convictions that every horse, and more especially every horse employed in military service, is diabolically intent upon the destruction of her offspring.

For these sufficient reasons she has a certain fearful awe of and admiration for the warrior who is supposed to do battle on and with a horse. Therefore she looked on timorously and with thrills while the horses of Squadron A were being prepared for marching, and when one of them pulled on his halter or curvetted or reared, she made little backward rushes and permitted herself the luxury of a faint scream.

The average New York boy, however, is of sterner stuff, and he went wherever he was permitted to go, mixed himself among the hoofs of the horses, and escaped injury with the fine luck of his kind. Then with the faultless intuition of his kind he knew that Gov. Roosevelt was in the armory, and just what door he would appear from, and gathered at that door and made trouble for the policemen who guarded it.

Troop 1 saddled and formed on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, its right resting on Park Avenue. Troop 2 saddled in the armory stables, and formed on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, its right resting on Madison Avenue. The staff, non-commissioned staff, and Troop 3 formed in the ring and rode out into Ninety-fourth Street as the Adjutant's call sounded at 4 o'clock.

The boys in a mass and many men were gathered at the Ninety-fourth Street door. Every man who wore spectacles received a cheer, which was promptly and scornfully nipped off by a fuseman in knickerbockers, who shouted, "Aw, that's not Teddee." When Gov. Roosevelt did appear his juvenile admirers gave the best imitation of a gold African roar of welcome their treble pipes could achieve, and were reinforced by older voices and clapping of hands by the women looking on from a safe distance.

When the squadron had ridden around into Ninety-sixth Street and come easily and promptly into the marching column of fours it had all the external indications of a body of riding and fighting cavalry. All the men wore campaign hats, gray shirts, gauntlets, blue breeches, with yellow stripes, and boots. Some of them had yellow handkerchiefs twisted about their necks. Many had the sleeves of their shirts turned up above the elbows or cut off there. No man so far forgot himself as to attempt to look dressed up. The boys, of course, admired the absence of ornamentation, and especially the evident absence of undershirts, which met their views of rational Summer costume.

Gov. Roosevelt rode a strong dark bay horse. He wore a slouch hat, a sack suit of dark gray check goods, a red and white check flannel shirt, and a check tie, with dark russet boots fitting closely to the leg. He acknowledged the greeting he received with a broad smile and a wave of his hand.

The advance guard consisted of ten men under Lieut. Corning. It rode three blocks ahead. The main body was led by the Governor, with Major Gen. Roe and Lieut. Col. Lee, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, on his right, and Adjt. Gen. Andrews on his left. Major Bridgman was, of course, in command of the squadron. Capt. Keogh commanded Troop 2, Capt. Cammann Troop 1, and Capt. Reed Troop 3. The non-commissioned staff, hospital corps, and wagon train brought up the rear. There were two ambulances and five baggage wagons.

The squadron rode through Ninety-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue, then into Seventh Avenue at One Tundred and Twelfth Street; through One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue, out that avenue to Broadway, and on Broadway to the Park. The squadron moved nearly all the way at a walk. There was not altogether had a mile of trot or gallop, the main body waiting for the wagon train. There were only three halts, and they were very brief, the first to tighten girths and the others to wait for the wagon train.

Gov. Roosevelt was talking in an animated way to the officers around him along the whole route. During the stops he exchanged brief greetings with the people who gathered about him, and occasionally made some boy the hero of all his neighborhood for the afternoon by addressing some laughing remark to him.

The spectators along the line of march evidently admired and appreciated the squadron. A cavalryman's trousers, like meerschaum, seem to imbibe value from age, and the greater the obvious age of a man's breeches the more he seemed to be admired. When, in addition to a disreputable pair of legs, a man was adorned with a black briarwood pipe in his teeth or stuck in his hatband, and rode a horse branded "U. S.," he was at once acclaimed one of the foremost heroes of the Puerto Rican campaign. But there was no doubt that Gov. Roosevelt was the centre of interest.

A block would be in its normal afternoon condition. Suddenly a wild-looking boy would dash along shouting at the top of his lungs, "Here comes Teddy Roosevelt!" Then there would be an exodus of boys, an outpouring of inhabitants upon stoops, and a sudden population of windows, with handclappings and cheers. The Governor had a continuous escort of running and cheering boys, those of each neighborhood following him to the limit of its jurisdiction, all the way to King's Bridge. Some of his admirers who had bicycles handy accompanied him to the Park.

Capt. Schmittberger of the police, mounted and accompanied by three mounted men, met the squadron at the bridge, where Gov. Roosevelt shook hands with him cordially. The squadron reached the Park at 6:40 o'clock. A large number of people waiting there applauded warmly as the body of men rode across the field to the camping place about two hundred feet from the old manor house.

At 7:35 o'clock, as the shadows were darkening the woods upon the surrounding hills, the cooks' fires were blazing and snapping cheerfully along the edges of the camp. The row of headquarters tents was up, with Gov. Roosevelt busy writing in one of them; the other tents were rising fast, and the horses were in lines along the tether ropes, comfortable and covered for the night.

Reveille will be sounded at 5 o'clock this morning, and the command will move at 8. It will halt for luncheon about half way between Van Cortlandt Park and Sing Sing.

Gov. Roosevelt was evidently enjoying himself in camp last night and said he was much impressed by the quick and orderly methods of the men.

Answers to Correspondents.

"M. R." asks if there are any evening schools in this city where a young man of moderate means may prepare for the study of law; also if there are any evening law schools. The New York Preparatory School, 35 West Forty-third Street, prepares students for the Regents' examinations, which must be passed before admission to the law school. For a fee of $25 the student receives tuition until he has passed the examinations, regardless of the time occupied. The New York Law School conducts evening classes at 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street. The tuition fee is $100 per school year.

New Route to Coney Island.

A new route to Coney Island will be opened probably within a fortnight by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The company is now making connections with the Culver route at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, and when the connection is made trolley cars will, it is understood, be operated from the Broadway and Hamilton Ferries to Coney Island.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

will aid the cook as no other agent will to make

The dainty cake,
The white and flaky tea biscuit,
The sweet and tender hot griddle cake,
The light and delicate crust,
The finely flavored waffle and muffin,
The crisp and delicious doughnut,
The white, sweet, nutritious bread and roll,—
Delightful to the taste and always wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is made from PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR and is absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

Baking powders made from alum cause dyspepsia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

JUMPED FROM A FERRYBOAT.

Mrs. Paul L. Bayles, Whose Mind Is Unbalanced, Attempts Suicide.

Mrs. Paul L. Bayles, a young woman, attempted suicide yesterday morning by leaping from the Staten Island ferryboat Southfield, which had left the Whitehall Street Pier at 9:50 o'clock yesterday morning, opposite Bedloe's Island. She was sitting with her five-year-old daughter and her mother-in-law, Mrs. John Bayles of Echo, L. I., just abaft of the starboard wheel, when, without warning, she sprang from her chair and flung herself overboard, striking her head against the guard rail. The ferryboat Robert Garrett was passing, and its crew joined that of the Southfield in saving the woman, who was rescued by Quartermaster Frederick Collins of the Southfield and two deckhands named Louis Ambrose and William Van Pelt. Mrs. Bayles was unconscious when taken from the water. Her mother-in-law said that she had been mentally unbalanced for some time. When the Southfield arrived at St. George the woman was placed under arrest and taken to the Smith Infirmary, in Brighton.

Mrs. Bayles's home is at 79 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She is the wife of a traveling salesman. Mr. Bayles is not at home. Several months ago his wife was taken ill, and was removed to a sanitarium in the northern part of the State, where she remained until last Sunday. A close watch was kept upon her, as she seemed to act queer at times, but she managed to elude the vigilance of her watchers on Monday morning, and disappeared. A general alarm was sent out, as it was feared then that she would commit suicide. Monday night she was found wandering near the East River at Astoria. Yesterday, with her mother-in-law and daughter, she was going to visit friends in Staten Island.

DENIES SANAT JANSEN'S STORY.

Delegate Says He Was Not Dropped from the Union for Enlisting.

Frank Gilliard, delegate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to the Building Trades' Council, yesterday afternoon denied there was any truth in the story that Sanat Jansen of 84 Summit Street, Brooklyn, was dismissed from the union for going to war. Jansen, who is a Dane, broke his collar bone while at work on the transport Berlin at Santiago, and since his return from Cuba has been working as a night watchman.

On Tuesday morning he fell on West Street and dislocated his shoulder and was nearly shot by a pistol discharging in his pocket. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the surgeons set his shoulder. He complained of being unable to obtain work at his trade since he had been dismissed from the union for going to war, although his wife paid his dues during his absence. He said that his union told him that as a carpenter he had no right to go to war.

Delegate Gilliard said that he did not know who Jansen was, but would investigate the matter at once in order to learn how Jansen came to make such a statement. He said further:

"The constitution of the Brotherhood of Carpenters contains a clause which leaves a member without benefits if he goes beyond its jurisdiction. But early last Spring, and right after the declaration of war with Spain, almost all of the local unions affiliated with the brotherhood took action so that members who served Uncle Sam would not be held for dues and some unions went so far as to provide for the families of men who enlisted."

John S. Henry, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, also said that the story could not be true, as over 90 per cent. of the unions exempted their members from all dues during volunteer service. "Eighty per cent. of the men who enlisted," he said, "were workingmen. This story is a fake on the face of it, for no member could be deprived of his benefits if his wife or any relative paid his dues for him."

Woman Suicide Unidentified.

The woman who registered at the Metropolitan Hotel on Thursday morning as S. A. Brown, and who attempted suicide there on the same night by taking poison, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital. She registered from Boston, without prefixing "Mrs." or "Miss" to her name. The initials on the effects of the woman, which were supposed to be "H. L. S.," are now thought to be "L. S. H." A gold Waltham watch was found on the clothing, numbered 3015562. On the inside of the case is the number V 7923 and the trademark of the Waltham Watch Company. She had some articles which bear the mark of B. F. Larrabee, 55 and 57 Temple Street, Boston, Mass. The laundry mark of the clothing was 224.

Gottfried Walbaum Marries.

Among the marriages filed with James Havron, Clerk of the Hoboken Health Board, yesterday was that of Gottfried Walbaum of 801 Washington Street, Hoboken, and Mary Agnes Tierney of 18 West Sixty-first Street, New York. The ceremony was performed last Sunday night by the Rev. Dr. Richter of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. Mr. Walbaum was one of the "Big Four" of Guttenberg race track fame. He was divorced from his first wife about two months ago.

To Bury J. Neale Plumb To-day.

Lawyer Thompson, the counsel of J. Neale Plumb, who died in Bellevue Hospital Wednesday night, has arranged to have the body interred to-day in Greenwood Cemetery.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE DELAYS

Frederick W. Kelsey Says a Remedy Can Easily Be Found.

THE SYSTEM MUCH AT FAULT

Suggests Steps Importers Should Take to Secure Prompt Passage of Merchandise.

Frederick W. Kelsey, who from 1895 to 1897 was Chairman of a Joint Committee on Tariff Classification and Revision of the Florists' Club, and the National Florists' Association, has these views on Custom House matters:

"The delays and losses at the Custom House here appear to call for prompt and effective remedy. These losses are distributed and fall upon people all over the country, and become an onerous burden, as unjust as it is unnecessary. There is no tangible or valid reason why most or all perishable material should not be promptly passed at all Custom Houses of the country. Many of the excuses given for vexatious and costly delays have little foundation in fact. With competent and efficient customs service, and care in the making of invoices and marking of cases for import, perishable goods could at least be cleared and passed promptly, as has been the case under previous tariff laws.

"Many of the remedies proposed are utopian and impracticable. Reforms in administration are not usually accomplished by 'throwing bricks.' In many cases the system may be at fault as much as, or, possibly, more than individuals. Again, many of those who are now loudest in their complaints of themselves largely responsible in having injected into the present tariff legislation and administration every possible obstacle to importations, including in some instances almost prohibitory rates of duty. It is not surprising that many in the Government service should continue this spirit, and consider their patriotic and official duty to cause delay, cost, and loss in the execution of the law created under such conditions.

"The simplest remedy for the uses and abuses in question will be found the most effective: First—By co-operation with the Treasury Department, and the Collector of Customs to secure a modification of the present order, so that a perishable goods will be, as formerly, subject to wharf examination immediately on the discharge of a steamer's cargo. Second—Assist as far as may be the Appraiser's Department in determining a fair market value—for such material as may be open to questionable valuation—as provided by law. Third—Have all invoices made out in detail, specifying the marks contents, and prices of each case, and each case marked accordingly and stamped with the name of the country whence shipped.

"These changes would promptly remove many of the causes that have led to trouble and loss heretofore, and would in a great measure, obviate future delays and loss at all Custom Houses. Another radical improvement might be accomplished were the appointments for this branch of the customs service made for reasons of competency and special fitness. With men thus selected much of the confusion, alleged discriminations, and injustice would immediately disappear.

"Some features of the administrative portion of the Tariff act would, if properly amended, also lessen the chances of needless loss. Arbitrary provisions of that law intended no doubt to prevent injustice in practical execution frequently result in exactly the reverse condition, and such marked injustice as to demand modification at the next session of Congress. Should the press and those directly interested take up this subject on the right lines I believe that practically all of the evils complained of that have been in so many instances the past year the occasion of such heavy losses, can be promptly and permanently corrected."

Age Limit Removed.

The State Civil Service Commission has decided to repeal all rules and regulations fixing maximum age limits for positions the duties of which necessitate that their incumbents be of full age or upward. This renders all veterans of the civil war eligible to examination for appointments and promotions in the public service, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

Columbia University Commencement.

Commencement week at Columbia University begins to-day, and will continue until next Thursday. The Rev. Dr. McConnell will preach the baccalaureate sermon. At 8:30 P. M. on Monday the seniors will give their class dance in the gymnasium. The seniors of Barnard College will give their class dance in the college on Tuesday evening. The degrees and honors of the university will be awarded in the gymnasium at 11 A. M. Wednesday. At 2 the Alumni Associations and classes will hold their reunions, and a general meeting of the Alumni will be held in the gymnasium at 4 P. M., when Gov. Roosevelt will deliver an address. Thursday the week closes with the commencement of Teachers' College.

That miserable feeling: head all stopped up, fever, aching bones and incapacity for work, show your need of a doctor's advice, or of a doctor's prescription like JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THREE WOMEN INJURED IN FIRE.

Two Burned, One Partly Suffocated, in Boarding-House Blaze.

Three women were injured yesterday in a fire in the five-story apartment house at 254 West Thirty-eighth Street. Two were burned and one was overcome by smoke.

The injured women are Mrs. Winifred Ford, Mrs. Pelly, who were burned, and Carrie Thompson, who was overcome by smoke.

The fire started in the kitchen of the fourth floor, occupied by Mrs. Ford's husband, James A. Ford. There were several pieces of clothing drying around the range, which ignited. Mrs. Ford, who was in the room, tried to beat out the flames with her hands and was badly burned. Mrs. Pelly heard the cries of Mrs. Ford, and she rushed into the room. She too, tried to extinguish the flames, and was injured.

The women rushed from the burning room screaming. Other boarders became excited and rushed into the street. Mrs. Pelly and Mrs. Ford fell in the hallway, and were carried out and cared for by neighbors.

Miss Thompson left the place when the fire started, but ran back to save something. She was carried out by firemen, and was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital.

GREEK COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

Nicholas Cotsobelas Found Making Coins by Secret Service Agents.

Nicholas Cotsobelas, a Greek residing at 139 East Thirteenth Street, was arrested yesterday morning by Secret Service Agents Henry, Brown, and Tyrrell at 101 Greenwich Street, where he was caught in the act of making counterfeit half and quarter dollars. The Secret Service officers had to break in the door of the room where Cotsobelas was working. The room was small and dark. Cotsobelas, who had hardly any clothing on, was sitting beside a red-hot stove, on which was a kettle filled with molten metal, which he used in making the bogus coin. Two plaster of paris molds, one for half dollars and one for quarter dollars, were found.

In the quarter-dollar mold rested an unfinished counterfeit coin. A number of ladles, files, tools, some antimony, and powdered glass were seized. Cotsobelas was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and was held in $5,000 bail.

Chief Hazen says that the prisoner is a member of the Greek banditti, of which John Zigourus, who was yesterday sentenced to death by Recorder Goff for the murder of Serranto Ferrantos, was the leader. Cotsobelas is about thirty-five years of age, and says he has been in this country nearly two years.

OBJECTS TO DEWEY THEATRE.

New York Sabbath Union Complains About Its Sunday Performance.

William S. Hubbell, Secretary of the New York Sabbath Union, and R. Fulton McMahon, his alternate, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning to bring charges against "Morris" Krause," as proprietor of the Dewey Theatre on Fourteenth Street. It is believed that the summons was meant for George Krause, who answered when the summons was called out, and who is reported to be in partnership with Senator Timothy D. Sullivan as proprietors of the theatre.

Mr. Hubbell said that he wished to make charges against the theatre because of the performance which took place there last Sunday night. He says that a dress performance was given, and that liquors were sold. George Krause answered the summons, and Senator Sullivan was with him. Magistrate Meade asked Mr. Hubbell and Mr. McMahon if they were ready to prove that Krause and Senator Sullivan were the proprietors of the Dewey Theatre, and Mr. McMahon answered that they were not, as they only knew it from hearsay. Senator Sullivan said that the theatre is conducted in an orderly manner.

Magistrate Meade adjourned the hearing until Tuesday to allow the complainants time to get evidence.

Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

Walter C. Holly, twenty-eight years of age, of 175 Fourth Street, Jersey City, was arraigned in the Gregory Street Police Court to-day on complaint of Sheriff M. G. Grandy of Elizabeth City, N. C. Sheriff Grandy accused Holly of swindling and forgery in North Carolina. Holly was traced to Jersey City by George F. Dougherty, a Pinkerton detective. Dougherty had been on the lookout for Holly for a long time, and says that Holly has been engaged in swindling operations in different cities in the South, as well as in New York State, representing himself as the agent of a party of capitalists. Holly said that he was a plumber.

La Gascogne's Departure Delayed.

The French Line steamship La Gascogne, which was expected to leave for Havre with passengers and mails at 10 o'clock to-day, will not sail until next Monday. While testing the machinery of the vessel it was discovered that three of the four blades of the liner's propeller were loose, and that repairs were absolutely necessary before the steamship can go to sea. A movable coffer dam has been put in position around the stern of La Gascogne, and mechanics are engaged making repairs to the steamer's screw. The loosening of the blades was probably caused by the screw coming in contact with water-logged wreckage on the last voyage.

Everybody and his brother is buying a gray flannel suit.

We deem it only fair to our friends and customers to tell them that while our stock is seemingly ample, variety large, it is not going to withstand any such furious onslaught.

Suits $11.50 to $20; coats and trousers sold separately.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MORTON, BLISS & CO. CHANGES.

Firm Will Soon Become a Trust Corporation, with Mr. Morton Holding an Important Position.

The banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. will shortly become a trust corporation, with ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton holding an important position in its direction, probably that of Chairman of the Board of Directors. The title of the incorporation may be the Morton Trust Company. On this subject the members of the firm give no information, and do not name the capital of the trust. One of the firm said yesterday:

"The rumors about the change are practically correct, but Mr. Grinnell is in Europe and Mr. Bliss has gone to the Adirondacks, and many details have to be arranged. All I care to say is, first, that reports that there has been a misunderstanding among the partners of this banking house are without foundation. Arrangements are being made to form a trust company of this house, and in due time a statement will be issued. Reasons for the change are that the trust method is a convenient form of doing business, and the tendency of the times is in that direction."

The existing firm was formed Dec. 31 last, the former reorganization taking place in 1886. The present partners are Levi P. Morton, Richard J. Cross, George T. Bliss, the Stock Exchange members, William Morton Grinnell, and W. Redmond Cross. W. R. Cross succeeded George Bliss last December. It is said that Mr. Bliss will retire to manage his father's estate, and that Mr. Grinnell will form a law partnership, while the financial interests of both and those of the other partners will be in the trust company, which will have its headquarters in the offices of the present firm, at Liberty and Nassau Streets.

The banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. succeeded the mercantile house of Morton & Grinnell, established in 1854. Morton, Bliss & Co. and its London house, Morton, Rose & Co., were established in 1863. The parent house and its branch became noted in the financial world by operations in funding the debt of the United States, the disposal of the bonds of the United States, the financing of the payment of the Alabama award of Geneva, amounting to $15,500,000, and that of the Halifax fisheries award of $5,500,000. Morton, Rose & Co. were the fiscal agents of the United States Government from 1873 to 1884.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN UNGUARDED SIDEWALK EXCAVATION.—Edward O'Hara was non-suited on the trial of his action against the City of Buffalo to recover damages for injuries he sustained through falling into a trench dug across a sidewalk. The trench, six feet deep, was to make connection with a sewer. The earth thrown upon the sidewalk during the excavation of the trench was partially removed, leaving for some distance from it a clear space of two feet in the centre of the walk, and a pile of earth eighteen inches high extending across the walk, immediately adjacent to each side of the trench. Eight days after the trench had been opened, O'Hara, while walking along the sidewalk on a dark and foggy night, observing the pile of earth on the side of the trench, stepped over it and into the trench, which was unguarded. The evidence showed that he was away from home during the day, and had no knowledge of the existence of the trench; that at the end of, in the street, fifteen feet from the sidewalk, there was a red lamp, the light from which did not penetrate to the sidewalk, and that there was an electric lamp thirty-five feet distant, whose light was intercepted by poles. The Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Spring, has directed a reversal, holding that the city was guilty of negligence in permitting the excavation to remain unguarded and unlighted, and that O'Hara was not, as matter of law, guilty of contributory negligence, because, upon discovering the pile of earth across the sidewalk, he failed "to stop and find out what it was." Justices Follett and McLennan dissented.

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POWER OF DISPOSITION WAS NOT GIVEN.—The late John W. Southack, by his will, charged upon his residuary estate an annuity to his wife so long as she lived or remained his widow. On her remarriage or death, the income was directed to be divided into seven parts, one part to go to each of the seven children, respectively, during their lives. Upon the death of each child the testator gave "one-seventh part of all my estate to his or her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever." All the children survived their mother. A daughter, dying in 1898, by her will made a brother and sister her sole devisees. Upon an accounting by the substituted trustee of the testator the question arose whether the principal of the share, the income of which was received by the deceased daughter, passed to her devisees or was to be distributed among her heirs and next of kin. That is, did the clause referred to give, by implication, a power of disposition to each of the children of the decedent? Surrogate Varnum has decided that no power of disposition was intended to be created, and he therefore holds that the words "executors, administrators and assigns" refer to the heirs of the children, and not to the children themselves.

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LARCENY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—When John Rivello was tried upon indictment for receiving stolen goods, evidence was given that under an arrangement between him, when he was given the privilege of removing rubbish from a factory, and an employe of the manufacturer, that employe placed in the rubbish box pieces of goods belonging to his employer, which Rivello took, paying money for them to the employe. There were found upon the premises of the accused goods which had been concealed in the rubbish box and been removed by his servants. The First Appellate Division, affirming Rivello's conviction for receiving stolen goods, held that the evidence was sufficient to sustain a conviction under the indictment. The fact that Rivello might, under the evidence, have been convicted of larceny, it was held, did not prevent his conviction, under the same evidence, of the crime of receiving stolen goods.

Produce Exchange Nominations.

At a caucus yesterday of members of the New York Produce Exchange the following regular ticket for officers was nominated and will be voted next Monday: President—Elliot T. Barrows; Vice President—Frederic H. Andrews; Treasurer—Edward C. Rice; Managers—Frederick V. Dare, Vincent Loeser, Henry A. McGee, William Hamilton, Andrew J. Toomey, and R. E. Annin; Trustee of Gratuity Fund—E. P. Hopkins. It is not likely that an opposition ticket will be nominated, but there may be several independent candidates for the office of Vice President.

Five Policemen Dismissed.

The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed five policemen for various reasons. The names of the men and the reasons for their dismissal follow: Policeman James Buckley, Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn; intoxication and violation of the rules. Patrick Mulcahey, Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn; intoxication. Charles Tristam, East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station; absent from post for five days without permission. John Driscoll, Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, intoxication, and Thomas F. Mc[illegible], Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

For Hot Days.

Tropical Clothes are here all ready-to-put-on.

Many styles to select from and many new fabrics that you'll not find outside our doors.

Everything else in fashionable Summer apparel for Men and Boys.

Bathing Suits, $3 to $8.
Negligee Shirts, silk bosom, $1.50.
Mercerized Balbriggan Underwear, $1.00.
Bicycle Hose, $1.00 to $3.50.
The New Wales Tie, 50c.
Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, $1.50.

Straw Hats, late braids $2.50 to $4.

Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31ST ST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MUSIC ROOM FANCIES

for June wedding gifts. Piano benches from $6.25, chairs from $8.00; strong, slender beauties, in quiet designs—proper for the room where sound and simplicity reign.

Music cabinets in rich array of woods and styles from $6.00. Some of the most charming Vernis-Martin designs have paintings of cherubs, of pastoral scenes, of symbols and allegories, executed in so masterly a manner as to make Boucher jealous.

Such pieces, like a Japanese jar, often add just the decorative color needed.

For artistic and economical gifts

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

A PRIZE ST. BERNARD.

Black Mask, with a Long Pedigree, Imported for Marks Arnheim.

If owners of St. Bernard dogs continue to add to their collections in the manner in which some of the prominent exhibitors have been doing since the last bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, the St. Bernard class next Spring will be a large one.

The latest aspirant for prize honors is Black Mask, imported for Mr. Marks Arnheim. He is a large dog, with a bright orange body, a white face and white feet, and nine inches of his flowing tail is of the same color. Black Mask is by Emmett, a son of Burgundy and Lesbia, and his dam is Nell, whose pedigree traces back through Le Prince to the best St. Bernard blood. He has won prizes in England at Brighton, Liverpool, and Manchester.

THE ANDREWS DIVORCE.

Mother Wants Her Son, Whom She Claims Father Abducted.

The referee appointed to try and determine the suit for an absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Mary Fithian Andrews against her husband, Clarence Andrews, has been filed in the office of the County Clerk. It will be presented for confirmation in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The summons in the suit was served on Mr. Andrews at his address, the New Lyric Club, North Leicester Square, London, England. He has an income of his own, but his estate suffered at the hands of Francis H. Weeks, a lawyer, who is now in Sing Sing Prison. Weeks had charge of part of Mr. Andrews's property while that gentleman was in Europe, and converted it to his own use.

Mrs. Andrews charged her husband with misconduct in Santa Barbara, Cal., and in other places. He went to London, and she, too, went abroad, taking her son with her. Last July she met her husband in Paris, and she claims that he admitted that he had gone to Europe to avoid the service of a summons in the suit for divorce.

While in Paris, she also claims, her son was secretly taken from her by her husband, who placed them both in a private school in England. She demanded in her suit that she be granted the custody of her son, and also an allowance for his maintenance and education. Mr. Andrews, in the Winter of 1897-8 conducted a series of entertainments at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the Society of Musical Arts. He is a member of the American Fine Arts Society and other organizations.

WANTS LABOR LAW ENFORCED.

Mayor Van Wyck Admonishes the Heads of Municipal Departments.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to all heads of municipal departments a copy of the recent amendments to the labor law of the State, with a letter in which he urged that the law be enforced, not only according to the letter, but also according to the spirit. He also suggested that all public officers should see that proposals and contracts for public work shall contain such provisions, in clear language, as will insure the complete enforcement of the law.

The amendment referred to provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employes in this State, except those engaged in farm and domestic service; that contracts to which municipal corporations are a party and which involve the employment of labor shall stipulate that no laborer shall be required to work more than eight hours a day, and that the legal wage shall be not less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same occupation in the locality in which such work is done.

Contracts which do not contain these provisions may be considered void, and public officials who violate or evade, or permit violation or evasion of the law, may be suspended, either by the appointing power or by the Governor, and, besides, may be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office and punished accordingly.

Richmond School Deficiency.

The Richmond Borough School Board held a meeting at Stapleton last night, when the Finance Committee presented its report, which showed that there will be a deficiency in the general fund at the close of the year of $39,713.06. This amount is equal to the salaries of teachers for two and a half months, and unless relief is given all of the schools in the borough must be closed from the middle of October until after Jan. 1, 1900. A resolution requesting the Central Board of Manhattan to provide some way out of the difficulty was passed.

Licenses for Department Stores.

A hearing was to have been held before the Councilmanic Committee on Law yesterday on Councilman Sulzer's ordinance providing for a license fee of $500 on each department in the so-called department stores of this city. Sufficient notice had not been given to the proprietors of these stores, however, and none of them was present, so adjournment was taken until June 16. Mr. Sulzer said similar ordinances are in effect in Chicago and Buffalo, and that it is the intention to model the local law on them as nearly as possible.

Repaving of the Streets.

The Committee on Boroughs of the Municipal Council held a meeting yesterday to consider the resolution appropriating $2,000,000 for repaving in the five boroughs of the city. Representatives of the Pavers and Rammers' Union requested that the repaving be done with Belgian blocks instead of asphalt, in order that the money might be distributed among the members of that organization. No action was taken on the resolution.

A blue serge Suit
&
A straw Hat.

Our serges are all trustily dyed blues, and of the newest weaves.

$10 & $12 buys good suits.
$15 & $18 buys better suits.
$20 & $22 buys the best suits.

lined — half lined — un-lined — silk lined.

Our Straws are small and large braids and every becoming width of brim, $1.50, $2.50; fancy bands — blue bands — black bands.

A White Madras Negligee Shirt, $1.50.

Open Late This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

For Summer, Light **Jaeger** *PURE WOOL* UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

promotes digestion and corrects acidity of the stomach.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT TO WITNESS TO-NIGHT | THE GREATEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED Opening of the Roof Garden.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Every Evening at 7:50. THE GREAT RUBY. Over 125 times to excited crowds!! "It is a Revelation!"—Journal. "Throbs with vital interest!"—Times "The Balloon Scene surpasses all sensations!"—Herald. MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY AT 2.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. FELIX MORRIS. CHING LING FOO. McIntyre & Heath. Biograph. Hayes & Lytton.

Entire Mat. To-day! The Great Golden Spectacle! **THE NEW YORK!** THE MAN IN THE MOON! & Promenade de Luxe. Miles-Stavordale Quintet. June 12—Opening of the Aerial Magnolia Grove!

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:10. Matinée To-day. Monday—150th Perf.—Carter Souvenir. **MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.**

EMPIRE, THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT. **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR**

CASINO! Erminie! Last Mat! Last time To-night. Its Greatest Cast! Francis Wilson, Lillian Russell, T. Q. Seabrooke, Nxt Mon.—Jeff De Angelis, "The Jolly Musketeer."

COLUMBUS. VICTORIAN CROSS. MATINEE TO-DAY.

42d, B'way, & 7 Av. HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA** Eve., 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2:30 Rogers Bros. in A REIGN OF ERROR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last Day—KING OF THE OPIUM RING. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY, 2. EVE., 8:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. **CHAUNCEY OLCOTT** Mat. To-day. in A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE

ELECTRICAL SHOW Ends TO-NIGHT—See It.

SWIMMING. INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Berkeley Swimming School, 23 West 44th Street.

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30 P.M. LOUISVILLE vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
June 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day, 2:30 P. M.
HUDSON STAKES, $3,500.
CARLTON STAKES, $5,000.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand 50 Cents.
Special train via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, 1:00 Parlor Cars.) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M. BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R. every 10 minutes.

LOOKING FOR MRS. BURKE-ROCHE

Said to Have Come to New York to Meet Process Servers.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, granted another adjournment of one week yesterday, in the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings brought by James Boothby Burke-Roche against his former wife. The writ was issued several days ago, and by its terms Mrs. Burke-Roche is ordered to produce her fifteen-year-old daughter, Cynthia, in court.

Mrs. Burke-Roche could not be located by process servers, and on Thursday had not been served with a copy of the writ. It was said in court yesterday, however, that she had returned to the city on Thursday night for the purpose of allowing herself to be served.

Ever since Mrs. Burke-Roche obtained a decree of divorce from her husband she has had the custody of their three children. The husband complains that he has not been allowed to see his daughter Cynthia, and has instituted the present proceedings to compel his wife to allow him to see the girl.

Statue for Morningside Park.

The Park Board met yesterday, and bids were opened for the preparation of the ground and the base and pedestal at Morningside Park, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

100 Books for Summer Reading.

Three weeks from to-day (June 24) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will print a special number devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books will be selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor will be to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named.

So wide was the interest shown in the Summer Reading number issued last year and in 1897, that readers will be glad to know how confident the editor is that the number for this year will much excel in interest those published before. The paper will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprize 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking.

And this paper, including the regular Saturday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be sold for ONE CENT.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Notes and News.

One of those literary rarities that occasionally are discovered in a great city like Paris has recently come to light in a hitherto unpublished novelette by Honoré de Balzac. The discovery was most opportune, for the French are just now celebrating the famous writer's centenary. Strange as it may seem, the novelette is without a title. This is extraordinary, for Balzac usually determined on his titles before putting pen to paper. As is quite natural under the circumstances, the literary men who have the manuscript do not want to publish one of the productions' work to fall into [illegible] hands, and handing it out in a [illegible]

water colors, by a prominent French painter. It is reported that Meyer Brothers & Co. have secured the publishers' rights on what will doubtless be a marvel of bookmakers' art as well as a literary monument to the author, who, it has been said, was "an artificer who built like a giant and finished like a jeweler."

The most recent copies of L'Aurore to reach this country contain the opening chapters of Emile Zola's new novel, "Fécondité." Like "Paris," it is a literary kaleidoscope of the French middle class that is only just beginning to see hope on the horizon of their toil and education. The action of the first few pages takes place in a suburb of Paris, and there the reader is introduced to the hero, Mathieu Froment, a young designer, in a manufactory of agricultural and other machines. Mathieu is the son of the ex-priest Pierre Froment, who will be recalled by the readers of "Lourdes," "Rome," and "Paris." The novel starts off well, and gives every promise of being one of absorbing interest. As we have already announced, it will be presented in English in the Autumn by the Macmillan Company.

"The Dreyfus Story" is a little volume of less than 100 pages published by Small, Maynard & Co. The author is Richard W. Hale, a Boston lawyer. He does not write for experts of the case, but it is his humble desire that the reader may be able to put down the book at the end and say: "I think I understand now what it is all about." There is no doubt that the general reader will be able to do this. Mr. Hale writes simply and with great clearness, and with a marvelous trick at condensation. The story is brought down to the present day—the eve of the decision of the case before the Cour de Cassation. In his chapter, "The Legal Situation," the author deals intelligently with a theme that is little understood by Americans, and is hence less appreciated.

The Oliphant autobiography is not the only book of its kind that Dodd, Mead & Co. have on their lists for early publication. There is another work in literary biography. It is called "Reminiscences of the Life of Edward P. Roe," to which are added sketches and other papers of an autobiographical nature. The text is edited by his sister, Mary A. Roe. The death of the Rev. Mr. Roe occurred over ten years ago. His novels are still widely read by people who believe that every story should be adorned with a moral, and who are pleased if the writer gives plenty of incidents. The Rev. E. P. Roe was a master of incidents, and the moral always appeared in the last chapter in a mixed dish with the climax. In spite of these artistic blemishes, or possibly because of them, he is without doubt the most popular American novelist of this generation. And his "Reminiscences" will certainly please the myriad readers of his novels, just as children are pleased with a peep behind the scenes at a pantomime.

"Richard Carvel," Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, makes its appearance under unusually auspicious conditions from the press of the Macmillan Company. Nearly two editions had been exhausted before the day of publication was reached. The book appeared simultaneously in New York, London, Toronto, and San Francisco. Negotiations are at present going on for the publication of separate editions in the British colonies. Such is the remarkable advent of a semi-historical novel by the man who wrote "The Celebrity."

Longmans, Green & Co. have been vainly trying for the last fortnight to publish "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail, M. A. The trouble is that there has been such an unexpected call for the book that the supply arranged for was utterly inadequate to meet the demand. It was quite expected that the demand would be large in England, but that William Morris was such a favorite in America was not appreciated.

A peculiar feature of "Who's Who," published by the Macmillan Company, has just been the cause of resentment among some English authors; not against "Who's Who," but based on the revelations made in that convenient, red-bound volume. It seems that Dr. Conan Doyle started the ball of resentment rolling by addressing a letter to The Chronicle of London, in which he complained that the system that enabled one man to review the same book for several publications was not altogether nice. The letter created much discussion in London literary circles, and at first its accusations were deemed too sweeping, until one of the authors, who took Dr. Doyle's part, discovered that several of the best-known book critics included a very few identities, whose numerous pseudonyms, practically unknown before, were found unexpectedly revealed between the covers of "Who's Who." In the future it is a question as to who will [illegible] the red-bound volume next [illegible] literary editor is searching for a [illegible] quotation or a book, or the [illegible]

IN THE ARCTIC NORTH.

Frederick G. Jackson's Account of the Thousand Days He Spent There.*

A book that will recall Nansen's "Farthest North" and other best works on arctic travel and exploration is Frederick G. Jackson's "A Thousand Days in the Arctic." It narrates in a striking manner the experiences of the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition, and is a fascinating tale of nearly three years of remarkable experiences in the midst of darkness, danger, and privation. The inception of this expedition was due to the author, a sturdy and enterprising young Englishman, who had for several years been engaged in research in various arctic regions. Through the public spirit and great generosity of another young Englishman, Alfred C. Harmsworth, the Jackson party was thoroughly equipped and sent out to make a scientific exploration of the newly discovered Franz Josef Land, only some parts of the southern shores being then known. Hope was reasonably entertained that the party might reach far to the northward, thereby affording facilities for a nearer approach to the north pole than had hitherto been secured.

That the brave men made a splendid success of their venture there can be no doubt. Franz Josef Land was discovered in 1873 by the Austro-Hungarian expedition under Weyprecht and Payer. Two Englishmen, Leigh Smith and Dr. William Neale, supplemented the work of the Austrians in 1880, adding the only information obtained to the advent of the author's party into that remote region. The latter demonstrated by long and arduous labor that Franz Josef Land was a group of small islands, and practically of no value as a way to the pole, as it had previously been supposed to be. This being ascertained, Mr. Jackson and his staff devoted themselves to finding the geographical limits of the archipelago, mapping it thoroughly, and making a scientific examination of the fauna and flora. The present work is a popular book, the scientific work of the expedition being reserved for a subsequent volume.

The party, consisting of the author and seven companions, none of whom had previous arctic experience, set sail from London on July 12, 1894, in the Windward, a vessel specially fitted for an arctic journey. Additional equipment was taken aboard at Archangel, and at the village of Kharborova, a Samoyad settlement on Waigatz Island, thirty Ostiak and Samoyad dogs were put on the boat. These animals proved very valuable in the sledging expeditions, and about the only fault the author noted was their propensity for killing each other. At the end of the first year the author wrote as follows about them: "They are little better than wolves, and soon there will be none left but the strongest (or luckiest) dog. They have a cowardly way of falling upon a single dog and mauling it to death." About a dozen dogs were thus killed during the three years. The trip to Franz Josef Land, was much delayed by ice, a wide barrier of which miles in extent, prevented their making a landing, and at one time it looked as if the party would be unable to reach land. On Sept. 8 Winter quarters were established on Northbrook Island. A living hut, stable for the ponies, houses for the dogs, and storage sheds for the supplies were erected under the lee of immense basaltic cliffs. It was impossible for the Windward to escape from the grasp of the ice floes with which she was surrounded, and the crew reluctantly settled down to a dreary polar Winter. This unexpected increase in the number to be fed necessitated particular care in the distribution of the rations. As nothing but canned meat had been included in the stores, the problem of securing fresh meat presented itself, but, fortunately, was easily solved. Polar bears visited the vicinity of the little settlement frequently and fell an easy prey to the excellent marksmanship of Jackson and a few others of the party. During the first Winter over sixty bears were killed, thus furnishing an abundant supply of fresh meat not only for the eight members of the expedition, but also for the crew of the Windward. The author describes the typical bear hunt, which took place in January, 1895, when the long arctic night prevailed:

"Armitage and I started off with our rifles and some of the dogs, and after casting about for some time managed to get the dogs on to the track of the bear, which was making off toward the open water to the south of the ship. After a long chase in the darkness of over two miles I succeeded in coming up with him and killed him with one shot from my double Express rifle. I sent back to the ship to bring up a sledge party and sledge, I staying with the bear to avoid the very good chance otherwise of losing the spot in the dark, owing to the distance from the ship. I took a seat on a hummock for a few minutes, feeling rather blown and warm after my chase, but soon the cold (it being 31 degrees below zero) made itself felt, the bitter wind and driving snow blew through my clothes, and I was soon glad to march rapidly up and down to keep from freezing. * * * After a while he led them back to the spot, having marked his course by the stars. We had a very heavy pull over the rough, hummocky ice in the

*PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES IN THE ARCTIC. By Frederick G. Jackson. Illustrated by Authorgraph. Pp. [illegible] New York: [illegible]

darkness and in the teeth of a gale of wind, driving snow before it. Most of us got more or less frost-bitten about the face and hands, and two of the men have large blisters on their wrists."

The author makes the following interesting statement about bears: "The opinion I have formed after three years spent in Franz Josef Land is that polar bears do not, strictly speaking, hibernate at all, but that only the females lay up for a very considerable time to bring forth their young." Such bears retire into a hole in the snow, which becomes covered over with snow, leaving only a small aperture for breathing purposes. Bear meat would not be relished by persons of fastidious tastes, but it proved a most acceptable addition to the author's larder, and was soon relished by all. Bear's liver has been put down by other arctic explorers as poisonous, and the author, after a few experiments with fried bear's liver and suffering from severe nausea, vomiting, and headache for about six hours after partaking of it, became quite satisfied that it was poisonous. This is probably due to some alkaloid in it, or to the action of the juices of the stomach upon some substance in the bear's liver, which then becomes poisonous.

The sun appeared above the horizon for the last time in 1894 on Oct. 18, and then commenced the four months' Winter, when perpetual darkness made life dreary and monotonous. The members of the expedition lived in a small log hut brought from the Archangel, and the crew remained on the vessel. The days were passed in reading, writing, photography, scientific work, astronomical observations, cooking, tailoring, carpentry work, and various domestic labors. To these labors all soon adapted themselves, and in a short time life settled down into routine channels. Skiing and football were the chief sources of outdoor amusement, and both furnished plenty of fun and bruises. Christmas, 1894, was celebrated with a special feast, at which roast bear was the pièce de résistance. Singing, accompanied by a music box, finished up the day's enjoyment. Feb. 22, 1895, was a day of great rejoicing, for then the long arctic night came to an end, and the sun rose for the first time in over four months, the upper limb (refracted) appearing above the horizon for about three hours.

During four months the only natural light was that of the moon and stars. All of the party were afflicted with sleeplessness, a feature of life which appears to be coincident with the long nights of the arctic Winters. On April 16, perpetual day began and a sledge journey, the second one undertaken, was started toward the northeast. After an interesting trip of nearly a month's duration, the party returned to the hut. As a result of the discoveries of that short trip the map of Franz Josef Land was entirely altered and 270 miles of new coast lines were discovered. It was also demonstrated that horses were the most useful animals for sledge transportation. During the sledging trips the weather was bitter cold, and while the thermometer did not sink to —34 degrees F., as noted during some of the Winter days at the hut, yet it remained freezing cold and frostbites were of daily occurrence. All the food froze as hard as a rock, bear meat, pemmican, condensed milk, sardines, and butter becoming like adamant, and tested the strongest knife to make impressions upon them. Of course no fire could be had during such journeys. Men, dogs, and ponies slept in the open. The dogs were fastened to pegs, the ponies were blanketed and tied to a hummock of ice, and the men, after cooking their dinner by a spirit lamp, got into their furs, (which were as stiff as galvanized iron from the frost,) and then lay down on the frozen ground and tried to snatch a few hours' rest.

Several large walruses were killed during the Winter, and while their flesh was coarse and unpalatable, it was used when no other fresh meat was obtainable, and was an excellent addition to the dog food. As the season advanced, efforts were made to release the Windward from the clutch of the ice floes, and after much sawing, blasting, and melting, the boat was freed, and on July 3 steamed away, leaving the plucky explorers to at least a year more of voluntary exile. The Summer of 1895 was devoted to additional exploring trips. During one of these to the Northwest the party had an experience in a small rowboat in the open sea that came near terminating the expedition. They were caught in a furious gale, lost their sea anchor, were almost swamped, and with nothing to eat for three days but a few raw dovekies, they just managed to reach land. This vividly recalls some of the experiences of the Jeannette survivors, as described by Melville's "In the Lena Delta." About the only vegetation discovered in the archipelago was scurvy grass, a large supply of which was gathered and packed away for Winter use. There are no trees in Franz Josef Land, and nothing grows higher than six inches. The experience gained during the first Winter enabled the little party to make the best preparations for the coming months of solitude and darkness. Large quantities of loons, gulls, dovekies, and other edible birds were shot, then frozen and put away for Winter. The larder was further increased by several bears, seals, and walruses. Driftwood was gathered and storm protectors erected, and when the long polar night of 122 days commenced, on Oct. 19, everything was in good shape.

About every species of the animal line was utilized as food, and when one of the ponies was hung by his halter, he was immediately cut into quarters and added to the larder. The ponies proved by far the most useful animal for sledge dragging. They were hardy, and when the supply of oats and hay was about exhausted easily accustomed themselves to eating prepared dog biscuits or bear meat. Some reindeer sent the author during the latter part of his sojourn at Franz Josef Land proved worthless. In his experience "one hardy 'eat-all' pony or horse is better than fifty reindeer away from their natural conditions of life." Sickness was practically an unknown thing to the party. One ounce of lime juice per day was administered to each member of the boat's crew while they were under the author's control, this being required by the regulations of the Board of Trade. Being doubtful of its efficacy as a preventive of scurvy, he did not insist upon the members of the land party using it. The abundance of bear meat seemed to suffice, and neither scurvy nor any other serious illness afflicted any of the party during their three years in the arctic.

On June 17, 1896, one of the party, while looking through a field glass, discovered a man on the ice about four miles distant. The author went out to meet him and saw—

"A tall man on ski, with roughly made clothes and an old felt hat on his head. He was covered with oil and grease, and black from head to foot. His hair was long and dirty; his complexion appeared to be fair, but dirt prevented me from being sure on that point. * * * It struck me that his features, in spite of the black grease and long hair and beard, resembled Nansen, whom I had met once in London in 1893."

And so it proved to be. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen having attained 86 degrees 15 seconds north latitude after many vicissitudes of fortune, decided to try and reach Spitsbergen by the way of Franz Josef Land. These intrepid explorers had left their Winter hut on a small island and paddled for about 100 miles in frail canvas-covered boats about 12 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 1½ feet deep, called kayaks, finally reaching Franz Josef Land. From there they had intended to undertake the hazardous feat of paddling in these puny boats through 200 miles of storm-tossed and ice-encumbered ocean to Spitsbergen. But good fortune cast their lot with the Jackson-Harmsworth party, by whom they were clothed, fed, and heartily entertained. After a visit of nearly two months they embarked on the Windward, (which had arrived on July 26 with supplies for the author,) and were landed at Vardo. The enthusiastic welcome given them by the world is still fresh in the memory of all. Their meeting with Jackson and his party was a most fortunate thing for Nansen, and in his book, "Farthest North," he made ample and heartfelt acknowledgments of the hospitality and kindness extended to him by the author.

Many superb aurora borealis were visible during the three years' stay in the frozen zone, one of which the author vividly pictures as follows:

A very fine aurora occurred at 8 P. M., shooting out thick bands across the sky with fringes of bright green to deep rose, recurring scintillating, and darting rapidly. A corona in the zenith. It started about 6 degrees above the horizon. The colors were more intense than any we had yet seen, and it gave far more light, brightening up the whole country to the horizon. The deep rose tint that the edge of the streamers often became changed into purple. Nearly the whole aurora would occasionally disappear, and then in a few minutes reappear with great brilliancy. It lasted an hour. The aurora borealis vibrates over the east cupola of the heavens in ever-changing colors, rapidly altering in tint from yellow to green, rose and purple. Now it opens out and again contracts in endless change, breaking into serpentine bands, which fold up and again unfold, and dart rapidly from the horizon to the zenith, lighting up the whole landscape with its soft rays. The whole sky is a blaze of glory, when suddenly these spirit fires fade away and only a few faintly luminous tracks of its former magnificence remain. In a few minutes its scintillating streamers flash forth again, and the kaleidoscopic maze of light is repeated, yet ever different. Not a sound is heard, and all is breathless stillness.

On Aug. 6, 1897, the expedition embarked with their valuable scientific collections and pet walrus on the Windward, which had returned to take them home. Needless to say, their welcome at London in September was cordial and sincere. But few explorers have passed three consecutive years in the arctic regions, certainly none when escape was possible. Yet Jackson and his companions cheerfully undertook the task, and regretted that circumstances did not permit them to remain at Franz Josef Land and continue their investigations. This brief sketch of some of the work done by the party will give a slight idea of the delightful character of the author's story of their experiences. It is a book which is difficult to lay aside after once commencing it, and will be recognized as one of the most interesting tales of adventure in the whole list of books treating of arctic exploration. The style of the work, while plain, is decidedly straightforward and dramatic in its simplicity. The illustrations from photographs by the author are remarkably interesting and unique. The maps show even better than the text the remarkable discoveries made by this enterprising party.

A "Stickit Minister."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The exception taken by A. B. D. to this expression is apparently well founded, though I have frequently heard the term used in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott, in describing Dominie Sampson, calls him a "stickit minister," and afterward makes Meg Merrilies call him a "stickit stibler"—a stibler being a ludicrous designation for a probationer, or one without a settled charge.

But we must not always look for great accuracy of thought in these colloquial expressions. Witness the term "liquid air," now so much in use. The expression "liquid air" is a contradiction in terms. "Liquefied air" is what is meant, but the term "liquid air" has become so common that it is doubtful if it will ever be corrected. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., May 27, 1899.

"Fortune's My Foe," by J. Bloundelle-Burton, author of "The Scourge of God" and the "Clash of Arms," was published this week by D. Appleton & Co.

CHINA.

What Lord Charles Beresford Believes About the Regeneration of That Land.*

Lord Charles Beresford went to China on a mission confided to him by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and in his preface he writes: "I frankly admit that I did not fully grasp the dimensions of a problem the solving of which is only possible by clear thought and decisive action—qualities which have been conspicuously absent from our dealings with China during the late difficulties in the Far East." In pursuit, then, of information, Lord Beresford visited Peking, Tient-sin, Tangshan, Nieu-Chwang, Che-Foo, Wei-hai-wei, Kiao-chau, Shanghai, Nankin, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Kiangsin, Hankow, Foo-Choo, Swatow, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, and Wuchow, and he presents in detail their respective commercial conditions. In addition to the foreign trade of China, he inspected Chinese forts and arsenals, taking note of the Chinese fleets, the railways, the waterways, examined into the finance and currency, and studied the matter of trades, treaties, and tariffs.

Invited to Japan, Lord Charles saw there much which interested him, which he briefly describes. Returning to England, via the Pacific, he landed at San Francisco, reached New York in February last, and it was as if only the other day that he addressed our Chamber of Commerce.

Lord Charles's visit was, then, purely a commercial one, but it was impossible for him to ignore the political issues. "In China commercial and political questions cannot be separated." It is then the opinion of the author of the volume under notice "that England's future commercial success and prosperity depend entirely upon the treatment of the present political situation," and that "the policy adopted by the British Government now will determine the life or death of British trade with China in the future. As the trading interests of Japan and the United States are identical with those of Great Britain with regard to the future development of trade with China I traveled home through these two countries in order to obtain the opinions of the various Chambers of Commerce in this important matter." As far as gaining information in regard to China, Lord Beresford puts it amusingly when he writes that the matters he wanted to know about were imparted by two classes of persons. There was the merchant who said, "Speak out"; the other who said, "Speak gently." His duty, the author says, is "to speak the truth."

Lord Charles strongly objects to what has been heretofore the foundation of European commerce in China, known as "spheres of influence." These always are indefinite, and subjected to encroachment. One "sphere" interferes with another. What Lord Charles advocates is the great policy of the "open door." In the author's interview with the Tsung-li-Yamen, presented by Prince Ching, Lord Charles first discussed the topic of the open door, and the Prince seemed to have at once understood how difficult was the protection to foreigners and their property in China, owing to the inefficiency of the army. Lord Beresford's reply was—

"that if a tenth part of the sum that the Chinese have had to pay as indemnity for the loss of life and property had been devoted to military organization, such losses would not have taken place. I also pointed out that if even the sum supposed to be devoted for military purposes in the provinces were expended as intended, China would have an army of from 200,000 to 300,000 men without a penny of extra taxation being placed upon the people."

The English officer added that had there been a national, not a provincial, fleet, the Japanese would never have obtained such easy victories, and that "China would not now be in its deplorable position, politically and financially."

To cure present conditions in China, Lord Charles proposes that the Chinese Government should adopt the following measures, and that foreign nations should insist on their being carried out:

"1. An imperial coinage.
"2. Reform in method of collecting land tax.
"3. Removal of restrictions on the export of grain.
"4. Modification of salt monopoly.
"5. Right of foreigners to reside in the interior and trade.
"6. Protection of trade marks and copyright.
"7. Removal of remaining restrictions on inland navigation.
"8. Abolition, or at least limitation, of likin dues.
"9. Facilities for working minerals.
"10. Establishment of bureaus for regulation of finance, railways, roads, ports, telegraphs, &c.
"11. Establishment of a trade intelligence department."

Strange to say, Lord Charles found that Russian influence was stronger in China than was the English:

"From my conversation with Chinese authorities, foreigners as well as British, in Peking, an opinion was distinctly formed in my mind that British prestige is certainly below that of Russia. I hardly ever made a suggestion to any prominent Chinese official which I thought might tend to the security of British trade and commerce that I was not met with the question, 'But what would Russia say to that?' or words to that effect.

"The idea is gaining ground all over China that Great Britain is afraid of Russia. Whenever I expressed astonishment at such a thought being entertained, the individual or individuals to whom I was speaking referred to some of the following recent events—viz.: Great Britain being afraid to support Japan when Japan was ordered out of Korea and the Shantung Peninsula; the objections which prevailed against Great Britain advancing the loan to China; the Tallienwan and Port Arthur incidents, and the Shanhaikwan Railway incident.

"A prominent bank official summed up the situation very tersely by saying: 'Sixty-four per cent. of the whole foreign trade with China is British. There should be a corresponding percentage of influence, but British influence is in inverse ratio to British trade.'"

The difficulty of holding property in China is thus explained:

To show how little chance there is at present for developing trade by opening up the mineral resources of China, I quote the following case:

A British subject had bought a property in the locality containing coal; his title and register are not contested. They bear the stamp of the Yamen. On this gentleman asking for permission to work the coal, the Taotai of the locality refused, giving as his reason that the working of coal mines was not provided for in the treaty.

The people of the district are perfectly agreeable that this gentleman should open up and work the mine. Some of the Chinese themselves are deriving a good income near here by working surface coal.

There is a company composed of English and American residents here, and at Wuhu, who have bought certain mining properties, and are in possession of the Chinese deeds duly executed and stamped by the local native authorities with the official seal. One of these deeds states that the properties were bought for mining purposes, and the other states that the properties may be put to any use the owner likes, yet the senior provincial authority will not allow these gentlemen to work their mines. This is another case which shows how necessary it is if trade is to be developed to secure by treaty such rights and privileges as will permit capital to be invested.

Chinese Government officers are almost always corrupt, and exist so as "to squeeze."

The provincial officers of all grades receive bare pittances for salary. They often have to pay very large sums before they take office, borrowing the amount of the "squeeze" from Chinese banks, or among their own friends. The consequence is that the officials make as much as they can during their term of employment, in order to repay themselves for the amount it cost them to obtain office. In addition to this they expect to pay for the expenses of keeping up the necessary state of their position, and to make a good sum over as a sort of retiring allowance when their period of office is completed. As a matter of fact, unless they get into disgrace they usually succeed in doing all this, and it is therefore perfectly easy to understand the enormous leakage in the revenue collected before it is remitted to Peking. One of the first necessities of financial reform in China is a system of public accounts and proper salaries to all officials. China has ample funds for all purposes, including the provision of an efficient military and police, but she must be assisted from without if the present corruption is to be replaced by honest and capable financial administration.

As to the Chinese Army, Lord Charles writes:

There are different systems in every province and in every army as to pay, food, and clothing. In some armies the men are paid to feed and clothe themselves. In other armies they are fed and clothed. This matter is left entirely in the hands of the General commanding. As the Generals, like all authorities in China, only have a nominal salary, they make large profits or squeezes during their command. In order to report an instance, I questioned one of those in command when in Peking. He informed me that he commanded 10,000 men. I ascertained that all he actually commanded was 800. His method is common in China. He receives the money to pay and feed and clothe 10,000 men. If his army was to be inspected, he hires coolies at 200 cash (5½d.) a day to appear on parade. This is well known to the inspecting officer, but he receives a douceur to report that he has inspected the army and has found it in perfect order.

The army is entirely a voluntary service, but when once a man has joined it, it is difficult, if not impossible, to leave it.

Occasionally a regiment drilled by European officers was found fairly effective, but they were the exception. Lord Charles noted not less than fourteen different kinds of small arms, many of them the rejects of European armies. The Chinese still hold fast to an absurd weapon, the gingal, a weapon between nine and ten feet long:

They are different lengths in different armies. * * * Their weights vary from forty to sixty pounds. Three men are required to handle them. When in action, the gingal is laid along the shoulders of two men, while the third man fires it. I also saw bows and arrows. * * * It seems incredible, but some of the soldiers are still practiced in shooting with bows and arrows at a target. When at Peking I saw them practicing in an open space near the observatory. Hitting the target is a detail of minor importance; the real merit consists in the position or attitude of the bowman when discharging his shaft.

Visiting the leading Chinese forts, Lord Charles describes some of their features:

In one of these forts there was a heavy battery of sixty-ton muzzle-loading guns, which were loaded by depressing the muzzle into the magazine. I ventured to point out to the General the danger of this proceeding, and the likelihood, through careless sponging, of the magazine being blown up.

The General congratulated me on my acumen, and immediately showed me where a magazine had exploded the year before from the same cause, and had been rebuilt for a probable repetition of this accident, which cost no less than forty-two lives.

At another fort I asked to see the powder used in the heavy guns, and was shown some powder of Chinese manufacture. I suggested that such powder was not suitable and might burst the gun. The General in command replied, "Yes, it does; we have lately blown the breech off two twelve-inch fifty-ton Krupp guns, and killed and wounded thirty men." Before this conversation I had observed in a fort some distance off two twelve-inch Krupp guns fitted with Armstrong breech mechanism, and on inquiring the reason had been informed that the breech had been blown off, owing to the use of Chinese powder at exercise. These guns had been beautifully converted at the Shanghai Arsenal.

Here is a powder factory at Canton:

I was shown an old powder factory, and

*THE BREAK-UP OF CHINA, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS PRESENT COMMERCE, CURRENCY, WATERWAYS, ARMIES, RAILWAYS, POLITICS, AND FUTURE PROSPECTS. By Lord Charles Beresford. With portraits and maps. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

observed it had open grating windows. On remarking to the Mandarin that such want of precaution was dangerous and it was liable to cause explosion, he replied, "Yes, that is true; it blew up two years ago and killed and wounded twenty men. We have rebuilt it, but do not intend to use it again."

At the Nanking arsenal and machine works for making guns and ammunition Lord Charles sees this:

The Chinese manager and officials did not appear to know what they were making, or why they were making it. The machinery, which is modern, and of first-class make, is entirely devoted to making obsolete and useless war material. A large number of small guns are being made throwing about a one-pound shell. There are, too, some five-pounder guns being made on the Krupp pattern, but without limbers, the guns' crews being supposed to carry the ammunition. I asked the official in charge to show me how. He attempted to do this with the aid of some coolies, but soon saw its impracticability. He had never tried it before. Some of the machinery here was making one-inch four-barrel Nordenfelts—an obsolete arm. The greater portion of the machinery was directed to making gingals. The Chinese authorities showed me with great delight that they have fitted a Mauser breech-loading action to some of these weapons. One of these Mandarins informed me that the bullet would go through four inches of wood, and observed with some pride and satisfaction that no nation had a similar weapon. It was heart-breaking to see both officials and workmen taking pleasure and using diligence in the manufacture of costly but absolutely useless war material.

As a contrast, there was Japan. Lord Charles found here a truly patriotic zeal. At the military arsenal at Osaka he saw gun manufacture thoroughly carried out. He visited various factories and the great electric plant at Kioto, all the machinery excellent, costing $250,000 and furnished by Americans. This sum was found by the Municipal Council, who were responsible for the same and its successful carrying out.

Arriving at San Francisco, Lord Charles visited the Union Steel and Iron Works, where the Oregon was built, and his comment is, "This yard has the reputation of continually turning out men-of-war vessels at from one to two knots over the contract speed." Lord Charles acknowledges the courtesies he received in the United States in the most graceful manner and writes of our "unbounded hospitality, kindness, and cordiality."

As to the dangers of the "sphere of influence," Lord Charles believes they are already threatening, for once that the Chinese recognize that there is no home authority then will come riot and bloodshed, which Europeans individually will do their best to repress. Then their own Governments will interfere, and the result will be the breaking up of China. Causes of irritation among foreign powers will be constant, and are likely to lead to European wars. You never can tell where will happen the explosion, brought about by a single spark. "The effete condition of the Chinese Government entirely alters the mutual relations of her foreign neighbors," and that gives the exact opportunity for greedy European powers.

The "open door? Is that possible? Has not Russia shut a long line of doors very tight in the northern street of China? And is she not preparing for future encroachments? And there is no power on earth that will prevent future rulers of Russia from possessing an extensive seaboard on that Pacific Coast which was once called China. The question for the future, to my mind, is this: "Are the great trading nations of the world going to allow the powers that seek only territorial aggrandizement to blockade the wealth of China and shut the open door in their faces?"

There is an old French maxim which reads, "A door must be either open or shut." To keep it open, Lord Beresford would wish to have it never closed. The idea is truly a heroic one. To carry out this plan would mean the reorganization of a population of some hundreds of millions, (supposedly 400,000,000,) and this consisting of the most conservative people in the world, separated by some thousands of years from the ideas of to-day. The conclusion of this most valuable work, to be studied by all interested in the business of the world, is: "Our choice with regard to the Chinese Empire is simple—we may choose to wreck or we may choose to restore."

Royal Geographical Society Medals.

If the practical outcome of the French scheme of colonization may be questioned, the recent explorations made by Frenchmen are of a remarkable kind. The Royal Geographical Society will give to two Frenchmen—Capt. Binger and M. Foureau—the two royal medals. From 1887 to 1879 Capt. Binger carried out an extensive series of explorations in that vast area included within the bend of the Niger. During the last twelve years M. Foureau has made the exploration of the Sahara. In 1890 he traveled over 1,500 miles, fixing the latitude and longitude of not less than thirty-five places. Six years ago he penetrated as far as the Tassili plateau. The Royal Geographical Society accords to M. Foureau a first place among modern African explorers.

The society awarded the Murchison Medal to Mr. Albert Armitage for his sledge journey in Frans Josef Land, and the Gill Memorial to the Rev. David Carnegie for having gone twice across the Australian desert. Dr. Kaltdorff will receive the Patron's Fund for his work in the exploration of the Cameroon Peak. Material for the scientific exploration of Spitzbergen, and the Back Grant one will be given to Capt. Sykes for his three journeys through Persia. Today, June 3, these various presentations are to take place, on which occasion Mr. Choate, as our representative, is to give Sir John Murray the medal of the American Geographical Society for his valuable contributions to scientific geography.

True Versus False Education.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"True Versus False Education" is the title of an essay by Mr. Henry Herzberg appearing in the February issue of The Coming Age. Mr. Herzberg makes a strong appeal to a degenerate people for pure morals and a higher life. He tells in a scholarly and lucid style of the decay of man's spiritual and physical condition, ascribing a false educational system as the cause.

Carefully collected data from reliable sources are given in support of the theory that with the increase of learning and of higher wages immorality is steadily gaining ground. Intellectual activity in France has caused a diminution in the number of marriages, the result of which is an alarming decrease in the birth rate.

America is by no means exempt from these evils. False educational systems here, as in other countries, tend to foster the spirit of "rationalism," to "subvert morals," and to eliminate the religious element from man's nature.

An overweening desire for personal ease is effecting a disregard for the obligations imposed by nature upon members of society. There is a laxity in the standard of our moral and physical laws, a breaking away from primitive customs, a canker is corroding the home and the State—institutions that form the basis of civilization. Following successively is found a condemnation of political systems that lead men into a labyrinth of trusts and political knavery, whose enervating effects warp the moral vigor of a people, institutions that render men dependent upon State bounty, thereby "deadening man's vital energies."

After making a thorough diagnosis, a cure for the malady is prescribed. The rules advised by Mr. Herzberg are stringent in their methods of reform; he gives no quarter. Right and wrong are sharply defined against a background of natural law. Existing circumstances are not a sufficient plea for the delinquent. He does not regard man as an unwilling victim of a modern complex social system, but as a free agent, who has voluntarily broken and defied for successive generations laws that tend to moral elevation and physical perfection.

It is of prime importance to awaken in the mind of the student a reverence for the Creator and for all things—to effect if possible a love for moral heroes, for "thus does the love for moral greatness engender pure thoughts." The mind should not be made a tool for the acquiring of facts; "instead a seat of judgment where human considerations and actions are accurately weighed and determined."

A temperate development of the physical being and an upbuilding of the spiritual nature that brings man into sympathetic touch with his own species. A different curriculum is advised for the sexes; a difference, perhaps, too pronounced. In minor details this necessity is obvious, but the deduction might not be illogical that if one imperfect educational system has appealed to both sexes with sufficient force as to have caused depravity unlimited, (as has been shown,) might not one system sufficiently perfect suffice to reclaim the whole? A system the purity and loftiness of which would "lead men to the very shrine of God," should be given to woman in its entirety, due regard being paid to her mental and physical calibre.

So sublime a system of higher education, taught by competent and honest teachers, could not fail in its results to remove the stigma of "so-called," as applied to higher education.

This essay justly claims the attention of all persons in authority and in all conditions in life. It is not designed for a special class; it does not pander to public sentiment, and it will not perish with the taunts of the ungodly; it is truth, and contains a plea for regeneration to all thinking men and women.

PAUL G. CARR.

New Market, Md., May 8, 1899.

An Atlas.*

Cram's Standard American Railway System Atlas of the World is a most comprehensive work. There are maps of the United States on a large scale and with a clear imprint. The foreign maps are full in details and compiled from the charts of the principal geographical societies, and positions are stated to be absolutely correct. To the general cartography of the volume there have been added the maps of some fifty cities. Besides these there is an index of the United States, showing the true location of all railroads, towns, villages, and Post Offices. Populations, banks, Post Offices, and express companies are indicated. The work is very complete in a statistical sense.

*CRAM'S STANDARD AMERICAN RAILWAY SYSTEM ATLAS. 1899. New York and Chicago: George F. Cram.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Cathedral Church of Durham. By J. E. Bygate, A. R. C. A. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

The Real Hawaii. By Lucien Young, U. S. N. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

The Naval Annual, 1899. T. A. Brassey, editor. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $4.

The International Year Book. Edited by Frank Moore Colby, M. A. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Study in the Warwickshire Dialect. By Appleton Morgan, LL. B. (Columbia). 12mo. New York: Shakespeare Press.

The Life of Henry A. Wise of Virginia, 1806-1876. By Barton H. Wise. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

The Story of Nursery Rhyme. By Cecil Headlam. Illustrated by Walter Crane. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

Everything About Our New Possessions. By Thomas J. Vivian and Ruel P. Smith. 16mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 60 cents.

A History of the Jewish People. By Charles Foster Kent, Ph. D. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Rough Riders. By Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Break-Up of China. By Lord Charles Beresford. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

A History of Bohemian Literature. By Francis, Count Lutzow. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1.50.

POETRY.

The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems. By Edwin Markham. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Poems of Nature and Life. By John Witt Randall. 8vo. Boston: George H. Ellis.

Idylls of the Sea. By Frank T. Bullen, F. R. G. S. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Ethics and Revelation. By Henry S. Nash. 16mo. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Two Kingdoms. By Rev. Thomas McGrady. 16mo. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company.

Sermons, Biographical, and Miscellaneous. By Benjamin Jowett, M. A. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Border Lines in the Field of Doubtful Practices. By H. Clay Trumbull. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.

The Making of a Man. By James W. Lee. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

The Messages of the Bible. By Sanders & Kent. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Why Men Do Not Go to Church. By Cortland Myers. 18mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 60 cents.

Christian Missions and Social Progress. By the Rev. James S. Dennis, D. D. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.50.

FICTION.

The Porcelain Painter's Son. A Fantasy. By Samuel Arthur Jones, M. D. 16mo. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. $1.

A Gentleman Player. By Robert Neilson Stephens. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Repentance of a Private Secretary. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

A Deliverance. By Allan Monkhouse. 12mo New York: John Lane. $1.25.

Outsiders—An Outline. By Robert W. Chambers. 16mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

The Maid He Married. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 75 cents.

The Passion of Rosamond Keith. By Martin J. Pritchard. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

A Little Legacy and Other Stories. By Mrs. L. B. Walford. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 75 cents.

A Fair Brigand. By George Horton. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

The Wolf's Long Howl. By Stanley Waterloo. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

A Girl of Grit. By Major Arthur Griffiths. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 75 cents.

Windy Creek. By Helen Stuart Thompson. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Cable Story Book. By Mary E. Burt and Macy L. Cable. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

Pierre and Jean. By Guy de Maupassant. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

Oliver Iversion. By Ann Devoore. 18mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

D'Arcy of the Guards; or, The Fortunes of War. By Louis Evan Shipman. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Dross. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The Awakening. By Kate Chopin. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Fate of the Black Eagle. By Russell D. Smith. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Thal Othar Woman. By Amelia Appleton. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Ghetto Tales. Stories of the Captivity. By [illegible]

Letters to Dead Authors.

By ANDREW LANG.

The Evening Post will begin on June 10th the publication in its Saturday supplement of a series of four letters by Andrew Lang. Like his famous book, they bear the general title of "Letters to Dead Authors," and are the beginning of another series in that vein.

The first of the series will be published for the first time in

The Evening Post

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOOKS BOUGHT and sold at BARTLETT'S, 83 East 23d St.

My Young Man. By Louis Albert Banks. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

The Wind Among the Reeds. By W. B. Yeats. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

The Decadents. By C. W. de Lyon Nicholas. 16mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Launching of a Man. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.

In Quest of Life. By Thad W. Williams, M. D. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Tom Huston's Transformation. By R. J. Love. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Twin Oaks. By Whitfield G. Howell. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lady of the Flag-Flowers. By Florence Wilkinson. 16mo. New York. Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

From Comte to Benjamin Kidd. By Robert Mackintosh. 16mo. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.50.

An Introduction to the Study of Dante. By John Addington Symonds. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Angling and How to Angle. By J. T. Burgess. Revised by R. B. Marston. 18mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

Outline of Practical Sociology. By Carroll D. Wright, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Yale, Her Campus, Class Rooms, and Athletics. By Lewis Sheldon Welch and W. Camp. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 12mo.

The Foreign Policy of the United States. Political and Commercial. Addresses and Discussions. American Academy of Political and Social Science. 8vo.

Vital Science Based upon Life's Great Law. By Robert Walter, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 12mo. $1.50.

Cornell Studies in Classical Philology. By Benjamin Ide Wheeler, &c. 8vo. 75 cents.

Tristram Lacy, or the Individualist. By W. H. Mallock. New York: The Macmillan Company. 12mo. $1.50.

La Police de L'Avenir. By M. de Goron. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. 16mo.

Haute et Basse Pigre. By M. de Goron. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. 16mo.

Masques and Mummers. By Charles Frederic Nirdlinger. New York: De Witt Publishing House. 12mo.

Benedicite, or the Song of the Three Children. By G. C. Child Chaplin, M. D. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 12mo. $1.50.

A Spring Song. By T. Nash. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 18mo. 60 cents.

The Afghan Knife. By R. A. Sternddle. New York: Brentano's. 16mo.

Studies in the Psychology of Women. By Laura Marholm, translated by Georgia A. Hutchison. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 16mo.

The Bee People. By Margaret Warner. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 12mo. $1.25.

Favorites at Home and Abroad. By various authors. Lynn, Mass.: Souvenir Publishing Company. 12mo.

Vassar Studies. By Julia Augusta Schwartz. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 16mo. $1.25.

Dante Interpreted. By Elphamme Wilson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 16mo. $1.50.

Field, Forest, and Wayside Flowers. By [illegible]. New York: Baker & Taylor Company. 16mo. $1.25.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Events in His Life as Disclosed in Letters He Wrote.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON.

The foremost American historians are generally accepted in the order named—Bancroft, Prescott, and Motley—although Carlyle, in conversation with the present writer, claimed that to arrive at their proper standing the order should be reversed. Said the Chelsea sage: "I have read Prescott's and Bancroft's books once, but this," pointing to an open volume on his library desk, "is my second reading of Motley's 'Dutch Republic'—a gran' history book." But whether Bancroft's place is rightfully first or last among the Americans mentioned, the following extracts from several of his letters now before the writer will not perhaps be without interest to some of the many readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Writing from Washington when past fourscore, the venerable historian says: "I have your letter and have made one or two corrections in the article about myself which you kindly sent me, and which from internal evidence I think my friend Ripley must have written. [The author of the article was Dr. Allibone.] There is one point which was further reaching than is mentioned in the article. Great Britain, you will remember, for a long period of years refused to concede that her emigrants, whether from Great Britain or Ireland, to the United States, might throw off their allegiance to their mother country and become citizens of the United States. The principle involved in this question was the one which I had to discuss with the Government of Prussia, and in a treaty obtained the formal recognition of the expatriation at the will of the individual emigrant. A certain degree of supremacy still attaching to several States, I negotiated with them all, one by one, a corresponding treaty. England watched the course of negotiations, resolving to conform herself to the principle which Count Bismarck might adopt for Prussia. It was this treaty with the German powers which in fact settled the question for Great Britain, who immediately upon it gave up the claim to perpetual allegiance and accepted for its own dominions the principle which Prince Bismarck had accepted for Germany: So that the treaty with Prince Bismarck was in fact a settlement of the whole question with Great Britain.

"Great Britain had raised a doubt as to the interpretation of the treaty settling the northwestern boundary of the United States. I, who had been a member of the Polk Cabinet when the treaty was framed, and who, as Minister to England after the formation of the treaty, saw the first beginning of the attempt in England to change the line in a way very much to the interest of Great Britain, and at the time I successfully prevented the progress of the attempt. Mr. Seward had with England agreed on Switzerland as an arbiter, and had further agreed that the arbiter might make a compromise boundary. This was a kind of confession that would naturally incline the mind of the arbiter to a compromise decision which might grievously offend neither party. Soon after Mr. Seward's death I, who was then Minister at Berlin, wrote to the Government that where each party consented to a compromise a compromise was pretty certain to be the decision of the arbiter; and that if they would adhere strictly to the point that the arbiter should have nothing to do but to decide the meaning of the treaty, and would agree to the King of Prussia as the arbiter, I believed that Prussia would not be swayed by any family connections; but would certainly deliver a righteous verdict, and I recommended that that course be adopted. Gen. Grant's Cabinet, which followed Mr. Seward, never for themselves entertained the idea of a compromise, and they adopted my proposal of referring the matter to the King of Prussia. The argument and the reply to the argument of Great Britain were written, every word of them, by myself."

The settlement of the Oregon question, which brought us perilously near war with the mother country, was Mr. Bancroft's last public service. At the opening of the argument submitted to the German Emperor in December, 1871, he said: "The treaty of which the interpretation is submitted to your Majesty's arbitrament was ratified more than a quarter of a century ago. Of the sixteen members of the British Cabinet which framed and presented it for the acceptance of the United States, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and all the rest but one (Mr. Gladstone) are no more. The British Minister at Washington who signed it is dead. Of American statesmen concerned in it, the Minister at London, the President and Vice President, the Secretary of State, and every one of the President's Constitutional advisers except one have passed away. I alone remain, and after finishing the threescore and ten years that are the days of our years, am selected by my country to uphold its rights."

Writing from his Summer home at Newport, Mr. Bancroft says: "I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter from Spa, (Belgium,) and am very glad to learn that I am so kindly remembered by von Ranke and others in Berlin. * * * I shall be very glad to see the journal of which you write, and hope that you will bring it with you when you come this way. * * * I was trained to look upon life here as a season for labor. Being more than fourscore years old I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will soon summon me to rest."

Almost a decade after writing the above letter, on the invitation of Mr. Bancroft, who had then abandoned his favorite exercise of riding on horseback, the writer accompanied him on an afternoon walk from his home in Washington. Arriving in Georgetown, where we turned after a half hour's stroll, and thinking the venerable man of ninety might be tired, it was suggested by his companion that they should take a passing street car and ride back. To this suggestion the vigorous old veteran promptly exclaimed, "Sir, are you fatigued?" and so they completed their three miles' walk. At a dinner table that evening the historian caused a laugh at the expense of the writer, who was present, by announcing that having invited his friend Gen. —— to go with him for an afternoon walk, he became fatigued and wanted to ride back!

In December, 1885, Mr. Bancroft transmitted to Leopold von Ranke the first testimonial of honorary membership in the American Historical Association. Dr. von Ranke, then in his ninetieth year, and the most distinguished living exponent of historical science, writing from Berlin in the following February to Mr. Bancroft, at that time President of the society, said: "In reply to your kind communication, I gratefully accept the position of an honorary member in the association to which I have been elected. It gives me great satisfaction to belong to a society pursuing beyond the ocean the same aims that we on this side are striving to achieve. Such unity of studies binds together peoples widely separated, yet allied by ancient kinship. It fills me with especial joy to see Mr. George Bancroft, one of the masters in our science, extending his hand to me from afar—a man who during his residence in Berlin bound me to him by ties of reverential friendship."

THE GENTLEMAN ADVENTURER IN LETTERS.

Those who have read the interesting story of the Rough Riders, as told by Gov. Roosevelt in his book on the subject, must have been struck by the eagerness with which that familiar type of humanity, the gentleman adventurer, hastened to join the standard of the regiment. In all ages the gentleman adventurer has played a most important part, and even such sacred wars as the Crusades would not have come to much without his aid. The Spanish Armada was largely manned by the representatives of this type of humanity, and the flag of Sir Francis Drake could not have flown as a gonfalon of terror in the West Indies without him.

It has been supposed, perhaps, that the gentleman adventurer was more in evidence in the days when the single warrior and the good Toledo blade were the conspicuous figures, but the soldier of fortune has survived till our own time, though perhaps he is not so romantic when struggling for a commission among a horde of small fry politicans at Washington as when doing deeds of daring in the Lowlands or cutting his way to a knighthood at Cressy. But the type is one which has been very prominent in literature and is likely to continue to be so, unless the Little Father on the banks of the Neva succeeds in making a reality of his beautiful dream of the time when the

"War drum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

One need not go further back than the middle of the sixteenth century to meet with one of the most gallant of all the gentlemen adventurers who have figured in literature. This was Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. Though he was the son of a noble house, this man carved his way to fortune with his sword in the wars of Scotland and France, and then he went into Italy and learned how to write sonnets. He gave us our first English sonnets, and in the end he died on the scaffold. He has been the theme of more than one singer or romancer, and he was himself a literary man.

However, it is not of such as he that one most naturally thinks when the gentleman adventurer is mentioned. The most familiar of the genus at the present moment is that prince of swashbucklers, the dashing d'Artagnan. He is the real, typical gentleman adventurer, and all the world loves him. He would not be welcomed in the polite society of the metropolis, for he was not polished. But there is something in the man that wins the heart of his fellow-man and is quite irresistible to his fellow-woman. The most peaceable of writers have not wholly escaped the influence of this sort of man. It might surprise some to know that even that supposedly bucolic work, Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," is not free from his influence, and that there are some pretty good reproductions of the chivalric spirit of the times in the book. And as for Edmund Spenser, with his gentle knights pricking across the plains, there is no question of his admiration for the gentleman who looked to win fame and fortune with the sword. In Shakespeare one may find the gentleman adventurer at his best and at his worst, for there never were two such extremes of him as the admirable, lithe Orlando, and the fat, stertorous Sir John Falstaff. There is a touch of his spirit, too, if not of his fortune, in Prince Hal, and there is more than this in the nature of Mark Antony.

How many times has the pen of the poet or the novelist touched the wonderful deed of Sir Walter Raleigh, the finest deed that ever a gentleman adventurer conceived? Is he not, indeed, the very quintessence of the type? There were no braver men of the class with Columbus and probably none who would have been half as quick with the suggestion of an act that would lead the way to greatness. And even in Raleigh's day there was rare Ben Jonson writing his "Every Man in His Humor" and making of Captain Bobadil as fine a picture of the gentleman adventurer as one can find in the early literature. Then followed a time which was not good either for literature or the gentlemanly adventurer. But it has furnished the material for many a romance in which this type of humanity is conspicuous. This was the time of the struggle between the Puritan and the Cavalier. Who has not read the story of the gay gallant with his low-crowned and feathered hat of Flemish beaver, his broad embroidered belt, and his chased Spanish sword, his silken sash, his steel gorget, and his long curls? Who has not read the stories of his folly, of his staking a fortune on a single throw of the dice, and of his living to repent his folly when the dour Puritan was still in the possession of all that he once owned? Then, indeed, the ruined gentleman hid in the mountain fastnesses, while

"Far below the Roundhead rode
And hummed a surly hymn."

Does not the world love this man? Can any satire like "Don Quixote" or "Hudibras" make him an object of ridicule?

Little chance had the gentleman adventurer in literature in the excessively proper days of Swift and Pope and Addison, though there is no manner of doubt that Dick Steele had all the talents of one himself. He has made a figure in fiction, and a very good specimen he is of the gentleman adventurer fallen upon an evil and prosaic time of peace. But it was a period of rest for the type, and it had little enough to do in the world of letters till the day of Scott. And then he came into his own again and evidently to stay. For after the advent of Ivanhoe and the chosen company that came with him from the teeming imagination of the Wizard of Abbotsford, the place of the gentleman adventurer in literature seemed to be established for all time. Even Dickens and Thackeray could not quite ignore him, while the revival of the romance in our own day has made him the foremost figure of fancy.

Who would part company with Allan Breck Stuart or David Balfour? And where are there to be found finer specimens of the type of which we are speaking? And who has not a warm corner in his heart for the brave young esquire of the remarkable Sir Nigel Loring, leader of the famous "White Company"? And how should we bear to lose the excellent Micah Clarke? In a word, what are the most picturesque figures in the novels of Conan Doyle and Stanley Weyman and Anthony Hope and the rest of them but modern or ancient gentlemen adventurers? Rudolph Rassendyl, heaven bless him, was a gentleman adventurer if ever there was one, though he did not have to make his fortune by being one.

But, after all, the most convincing of all the gentlemen adventurers of literature is the glorious Gascon, d'Artagnan, and it is because of this that he is now in so much evidence on the stage. And yet behind all his popularity there must be a feeling which is not simply one of artistic appreciation. The people as a whole is not artistic. It is the personality of the Gascon that wins. And that is triumphant because there is still in the deep heart of this commercial age a love for the gay and gallant gentleman who goes out to find glory or death. That feeling issued in action when the call came to ride to the freeing of Cuba with a band of adventurous spirits made up of men of all types. The gentleman adventurer, who had sought in vain for the excitement necessary to his soul in the football "scrimmage" or in the cross-country run, seized the opportunity and went to fight with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, just as the gentleman adventurer of old went to the Crusades with Richard Coeur de Lion or to the wars in France with the banner of the White Company.

"It is an evil age for the gypsily inclined among men. He who can sit squarest on a three-legged stool he it is who has the wealth and the glory," said Robert Louis Stevenson. But it was a very peaceful time when he wrote that. The wealth is, indeed, for the sitter on the office bench, but there is still a chance for glory in the open, and there is much the same spirit in the heart of man to-day as there was when the gentlemen adventurers in the trail of Xenophon joined with the ten thousand, smote their shields together, and cried "Thalassa! Thalassa! the sea! the sea!"

W. J. HENDERSON.

FLORA MACLEOD.

Some efforts, good-natured or otherwise, having been made to identify "Flora Macleod," the lady takes this hunting up of her own personality in high dudgeon. The lady writes to her publishers, Archibald Constable & Co., that she is very much annoyed and that no one has so far spotted her, and she concludes "that her name is her own and that all she asks is the courtesy of good breeding and common sense—a courtesy which is the right of all, and surely imperative of a woman acting by and for herself."

UNIVERSITY HONORS FOR KIPLING.

It is the belief of The London Academy that Mr. Kipling will not be long lacking honors from the universities of both England and America. The McGill University of Montreal has started the ball rolling by conferring the degree of LL. D. upon the poet and story teller. To this news our London contemporary adds a quatrain which is not bad:

Why have you been so long, McGill?
Where were you when our friend was ill?
It's surely wrong to wait until
He's well to "doctor" him.

GEN. SHERMAN.

A Sketch of His Life in the Great Commanders Series.*

The last literary work of Gen. Manning F. Force before his death was the preparation of a biographical sketch of his former chief, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, for the Appleton Series of Great Commanders. A failure of health compelled the author to ask Gen. Jacob D. Cox, another of Gen. Sherman's military family, to write that portion of the work from the expedition to Meridian to the setting out upon the march to the sea, and the entire period subsequent to the review in Washington at the close of the war. Gen. Force had commanded the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and Gen. Cox the Twenty-third Army Corps. Both had been intimately associated with Gen. Sherman, and were in every way qualified to do justice to this task.

The subject of this sketch was one of the most picturesque figures of our great civil conflict. His character was absolutely spotless. He was more than a great commander. He was a delightful companion, frank and outspoken on all subjects, vigorous in intellect, clear in comprehension, and prompt in decision. In his personal memoirs he gave the world an authentic and valuable sketch of his ancestry and early life. Biographies and histories without number have told of him and his famous march to the sea, and it could scarcely be expected that either Gen. Force or Gen. Cox would be able to add much to the voluminous information on this subject previously extant. It is therefore gratifying to find much in the present volume that evidently appears for the first time in collected form. Gen. Cox prepared two volumes, "Atlanta" and "The March to the Sea," for the Campaigns of the Civil War Series, and prior and subsequent to the appearance of those volumes conducted a lengthy correspondence with Gen. Sherman, interesting portions of which are incorporated in this book. The recently published correspondence between John and William T. Sherman and Gen. Schofield's "Forty-six Years in the Army" furnished material which has assisted the author in the preparation of this work.

The early features of Gen. Sherman's military experience have been overshadowed by the celebrity attained by the march to Atlanta and the sea. In the unsettled, unorganized condition of commands during the early part of the war he was shifted from one post to another, and but few people recall the fact that he commanded a brigade in the disastrous first battle of Bull Run. While at Louisville, before his assignment to duty under Halleck, Sherman made the famous statement that 60,000 men were needed to expel the rebels from Kentucky and 200,000 more for offensive movements toward the Gulf of Mexico. The newspapers hearing of it spoke of his insane demand, then called him insane, and finally demanded his dismissal from command. While this estimate was largely in excess of what was commonly supposed to be sufficient, subsequent experience showed that his judgment was correct. Upon reporting at St. Louis, Halleck sent him on a tour of inspection. Seeing the need of an advance of troops to check a threatened attack of the Confederates under Price, he ordered two divisions forward for that purpose. Halleck decided that Sherman was excited, if not imprudent, so gave him twenty days' leave of absence, and countermanded the order for an advance. The official war records show, however, that Halleck subsequently made precisely the same movement which Sherman had contemplated in his orders. Fortunately for the Nation, Sherman avoided taking offense at this treatment, and at about the time Grant was winning his first laurels at Forts Henry and Donelson, Sherman was assigned to command the district of Cairo. It was not until Grant was absolute in the Western command that Sherman had a full opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a fighter and commander. The story of his brilliant achievements at Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, and Meridian is familiar to all students of history. As for Atlanta and the renowned march to the sea, we venture that many generations of Americans to come will enthuse over the familiar song "Marching Through Georgia," just as vehemently as do the young and old of the present day.

Van Horne and other historians have intimated that Sherman was in some measure to blame for Sheridan being made Lieutenant-General instead of Thomas. Sherman and Thomas had been classmates at West Point, were Lieutenants in the same regiment for ten years, and at times each held a command subordinate to the other. In their private intercourse they were like schoolmates of boyhood, and the cadet nicknames were those they used to each other. Their friendship ended only by death. Gen. Sherman said in a letter to Gen. Cox:

"When Van Horne intimates that Grant

*GEN. SHERMAN. By Gen. Manning F. Force. The Great Commanders Series. Edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson. With maps, illustrations and index. 350 pages. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

and I did not do Thomas full justice he simply is ridiculous. Thomas leaned on me, and never to the hour of his death did he have reason to believe that his memory was less precious to me than my own. Never since the world began did such absolute confidence exist between commander and commanded, and among the many mistakes I made I trace some to his earnest, vehement advice. Those that attributed to Thomas that calm, gentle, yet forcible character, entirely misconceived the man. No man in my army had more little causes of grievances, none chafed more over little things. When Sheridan was made Lieutenant General I was peacemaker between him and Grant. Thomas was vehement, abusive, and violent. Grant was kind, firm, and conciliatory. Thomas was too slow in his combinations at Nashville, and the impatience of Grant, Lincoln, and all in the East was natural. The glorious result at Nashville was partly the result of accident and partly of design—a truth that may be said of all collisions. But Nashville was not as conclusive as Van Horne thinks he has proved. The final result was at Richmond, and there I think Grant is entitled to all honor."

Sherman and Thomas were both very able but very unlike in temperament. They supplemented each other admirably, but there can now be little doubt that Sherman's restless energy, his physical inability to tolerate a standstill, was the quality which made the advance through Georgia a glorious ending of the campaign and of the war. After he had cut his lines of communication and started on his march from Atlanta to Savannah, The London Times said, editorially: "He has cut himself off from his base so completely and deliberately that he cannot even send intelligence of his movements. He has converted his entire army into a flying column for an expedition involving most formidable distances. * * * Nevertheless, he is beyond doubt both an able and a resolute soldier, and he may know better than any of his countrymen what are the real chances of his enterprise. That it is a most momentous enterprise cannot be denied; but it is exactly one of those enterprises which are judged by the event. It may either make Sherman the most famous General of the North or it may prove the ruin of his reputation, his army, and even his cause together."

When the news came that he had reached the sea, The Times said:

"Gen. Sherman's campaign in Georgia will undoubtedly rank hereafter with the most memorable operations of modern war. The fact that after marching nearly 100 miles, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, he should then have marched 250 more, and brought his army, after all, in good condition and efficiency to the seacoast, is a testimonial of professional qualities of no common order. The most remarkable exploit during four years of conflict has been achieved by a comparatively small force, with a loss of only a fiftieth part of its numbers."

Gen. Sherman has not been noted as a disciplinarian, and it was often said that his army could march and fight but had no discipline. Gen. Cox relates an incident that would seem to refute this allegation:

"On the morning of the 2d of November the advance brigade of Leggett's division moved out on time, but the brigade which was to follow next was not ready. An aide de camp notified the commander to move in five minutes or fall to the rear; at the expiration of five minutes the tardy brigade was still not ready, and the one which was to have formed the rear took its place. On reaching camp in the evening, an order was issued relieving the commander and returning him to his regiment, disbanding the brigade and assigning the regiments to one of the other brigades, and directing the headquarters' records and furniture to be packed in a wagon in the division train."

Sherman's successful flanking manœuvres stamped him as one of the greatest soldiers of his age, and that he could defeat the powerful armies opposed to him with such a comparatively small loss of life among his own troops stamps his military career as one of the highest order. It could scarcely be said that another volume was needed to add to his fame or perpetuate the memory of his great deeds. The biography here offered by his comrades in arms is concise, accurate, and remarkably free from adulation, and will serve as a useful handbook not only of the great life it commemorates but also of the central figures of that drama and an outline of the strife itself.

A History of South America.*

To follow our various sister republics in South America and their good or bad fortunes, is somewhat of a difficult task, and "The History of South America" written by "An American," does its best to make what is a complex business clear to us. After describing the conquest of South America follows the colonization. The great trouble in South America was "the ruinous monopoly * * * maintained by Spain by absurd regulations with such trammels and restrictions that the commerce of the mother country with her colonies must necessarily be concentrated in a few hands." Describing the Council of the Indies the author writes:

"The Council of the Indies, which was the most remarkable tribunal of the Spanish monarchy by its dignity and powers, was established by Ferdinand in 1511 and regulated by Charles V. in 1524, to take cognisance of all ecclesiastical, civil, military, and commercial affairs. * * * The orders of the King and of this Council are what constitute the 'Collection of the Laws of the Indies,' which, as a distinguished modern historian observes, is nothing else than a casual pile of orders made for different objects and for different cases, and therefore strange and incoherent, while there is no abuse that does not find support in them."

With a Machiavellian policy, so the author has it, Spain so managed as to divide the people. The horrors of the Peruvian mines, the aborigines being made to labor for life, are dilated on, and the statement is made that in Peru alone there were 8,000,000 victims. The author has no love for the

*THE HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA. By an American. Translated from the Spanish by Alfred D. Jones, with maps. New York: The Scientific Company.

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"It was our mother country which transformed or converted the Indians, almost all uncivilized, and many of them cannibals into civilized men, and that if the industrial and mercantile regulations of South America before the War of Independence cannot be compared with those of England and the other European nations at the same period, that is owing to the fact that Spain was a century behind the other nations of Europe, having remained stationary while they were completely transformed by the impulse of the philosophical ideas of the eighteenth century."

As to present conditions the anonymous writer says:

"Unfortunately the colonial habits did not disappear suddenly on the departure from these countries of the last Spanish soldier. Intellects still remained oppressed even after the body had broken off all its chains. Spain left behind her a terrible religious fanaticism. The Jesuitical dictatorship and the military dictatorship found the same fount of support—ignorance. This is the cause of those continued crises of those revolutions and counter-revolutions whose sad result is to accustom the people to the sight of bloodshed."

If Spain was the mother of Latin America, she has shown a cruel way in her maternity. This is what, according to our author, should be the future plans of the South American republics:

"Not permitting the clergy to interfere under any pretext in the heated and personal struggles of political parties; to attract European emigrants, thus promoting the cultivation of her immense lands, and the development of industry and commerce; that the supreme magistracy of the military element, inclined by nature to Cæsarism, which is the most degrading of despotisms, be proscribed."

Such influences as the United States may have on the future of South America our author does not dwell on—he seems rather to lean on some possible rapprochement between old Spain and the present Latin race in the New World, which point seems to us more than illusive.

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STEVENSON.

The "Bonus" Volume of the Limited Edinburgh Edition Now to be Had Separately.*

This book is made up of widely varying Stevensoniana—some serious, and others trifling; but all most interesting. With a few modifications, the contents of the volume comprise what was included in the "Bonus Volume," presented to subscribers to the limited Edinburgh edition of Stevenson's works. It is therefore of the greatest interest to all Stevenson collectors, who are not subscribers to the Edinburgh edition. It is bound in half-Roxburghe, was printed by Constable of Edinburgh, and is limited to 300 copies, 250 of which are for sale. The book contains an interesting prefatory note by Sidney Colvin, describing its contents and its value to collectors.

It opens with the "Charity Bazaar," originally printed in Edinburgh in 1868, which in pamphlet form is a rarity and commands high prices. Then follow two sets of "Lighthouse Verses" from the notebooks of 1869 and 1870, dating from the early days when Stevenson was making professional rounds to inspect the works being constructed by the family firm. Two papers on "Lighthouse Illumination" and on the "Thermal Influences of Forests" follow, which formerly appeared in the transactions of Scottish societies; the former having gained a prize, a silver medal, so that Stevenson often laughingly remarked that he had deserted his intended profession "with flying colors."

Then come selections from later notebooks—"Reflections and Remarks on Human Life," written at least partly in California, during the Autumn of 1879; a draft, as Mr. Colvin says, "of one of several treatises on practical morality," begun and several times given up, treated always "from an unconventional point of view, • • • with the stimulating touch of one who had both felt and pondered such problems keenly for himself." A few selections will show, but most inadequately, the originality and interest of these reflections. For instance, writing of "Solitude and Society" Stevenson says:

"A little society is needful to show a man his failings; for if he live entirely by himself he has no occasion to fail, and, like a soldier in time of peace, becomes both weak and vain. But a little solitude must be used, or we grow content with current virtues and forget the ideal."

And again:

"Solitude is the climax of the negative virtues. When we go to bed after a solitary day we can tell ourselves that we have not been unkind nor dishonest nor untruthful; and the negative virtues are agreeable to that dangerous faculty we call the conscience."

Comparing selfishness and egoism, he says:

"An unconscious, easy, selfish person shocks less than one who is laboriously and egotistically unselfish. There is at least no fuss about the first, but the other parades his sacrifices, and so sells his favors too dear. Selfishness is calm, a force of nature, but egoism is a piece of vanity; it must always take you into its confidence; it is uneasy, troublesome, seeking; it can do good, but not handsomely; it is uglier, because less dignified, than selfishness itself."

But just one more extract from an article, every line of which is deeply interesting:

"Courage is the principal virtue, for all the others presuppose it—if you are afraid you may do anything. Courage is to be cultivated, and some of the negative virtues may be sacrificed in this cultivation."

"The Ideal House," the next paper, is thought to have been written about 1884, shortly after Stevenson's marriage, and when he was about taking possession of a house at Bournemouth. The description is, as the title would imply, a fancy sketch, and only one extract can be chosen to show how charming Stevenson could make a "Castle in Spain":

I have left to the last the little room for Winter evenings. This should be furnished in warm, positive colors and sofas and floor thick with rich furs. The hearth, where you burn wood of aromatic quality on silver dogs, tiled round about with Bible pictures; the seats deep and easy; a single Titian in a gold frame; a white bust or so upon a bracket; a rack for the journals of the week; a table for the books of the hour, and close in a corner the three shelves full of eternal books that never weary—Shakespeare, Molière, Montaigne, Lamb, Sterne, De Musset's Comedies, (the one volume open at "Carmosine" and the other at "Fantasio,') the "Arabian Nights," and kindred stories in Weber's solemn volumes; Burton's "Bible in Spain," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Guy Mannering" and "Rob Roy," "Monte Cristo" and the "Vicomte de Bragelonne," immortal Boswell, sole among biographers; Chaucer, Herrick, and the "State Trials." The bedrooms are large, airy, with almost no furniture, floors of varnished wood, and at the bed head, in case of insomnia, one shelf of books of a particular and dippable order, such as Pepys, the "Paston Letters," Burt's "Letters from the Highlands," or the "Newgate Calendar."

Next follows a preface to the "Master of Ballantrae," written in the Pacific in 1889. This paper, which is strongly reminiscent of the Edinburgh office of his old friend, Charles Baxter, writer to the Signet, was suppressed by Stevenson, who afterward wished it should be used in the definitive edition. The rest of the book is given up to exact fac similes (on specially made paper, with an R. L. S. watermark, so as to clearly distinguish from the originals) of the Daves Platz cuts and verses. They were written and engraved by Stevenson during the Spring and Summer of 1882, and, with one exception, were printed by Lloyd Osbourne, then a boy of twelve. The cuts to the "Black Canyon" and to "Moral Emblems" were done on soft wood, apparently pieces of packing boxes. Those to "The Graver and the Pen" and to "Moral Tales" were on regularly prepared boxwood. With the exception of three, which have been lost, these illustrations are printed—a difficult task—from the original blocks, which have since been given to the Boston Library. In the Edinburgh Bonus volume the illustrations are all from process blocks.

Five cuts, without texts, are also given; one on the title page, the printer's mark of The Davos Press; a map of a lead soldier war, "The Botanist," "The Smuggler's Cave," and "Lord Nelson and the Tar." Two tales in verse complete the contents of the "Medley," the former of which is in fac simile of two styles of Stevenson's autograph. In 1882 he used two distinctively different hands, one sloping but loose and formless, the other upright, neat, and clear. So different are these two styles that it seems hard to realize they can be done by the same hand.

The portrait in the front of the volume is from a platinotype enlargement of a roughly printed amateur photograph by Lloyd Osbourne, of which Sidney Colvin writes: "Happy accidents of lighting, attitude, and expression, more than make up for technical imperfections." This volume, as a whole, is a valuable addition to any Stevenson shelf, particularly so as showing the lovableness, originality, and many-sidedness of Stevenson the man.

*A STEVENSON MEDLEY. London: Chatto & Windus. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., importers. $20.

The E. D. French Catalogue.*

A book has lately been issued which will prove of much interest to ex-libris collectors, and which, both from its importance and from the fact that the edition is strictly limited, will be eagerly sought for whenever it makes its appearance in the auction room; the edition having been fully subscribed for before publication. The book, which is beautifully printed, is the work of the Marian Press, and is limited to 120 copies, only 100 of which were for sale. It contains a full list, with adequate descriptions, of Mr. French's work in book plates down to the present time. The descriptions are particularly useful where plates have been printed in different states, or where slight alterations have been made.

The catalogue is the work of Mr. Paul Lemperly of Cleveland, the well-known book collector, who is also much interested in book plates, and especially so in Mr. French's work, his collection of the latter being practically complete. Mr. French, as is well known, ranks easily first among American book-plate designers, his work comparing very favorably with that of the English artist, C. W. Sherborne, whom he may be said to rival in the beauty and clearness of his design and the accuracy and delicacy of his use of the graver. The list shows Mr. French to have finished 133 plates, many of them of the greatest beauty and perfection of detail, since the appearance of his first plate, which was dated 1893. Many of these plates are well known to New York people, as, for instance, that of the Grolier Club; that of The Players, designed by Howard Pyle, but engraved by Mr. French; two for the library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; that of the Colonial Dames; the Thomas Addis Emmet plate for the New York Public Library; the Biltmore Library (George Vanderbilt) plate; those for Princeton University, Vassar Alumnae Historical Association, the Edward Tompkins McLaughlin Memorial, (Yale University,) and the Child Memorial, (Harvard University,) besides many plates, all most interesting and varied in design, for prominent American collectors, as well as one or two made for prominent Englishmen.

The book is well illustrated, with an interesting portrait of Mr. French, a view of his studio at Saranac Lake, and four book plates, printed directly from the original coppers. Mr. Lemperly's ex-libris, which forms part of the title page, shows the interior of an old monastic library, seated figure of monk, books everywhere, and the following quotation from Thomas a Kempis: "Here you have heaven and earth and all that goes to make up life." The second plate, that of Samuel Smith Sherwood, shows a beautifully engraved bit of Sherwood Forest, with Robin Hood and his merry men in the foreground. The Henry Rogers Winthrop plate has a vignette landscape view, with seated figure reading, while the last plate, that of Arnold Wood, is much plainer in design, but is very pleasing, and a good example of a distinctive phase of Mr. French's art. The volume is a charming specimen of the work of the Marian Press, a book not only most useful to ex-libris collectors, but one which will certainly rapidly increase in value.

*A LIST OF THE BOOK PLATES ENGRAVED on Copper by Mr. Edwin Davis French, Cleveland, Ohio. Printed for subscribers. 1899. $2.25 net.

The Origin of "Yankee Doodle."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to join in the swelling chorus appreciative of your SATURDAY REVIEW. All in all, it has not even a rival. But I vote for a 12 by 8 inch form.

As a contribution to the discussion, always interesting and lately revived, respecting the origin of "Yankee Doodle," I inclose a copy of a lotter I lately found among some old papers. It has never been published, and is, verbatim et literatim:

To Mr. Abram E. Wandle at
Albany.

Dr Abram

This day we have everything Ready to saile down the Lake, when we Shall have Reveng of our Enemies for all they have done to the Country this Several years past, the Yenkie doudles his our only Hope, they are taking of sending of our Regt. first, all the troops are in great Spirits & good health I write you this few lins to shew you that I am not forgetfull of my good friends My Compts to Mamie Betty Connie Philip & Except of the Same from—
Dr Abram

Your most humi Sevt
Lake George 27 June J. A. GRAY
1758

The above is of some interest, as indicating that although in 1758 the Colonial troops were known as "Yankee Doodles" the term had then the twang of novelty. The writer was an officer in Lord Abercrombie's expedition that, in July, 1758, passed in pomp up Lake George, to be disastrously repulsed by the French before Ticonderoga. J. F. MONTIGNANI.

Albany, N. Y., May 24, 1899.

RAMAKRISHNA.

The Life and Sayings of the Hindu Ascetic.*

Ramakrishna, the subject of the present work, was a Hindu Sannyasin or Mahatman. A Sannyasin is an ascetic who has severed himself from all worldly thoughts and desires. The Bhagavad Gita says "he is to be known as a Sannyasin who does not hate and does not love anything." These men give themselves over to obtaining absolute self-control in everything. They inflict upon themselves penances, and often terrible tortures, and give up their whole life to the desire for reaching the state of yoga or concentration. Ramakrishna was one of these devotees. He was a Vedantist or follower of the system developed by Samkara Acarya. The word Vedanta means "the end of knowledge" or "the goal of the Vedas." This religion is still practiced by a large number of Hindus under the direction of "Svamis" or masters.

Ramakrishna was born Feb. 20, 1833, in the Village of Kamarpukar. As in the case of most Oriental priests and prophets, myths and fables have grown up around his birth and early years, by means of what Müller calls "The Dialogic Process," but which it would be easier and more correct to call simply "tradition." At the age of six he was well versed in the Puranas, the Ramayana, and the Mahabharata." His knowledge of these works must have come through Bengali translations, as we know that he never knew a word of Sanskrit. He became a follower of the Goddess Kali, and had charge of a large temple in her honor near Calcutta. He began to have visions, and these gave him such a desire to attain yoga that he entered upon a twelve-year course of tapasya or asceticism. During these years he never slept for a moment, and seldom took any food. A Vendantist disciple then converted him to his faith. Still later Ramakrishna had some thoughts of embracing Christianity, as he recognized the good in it. Every religion seemed good to him, as each was, after all, only a different means of arriving at the One, the Eternal and Undivided Existence, Knowledge, and Bliss. He had years before been married to a mere child, whom he had entirely neglected. She now, hearing rumors of her husband's great sanctity, came to him and humbly pleaded to be allowed to prepare his meals and minister to his wants. This he graciously suffered, and thenceforth she became one of his most ardent followers. She is yet living and preaching her husband's religion to all who care to hear it.

Throughout the course of his life Ramakrishna delivered sayings or logia which have been carefully preserved by his disciples. These form the second half of Prof. Müller's book. Unfortunately, according to the statement of one of his friends, "Ramakrishna's language was at times abominably filthy." Max Müller hastens to explain this lapse from good taste in his saint thus: "As to his filthy language, we must be prepared for much plain speaking among Oriental races. There is, however, a great difference between what is filthy and what is meant to be filthy." Prof. Müller then goes on to explain that many passages even in the sacred books of the East have to be omitted in English translations. He then describes the indecency of the S'atakas of Bhartrihari, the Indian epigrammatist, and concludes the paragraph thus: "A most useful edition of all the S'atakas has lately been published by Purohit Gopi Nath, Bombay, 1896." This bibliographical information seems somewhat misplaced.

On the whole, it seems that while Ramakrishna was a person of great earnestness, he was ignorant, filthy, and debased, and it will always remain a source of wonder to scholars that Max Müller cannot find something better to employ his spare time upon than in writing the biography of a man so entirely uninteresting to Europeans as was Ramakrishna. It would have been in better taste also for Prof. Müller to have called himself the editor of this book, for he certainly is not the author of it.

Some of Ramakrishna's utterances are of a very high level of thought, some of a very low order, and some seem to us even blasphemous. A few of the more characteristic are here given:

As the same sugar is made into various figures of birds and beasts, so one sweet Mother Divine is worshipped in various climes and ages under various names and forms. Different creeds are but different paths to reach the Almighty.

Man is like a pillow case. The color of one may be red, another blue, another black, but all contain the same cotton. So it is with men; one is beautiful, one is black, another is holy, a fourth wicked; but the Divine dwells in them all.

It is true that God is even in the tiger, but we must not go and face the animal. So it is true that God dwells even in the most wicked, but it is not meet that we should associate with the wicked.

God tells the thief to go out and steal, and at the same time warns the householder against the thief.

The Lord can pass an elephant through the eye of a needle. He can do whatever He likes.

God is formless, and is with form, too, and He is that which transcends both form and formlessness. He alone can say what else He is.

The sun is many times larger than the earth, but owing to the great distance it appears like a small disk. So the Lord is infinitely great, but owing to our being too far from Him we fall very, very short of comprehending His real greatness.

The locomotive engine reaches the destination itself, and also draws and takes with it a long train of loaded wagons. So likewise act the Saviours. They carry multitudes of men, heavily laden with the cares and sorrows of the world, to the feet of the Almighty.

When the shell of an ordinary cocoanut is pierced through, the nail enters the kernel of the nut, too. But in the case of the dry nut the kernel becomes separate from the shell, and so when the shell is pierced the kernel is not touched. Jesus was like the dry nut, i. e., His inner soul was separate from His physical shell, and consequently the sufferings of the body did not affect Him.

The swan can separate the milk from water; it drinks only the milk, leaving the water untouched. Other birds cannot do so. Similarly God is intimately mixed up with Maya, (illusion;) ordinary men cannot see Him separately from Maya. Only the Paramahamsa (the great soul, a pun on the word "hamsa," which means both soul and swan,) throws off Maya, and takes up God only.

A perfect man is like a lotus leaf in the water or like a mudfish in the marsh. Neither of these is polluted by the element in which it lives.

So long as a man calls aloud "O God! O God!" he sure that he has not found God, for he who has found Him becomes still.

Why does the God-lover find such pleasure in addressing the Deity as Mother? Because the child is more free with its mother, and consequently she is dearer to the child than any one else.

A born farmer does not leave off tilling the soil though it may not rain for twelve consecutive years, while a merchant who has but lately taken himself to the plow is discouraged by one season of drought. The true believer is never discouraged, if ever, with his lifelong devotion he fails to see God.

A true devotee who has drunk deep of the divine love is like a veritable drunkard, and as such cannot always observe the rules of propriety.

So long as the iron is in the furnace it is red hot, but it becomes black as soon as it is taken out of the fire. So also is the worldly man. As long as he is in church or in the society of pious people, he is full of religious emotions, but no sooner does he come out of those associations than he loses them all.

Common men talk bagfuls of religion, but act not a grain of it, while the wise man speaks little, but his whole life is a religion acted out.

What you wish others to do do yourself. Verily, verily, I say unto you, that he who yearns for God finds Him.

*RAMAKRISHNA, HIS LIFE AND SAYINGS. By the Right Hon. F. Max Muller, K. M. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899.

Crockett's "The Black Douglas."*

Accuracy in fact and ardor of imagination seldom hunt together, but both are necessary to the making of good historical romance, and the writer who chooses that field for his labor assumes the double burden. We all know how Scott did it.

Mr. Crockett's new story is much more dignified in style and varied in incident than its prototype, "Castle Dangerous"; his characters are more natural, and there is less melodramatic display; what we miss is the gusty conviction by which the reader is swept into the fray regardless of anachronistic obstacles. Mr. Crockett does not "make believe" quite enough.

The Black Douglas of "Castle Dangerous" is, of course, the Crusader, the Douglas who added the bleeding heart to the family arms by his defense of the heart of Bruce, the swarthy "Knight of the Tomb," the savage in warfare, and in the company of women the "Douglas, tender and true," of the ballad. He marked the very pinnacle of romantic interest in the fortunes of the Douglas family, who dated back so far that they said of themselves: "You may see us in the stem, you cannot discover us in the root; you may see us in the stream, you cannot trace us to the fountain."

The Black Douglas of Mr. Crockett's story is William, sixth Earl of Douglas, whose fate is celebrated in the old verse:

"Edinburgh Castle, toun and tour,
God grant you sink for sin,
And that even for the black dinnour
Earl Douglas gat therein."

Acording to Mr. Fraser's "Douglas Book," he was under fifteen when he became Earl. Scott makes him sixteen, Burton seventeen. At most, he was merely a stripling, whose arrogance was the inherited coin of centuries of pride, and this boyish aspect of his dreaded sovereignty Mr. Crockett brings out with a very human touch. His ancestors had bold nicknames—"The Doughty," "The Hardy," "The Grim,"—and courage is naturally the keynote of his character, but in the novel it assumes a restraint and repose not indicated in the ordinary stories of him. At the "black dinnour," for example, where he is betrayed, there is no leaping up and clapping hand to sword at the entrance of the ominous bull's head, but dignified composure; and his final attitude toward the Lady Sybilla, who has brought him to his death, is not quite the attitude of a boy, even granting the tuition of centuries of precedent. It is courage so devoid of bitterness and bluster, so graced with gentleness, that we can find its source only in an extreme of moral san-

*THE BLACK DOUGLAS. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 1899.

ity, which a boy with even such a boy's experience could hardly reach.

Historically correct or not, the opportunity is given to do honor to one of the finest and rarest types of manliness.

There are pleasant passages which show that Mr. Crockett has not fallen off in his ability to draw young lovers. The idyl of Shalto Mackim and Maud Lindesay has in it much that is charming, and the pastoral effect in the dream of good omen that comes to the Little Maid of Galloway is refreshing at the end of a gloomy period.

It is said that Mr Crockett has been ten years at work over "The Black Douglas." The gain over his earlier books lies in the direction of dignity and sobriety of style. Much that was cheap and adventitious in his former methods has been discarded, and there is no longer excess of sentiment.

It may be noted with satisfaction that Mr. Crockett's book shows no sign of having been adapted to histrionic ends. It makes a very good novel, but it would make a very poor play, and we may reasonably hope never to see it tortured into a working resemblance to drama.

A Fine Book on Golfing.*

Here, at last, between covers of the true golfer's scarlet, stamped in gold, is the best tribute to the Royal and Ancient Game which has yet been published; probably, all things considered, the best book about golf ever written. Mr. Hutchinson admits that the literature of golf already seemed ample, but there is plenty of room for this latest addition to it. Mr. Hutchinson's own ability as a writer on his favorite sport, and as an editor of the writings of others upon it, is not to be questioned. He treats in his lucid vivacious way of the history of golf, and contributes important chapters, entitled "How to Practice," "Methods of Play," and "Clubs and Balls."

"Golf as a Game" is the topic of Mr. H. H. Hilton, one of the amateur "cracks," while the famous "professional," J. H. Taylor, writes of "Approaching," in which he is unsurpassed, and "Practical Club-making." Miss Pascoe treats, with knowledge, of golf as a game for women, while Mr. Whigham writes of "Golf in the United States," and so thoroughly does the new book "cover" its subject that information upon the laying out and keeping of greens is imparted within its covers by experts in those matters.

The collection of portraits of golfers in action illustrates as clearly as pictures can the form and method of amateurs like Tait, Hilton, Blackwell, Fergusson, Laidlay, Blyth, Hutchinson, Graham, and Whigham, and "professionals" so renowned as Willie Park, Braid, Taylor, Fernie, Herd, and the wonderful Harry Vardon. From these plates one derives an idea of the wisdom of a golf maxim laid down by Taylor: "Each one will do well to abide by his own individuality." Truly, those who do best in golf abide strongly by their own individuality.

From Mr. Hilton's essay one derives the idea that the game of golf has been greatly improved since the halcyon days of "Young Tom Morris." But he does not commit himself as to the relative influence of horse-mowers, improved balls and modern clubs, and mere skill in bringing about this result. Taylor's chapter on "Approaching" is a model, and ought to be worth the rather steep price of the book to any earnest young student of the game. Golf is not cheap anyhow, and cannot be made "popular" in the canting sense of that word. Taylor actually manages to tell one in clear terms how he uses his mashie so perfectly, which is most rare. His description of his approach at seventy yards or under, and how he puts "cut" on the ball, will be a revelation to most of his readers.

A Story by Gen. King.*

A new story by the popular writer of military romance, who is still called on his title pages "Captain" King, ought to be doubly welcomed in this hour, when the author has just won new honors in the field and become a general officer. "A Trooper Galahad" is a smoothly written and eminently readable tale. The Galahad is Capt. Barclay. The scene is Fort Worth in the early seventies.

Barclay is appointed to the command of a troop of cavalry in place of a highly popular veteran forced out of the service by the Consolidation act. This does not prepossess the garrison in his favor. A girl, who once jilted him is now the wife of a young officer at the post. That does not make the assignment more agreeable to Barclay. All sorts of stories are told of him, of his supposed priggishness and his vast wealth, accumulated in lucky mining ventures. But he needs but be seen to be admired. Though a "doughboy"—an ex-infantryman—he rides well and knows cavalry tactics. He is brave and generous. He can fight with his fists, when need be, and is no woman's fool.

If any reader of the book finds Barclay a little too good to be true, compensation is at hand in the very human failings of most of the other characters. The ladies of the post are all well sketched, with a hint of the cleverness and humor of the military revelations of Thackeray, whom Gen. King honestly admires. The drinking and gambling officers, the loquacious non-commissioned officers, the sutler, the doctor, and the children are all true to life.

A chase after a gang of "road agents" and the rescue, not without bloodshed, of a Paymaster's train, lead to some chapters the warlike flavor which a military story ought to possess.

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*THE BOOK OF GOLF AND GOLFERS. By Horace G. Hutchinson. With contributions by Miss Amy Pascoe, H. H. Hilton, J. H. Taylor, H. J. Whigham, and Sidney Daniel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxiv., 324. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A TROOPER GALAHAD. By Capt. Charles King, United States Army. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 1, 2, 3. Lippincott Company. $1.

FELIX MOSCHELES.

A Volume Containing Fragments of His Autobiography.*

Felix Moscheles's family have long been well known to us; first, through his father's reputation as a musician, through the books written or edited by his mother, such as the "Life of Moscheles," by Charlotte Moscheles, and "Recent Music and Musicians," edited by the latter from her husband's diaries and correspondence. The son's name was also familiar as editor and translator of his celebrated godfather's (Felix Mendelssohn's) "Letters to Ignaz and Charlotte Moscheles." But it was not until the appearance of "In Bohemia with Du Maurier" that we realized what a charming style Felix Moscheles had. The present book is, as its title would suggest, fragmentary; but it is so vividly written that, like much of Du Maurier's own work, the times and the people really live for us. We don't seem to be reading at all, but sitting quietly in the corner of some great room and listening to and watching the various persons mentioned. You have no part in the talk, but it's quite your own fault. You choose to sit there silently rather than enter into the life going on about you.

Mr. Moscheles thinks it regrettable that "one cannot write one's reminiscences without mentioning one's self. * * * Between self-laudation and mock-modesty there is not much to choose, and if you try to steer clear of the one you are sure to fall into the other." If the middle ground could always be as well taken as here, there would surely be little ground for anxiety.

The book is a well-printed volume of nearly 400 pages—not one of which is dry. Indeed, the story, if story it can be called, flows along so smoothly that we are not surprised to find Moscheles saying: "The writing of the present chapters has often been a source of great pleasure to me, for I say with Bolingbroke, in 'Richard II.,' 'I count myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering my good friends.'" The book really is not at all in the nature of an autobiography, but rather a history of the friends he was so fortunate in, and is interspersed with delightful little stories, many of which seem quite new.

Moscheles's early impressions of accompanying his father on concert tours; his lectures on extravagance from his mother, with the effect, "I am bound to confess that I was never radically cured—I have periodical relapses when the old craving comes upon me * * * and I revel in a bargain, and exult when I have picked up something. * * * Whilst the glorious fit is on, I am privileged to forget all I learnt in the sum-total lesson." How natural it all sounds!

Joachim was not yet fourteen when, in 1844, he came to London to play at the Philharmonic concerts. After singing at Moscheles, Mendelssohn, who was also in London, wanted to take the young violinist to a musical party. So the two boys started off to buy white gloves; Joachim impressing the young Felix as being such a nice, unaffected boy and the two became good friends. Two years later, in Leipsic, the former attempted to give Felix violin lessons, but two or three attempts showed conclusively it was a hopeless undertaking. Numerous are the musical reminiscences; Ignaz Moscheles was very outspoken in his admiration for Liszt, describing him as an "absolute monarch by virtue of his princely gifts, outshining all else." Felix also recalls his father's playing duets, both in private and in public, with Liszt, and his gleeful remark. "It is a genuine treat to drive sparks from the piano as we dash along. When we are harnessed together in a duet we make a very good pair—Apollo drives us without a whip." Mendelssohn and he were even more fond of playing together, or, as it often happened, improvising on a given theme. He also adds that in those days "concerts" were given, but in these more egotistical times we have one man's work—the recital. All the stories, both of the public and private side of Mendelssohn's intimacy with the Moscheles family, are of unusual interest, but are perhaps more familiar to us than are some other parts of the book—as, for instance, Felix Moscheles's early acquaintance with Malibran, Labiache, Thalberg, and Dante Rossetti, all of whom made a deep impression on his boyish fancy. His early Leipsic memories—1847-8—are full of Mendelssohn, including all the details surrounding the latter's early death; shortly after which event he made a water color sketch of the study, "which all yet stood as the master had left it."

The story of the Paris days—the Atelier Gleyre, where Du Maurier, Whistler, Poynter, and other celebrated men also studied, is a fascinating chapter, embracing the story of the life and death of his first friend, Claude Raoul Dupont, so simply and beautifully told that it is an idyl in itself.

But if we do not hasten on, there will not be time to refer to Moscheles's first visit to our shores, in 1853, when he had as fellow-passengers Irving and Terry, also on their first journey here. Among his letters of introduction, Moscheles brought one from Robert Browning, a sort of circular letter "to whomever it may concern," ending in this charming fashion: "Should my dear friend, the painter Moscheles, meet with any individual whose sympathy I have been privileged to obtain, whatever favor and assistance may be rendered to him or his charming wife will constitute one more claim to the gratitude of Robert Browning." Moscheles was very well received here, painted many portraits, and comments not unfairly upon his American impressions. Among his sitters were Dr. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, the Erastus Cornings, and the then Governor, Grover Cleveland, with whom he had long and interesting talks.

Another of his prominent sitters was Mazzini, to recollections of whose London days a whole chapter is devoted, and of whom Moscheles says: "To have known Mazzini means ever to remember him, to hear his voice, to feel his influence, and to recall his outward form." A reproduction of the Mazzini portrait given in the book shows a most striking face, and would seem to be a very pleasing and unforgetable portrait.

Another chapter is given up to the Rossinis, and includes many laughable stories at Madame Rossini's expense. But the last chapter of all is perhaps the best part of the whole book. Entirely taken up with Browning, it contains a reproduction of the portrait Moscheles made of him in 1884, which is now at the Armour Institute in Chicago. Barrett Browning, too, came often to Moscheles's studio. "Pen," as he is called, hesitated for a long while whether to devote himself to music or to painting, but finally chose the latter, on the advice of Millais, who was much pleased with one of his sketches. When his son first began to exhibit, no father could have been more interested in a son's reputation than was Browning, and praise from Leighton, Millais, and others was always particularly grateful. All the studio talk in this chapter is unusually delightful, including the pun Browning is said to have made on the artist's name. The latter was painting a shell picture, and was anxious to find a good title for it, whereupon the poet suggested he call it "More Shells by Moscheles."

The book is one to be read and reread, but its charm is so much that of "the altogether" that extracts do not do it justice. Just one may be given, however, part of a description of the poet's study in De Vere Gardens, which Moscheles painted after Browning's death. Nothing had been changed:

"All here—only our poet's away— * * * On his table lay a book he had shown me as one he treasured—a little Greek Bible. On the last leaf was written, 'My wife's book and mine.' Pictures of his son hung on the walls; so, too, a portrait of his wife when a little girl, by Hayter; one of Hope End, the house in which she lived; and one of the tomb in the English Cemetery in Florence, where she lies buried. Another reminiscence of her is the low chair to the right of the table; she at all times liked low seats, and that chair was a favorite with her."

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*FELIX MOSCHELES AND FRIENDS. Fragments of Autobiography. Edited by Felix Moscheles. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 1-396. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1899. $2.50.

An Unethical Book on Ethics.*

Is there anything more disheartening than the sight of some one floundering in a marsh and ignoring the road before him which leads directly to the goal he wishes to reach? Mr. George T. Lemmon in his latest work, "The Eternal Building," presents such a spectacle. His idea is "the making of manhood," and he is evidently conscientious and sincere in his attempt to write a book which shall be of value to young people in helping them form strong, noble character. How far he falls short of his ideal will be apparent to the most careless reader who picks up the volume out of sheer curiosity attracted by the exceedingly pretty cover.

The many delinquencies in style, the cheap attempt to appear familiar with history and its great men by the recitation of lists of names at every opportunity, the ranting tone of the book might be forgiven on the plea that such things suit Mr. Lemmon's audience, (for he appears to have written before,) but the confusion of thought and lack of logic in his discussions cannot be said to strengthen his argument, and his whole point of view, somewhat akin to the "honesty is the best policy, with an accent on the policy," doctrine, is scarcely what one would expect of a teacher of ethics, much less of religion.

He rails against materialism, yet a large part of the book is concerned with the fact that it helps one's worldly success to possess a good character. Sentences such as "courtesy is the best paymaster on earth," with which the book abounds, remind one strongly of "The Art of Worldly Wisdom" written by Balthasar Gracian, the Spanish Jesuit, early in the seventeenth century, but Gracian did his religion the honor to keep it separate from his worldly ambition.

Even the chapters at the end of the book which treat particularly of faith and religion base the main arguments on the fear which comes over unbelievers on approaching death, and the unhappiness of this life spent without the knowledge of salvation and the realisation of the forgiveness of sins; in other words, for your own peace of mind be a Christian—for it pays.

If modern as well as primitive Christianity does not teach that, it is to the higher rather than to the lower in man to which all appeal must come, let us return at once to certain periods in the Middle Ages or to extreme Puritanism, which resembled each other closely in the fact that all religions and moral teaching rested on fear. That Mr. Lemmon is in many ways a pronounced Puritan is apparent by his arraignment of the three worst sins which beset the youth of our time, which he declares to be tobacco, liquor, and dancing. It will surprise most people to see these three bracketed together, though it is Mr. Lemmon's opinion they are equally evil as is quite right in warning his readers against them; but it is scarcely necessary to employ the method which is used in a certain class of modern

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*THE ETERNAL BUILDING. By George T. Lemmon. New York: Fox & Duffield. $1.25.

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play to teach morals—namely, by presenting, dwelling on, fairly gloating over vice. There are passages in Mr. Lemmon's book which no one would wish a *young* girl or boy to read, so coarse and evil-minded are the ideas which the author says he laments having to utter, but on which nevertheless he appears to dwell and enlarge. It is on this account as well as because of its lack of high ethical tone that the book not only fails to produce the effect at which the author aims, but in many cases a directly opposite result will probably be reached. To the thinking young person the arguments will appear flimsy, and to the careless youth the coarse suggestions may do much to bring about the evils Mr. Lemmon dreads. If the author had realized that it is more artistic to present an ideal of life unincumbered by "thou shalt nots" but insisting strongly on "thou shalt," and that that ideal would appeal more effectively to all readers than one complicated and debased by continual references to the reward of virtue, he would not have floundered about so sadly, as it were, in a marsh; he would rather have had a firm road beneath his feet, for spite of cynics the world ever responds to the highest appeal—righteousness for righteousness' sake.

The Brooklyn Library.

The forty-first annual report issued by the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Library makes an excellent exhibit. The progress of this library is marked. During the last year 2,512 volumes have been purchased, and the receipts from donations and other sources make a total of 14,943 additions. This includes the 800 library presented by Mr. James Bell. The collection contains 10,425 volumes. One section of this Bell library includes 2,498 volumes on history, geography, and travel. The total number of volumes in the Brooklyn Library is 146,153. It is particularly rich in bound periodicals. The reference department contains 1,501 volumes, and during the year 15,000 persons visited the library for the purpose of reference, writing, and study. The average daily attendance in the reading rooms has been large, and shows no falling off from former years. The total of volumes taken out for home reading numbered during the last year 88,941. The Brooklyn Library has six distinct deliveries, and has in this way distributed 4,508 volumes. The officers for 1899-1900 are: President—James L. Morgan, Jr.; Vice President—Simeon B. Chittenden; Secretaries—Theodore L. Frothingham and Frederick A. Ward; Treasurer—Henry Sanger Snow. The many literary workers in New York and Brooklyn, with the general public of readers, all acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. Willis A. Bardwell, the librarian, and to James D. Crichton, the Assistant Librarian. Thanks are due, too, to the general assistants composing the working staff of the Brooklyn Library.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

WILLIAM MORRIS'S INFLUENCE.

The publication of the Mackail life of William Morris is reviving and bringing into new prominence the old discussion as to whether Morris is to be regarded entirely as an artist or partly as a master workman, as well as the question of his influence on the world in general. The opinion held by many seems to be so unjust or so prejudiced, or, in fact, formulated either with little regard for real facts or through ignorance of conditions, that a passing reference to Morris and his work may well be made at this time.

Leaving entirely out of the question William Morris the writer, let us glance at what Morris the decorator and designer has done, and also at the publications and influence of the Kelmscott Press. But first let us examine part of a recent article on Morris in The New York Tribune, which represents the popular attitude toward him so well that it may be given here:

> No amount of talk, in a biography or anywhere else, will ever prove that Morris was anything but an artist, and this is now being admitted. His history as a designer of wall papers, chintzes, furniture, and so on confirms the judgment. He preached in season and out of season for many years that what the world needed was beauty in the humblest things, beauty in the homes of the poor and moderately well off; but when he came to put his artistic gifts at the service of his beneficent ideas, he forgot to make beauty accessible to people with small purses. Some Morris products are inexpensive; most of them, looking from the standpoint of the average householder, are positively costly. And the publications of the Kelmscott Press put the last touch of incongruity to Morris's propaganda. A practical man, such as he tried to be, would be expected to make books not only beautiful but serviceable. The Kelmscott publications were scarcely ever designed on lines fitting them for daily use in the library; they were meant to be put in cases and admired as though they were specimens of some curious art; and how difficult it is for the world at large to possess them may be judged from the price at which a complete set is held by one bookseller. He wants £500 net cash for the fifty-two works in sixty-six volumes, printed by Morris, and he is likely to get the sum he asks. Could the man who fosters this kind of thing be regarded as a Socialist? He was an artist, an epicurean, all his life long.

This statement seems manifestly unfair. It is difficult at the present day to understand what the condition of things was at the time when Morris began his crusade against the extreme ugliness of the architecture, interior decoration and furnishings that then existed. Nor is it quite easy to trace the growth of an influence which, while producing such great results, has worked largely through indirect means. Is it not almost an axiom, too, that after certain reforms have been brought about, gradually perhaps, so that we have become so habituated to them that we scarcely realize the vastly different conditions from which we started, the work of the reformer is practically lost in our satisfaction in the result?

William Morris, realizing the hopeless ugliness of a machine-made age, an age where utilitarianism was the only aim, took the ground that a revolution could only be brought about by producing fabrics, furniture, and hangings, where beauty and suitableness were the first considerations. The glorification of handwork necessarily meant the production of expensive articles. But can we not see how the beauty and suitableness of such work resulted in the gradual awakening and education, not only of the consumer, but also of the manufacturer and the workman? In all trades, as in all professions, the influence of the best and highest examples is incalculable. We who remember the extreme ugliness of the furniture and hangings of twenty years ago, and the utter impossibility of getting anything plain and good at a reasonable price, with the result that now the average workingman may have a more artistic home than was then possible for a man with a dozen times his income, perhaps scarcely realize how this has come about, or how large a proportion of our indebtedness is due to Morris and his followers. It is equally true that never could worse results be found than at the present time—but this condition is due to lack of taste on the part of some portion of the public, and exists not because good things are out of our reach financially.

The establishment of the Kelmscott Press has been followed by most important results in all departments of printing. It cannot be said properly that these books were not intended and are not fitted for "daily use in the library," outside of the question of their expense. That these books were not for the rich only, has already been pointed out in these columns. "Gothic Architecture," a beautiful example of the plainer issues of the Kelmscott Press, sold in London for about 00 cents at the time of its issue in 1898. Nearly two years later a copy was bought in New York for the very moderate price of a dollar and a half. Is it Mr. Morris's fault that the same book fetches to-day more than twenty times its original value?

A glance at the auction prices brought by the Delane copies of the Kelmscott books, as compared with their publication prices, will show that the individual values of these books have increased from double up to a dozen times their original prices. This condition has been brought about—not in any way through Mr. Morris's own act, but simply through the demand for these perfect specimens of book making. The Delane copies aggregated £400, so that the price above referred to, £550, represents a considerable advance on the auction valuation. But many of these very books were originally published at $1 or $2, notably some of the very issues which have shown the most rapid increase in value, so that many persons have had opportunities of adding one or more specimens of this press to even the smallest collections, which might seem effectually to meet and controvert the theory that the Kelmscott books were issued and intended solely for the rich man. Even had this been the case, which clearly it is not, there would still remain the immense influence Morris has exerted upon printing in general—not upon books only, but on all other departments, until now even publishers' announcements take the delightful form of those recently issued from the Caslon Press.

In any estimate of William Morris, therefore, one ought to see the fairness of a less partial attitude and acknowledge that his influence was widespread and for all time. Even granting that the finest results of his work in various fields are, from their very scarcity and more or less prohibitive value, in the hands of the few, yet the influence of such work is shown to-day in all directions, and will continue to be felt for a long time. Therefore, is it not possible that William Morris may have had all the more influence and prestige as a Socialist from the very fact of his having been first and foremost an artist?

HENRY JAMES'S "MORALITY."

Why does Henry James do it? That is the question. Why does he lend his extraordinary skill to the treatment of worthless subjects?

Or is the subject of "The Awkward Age" worthy, after all, and is that really a great work, destined to survive, and to be admired in the twentieth century?

One must tread gently in the paths of criticism, if he fears ever to be found in the wrong. It was an authority no less august than The Edinburgh Review which described "Henry Esmond," when that masterwork first appeared, as "a parody in three volumes" and declared that its reader "felt always that he was listening to falsetto tones."

Still, at the risk of being found in the wrong by the next generation, we must stick to our belief that "The Awkward Age" is an unworthy book for a writer so able as Henry James, a waste of splendid skill, a monument of futility.

That it is going to be widely read proves nothing to the contrary. That it will be the most talked-of novel Mr. James has written in some years, while that veritable marvel of poetical suggestion and narrative power called "The Turn of the Screw" all but "fell flat," so far as the multitude of readers was concerned, does not alter our conviction. And while it is quite free from all grossness of expression and the faintest hint of vulgarity, it is surely as "immoral" as Wycherley, for it pictures a state of shameless, pagan lawlessness existing in London society, and much less "moral" than Fielding.

The question of the moral effect of any work of art is one not to be lightly touched upon. If the art is good art, the subject true, and the treatment faithful, discussion of the moral effect of the result may safely be left to the rank Philistines and sensationalists. We have purposely quoted the words "moral" and "immoral" in applying them to Mr. James. We do not honestly believe that a line he writes will ever injure a person of sound and healthy mind.

But the fact remains that his present subject is polite vice, quite unrelieved by any show of virtue that can be fairly said to redeem it, and the wonder is why, with his exquisite taste, he ever chose such a subject. He clearly has no "purpose," like Ibsen's advocacy of the doctrine of individualism; he clearly does not aim to be preacher or reformer. It must be that he has his bad moods, when all mankind seems evil to him, and, the habit of work being upon him, tales like "In the Cage" and "The Awkward Age" are the results. We ought not to complain, perhaps, in view of the good moods which produce books in which vice stands in truer proportion to virtue, and the effect is uplifting rather than depressing, books like "Princess Casamassima" and "The Tragic Muse."

AMONG THE PARIS BOOKSTALLS.

The best, or, at any rate, the most interesting of the bookstalls along the Seine, in Paris, are those on the left bank. These are less apt to be seen by tourists, and finding their customers among the students of the Quartier, cater almost exclusively to them. It is well known that they are a unique institution in Paris life.

The term "stall" is common, but is a misnomer, for they consist merely of a row of tin-covered boxes placed along the top of the embankment. The boxes are uniformly painted a green that soon grows weather-stained, and the cover of each is fastened down by a padlock. The vendors are poor, but they lead a luxurious life. It is as distinctly care-free, Parisian, and social as that of the "boulevardier." One can tell time and read the barometer by watching the boxes on the embankment. If the weather is sunny and pleasant, the covers are wide open; if it is showery, the sleepy lids remain half shut, so that rain may be carried off on sloping roof, and if the day is yet young the lids are fast closed. At 10 o'clock in the morning there are very few that are open on the left bank; at 11 o'clock their number is slightly increased; at noon there is a scene of animation. Probably it does not pay to open them earlier. Student life is much the same the world over. It is late to bed and late to rise, and then a rush to lecture that leaves scant time for dallying over books and prints with a view to buying. So these bookmen of the street luxuriously conform their hours to the leisure of the students, and if it is too wet and stormy to linger by the river bank, there is holiday along the Seine.

When the trade is in full blast perhaps the most striking feature of it is the attention it attracts. All along the bank there is a row of men poring over the books. The system is very simple. One seller may have two-score visitors examining his wares, and yet no more than he can manage, for the proportion of customers to visitors is small, and he concerns himself only with the former. Each proprietor has a series of boxes. There is one price for all the wares in each, and the series represents a perfect gradation. The first box is marked "10 centimes," (2 cents,) and every separate thing in it is for sale at that price. The next is 15 centimes, the next 20, the next 25, the next possibly half a franc, and so on up to a franc, which is 100 centimes, though it hardly represents 20 cents. Beyond that many of the series do not extend except by one box, which is unmarked, and which contains the treasures of the collection at various high prices. Books are by no means the only wares. There are a great many engravings and wood cuts, on the left bank, some architectural and mechanical drawings, and the collections of postage stamps form a familiar object. Obviously one rarely has occasion to ask the price of an article. You look the wares over at your leisure, and when you have found what you want, you thump on the walk with your cane or umbrella, and the proprietor, who has probably had his eye on you all the time, comes around for his money.

It is true, perhaps, as is claimed, that the old glory of the bookstalls has waned, that their owners have become educated, and that the time has gone by for picking up treasures for nothing. However that may be, they are full still of fascinating interest to the novice who has thrills—possibly unscientific but pleasant—at the sight of very old dates, parchment covers, and illuminated capitals, for these things may be seen in the bookstalls to-day—though the latter not very often. There are a good many old magazines, and there is a quite pitiful array of scientific pamphlets. These fill the cheapest boxes, and the titles make you smile, for they promise such mighty things. They pretend to convey information that would be so precious to the world, if it were reliable, and yet are sold for one cent or two. But you find your smile fading as you think of the work that was put into them, of the midnight oil that was burned, of the hopes with which they were launched on the world, and the perfect pride with which they once filled some loving woman's heart. You hope that he never saw the pamphlet fallen to this low estate, and you guess that these bookstalls may be sometimes sad places to visit.

To the loitering American, the English-printed books have of course a special interest. I saw "Robinson Crusoe" in one of the boxes, and felt near home. It was curious to speculate on the story that lay back of its getting there. In another box was Allen and Greenough's Caesar. It was marked a franc and a half, and its appearance there—at that price—rubbed off old scores. A strange book to run across in another of the boxes was a publication of a series of lectures that appeared in book form in America a few years ago under the title of "Philanthropy and Social Progress." They were by Prof. Giddings, Jane Addams, and others, and were delivered before the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass., in 1892. There was an introduction by Prof. Henry C. Adams. If there was temptation to take offense at this book's appearance at this time in a second-hand bookstall on the Seine, the misery of the feeling could find plenty of company. There was a French edition of the "Works of Lord Byron," beautifully bound, and in the best of condition, even to the gilt edges of the pages. The two volumes, at 80 centimes each, waited a purchaser. And if this were not enough, there was an account, translated from the French and published in London, of "The Revolutionary Spirit Preceding the French Revolution." It was in good condition, well bound, and offered at 20 cents. "Sermon Essays," "Morale Idyls," and works of this class were in the cheapest box of this book store for light-hearted students, while a series of nine of our own Columbian stamps (canceled) was among the treasures, and was offered under the caption, "Etats Unis Jubilé," at a franc sixty-five.

C. M. R.

Paris, May 18, 1899.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 2.—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is writing a novel at her place in Kent, where she constantly entertains American guests. She intends to spend the Winter in America.

Mark Twain is now in London arranging for an edition de luxe of his works in twenty-five volumes. He will go to America in September.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has undertaken an authentic "Life of Lord Granville."

***

"Reminiscences of a Professional Politician," shortly to be issued by the New Century Press, will contain anecdotes of Gladstone, Parnell, and others.

Sydney Grier is writing a sequel to his "A Crowned Queen." He is also engaged on a novel founded on a Calcutta legend of a lady supposed to have survived the horrors of the "black hole" and who was afterward imprisoned and eventually rescued. This work will be published by Blackwood in the Autumn, and will be entitled "Like Another Helen."

***

"Sir Paul Pindar, and Other Plays," is the title of a volume by Harry Neville Mangham, the dramatic critic, which the Messrs. Richards will publish shortly.

***

Blackwood is about to publish an account of wireless telegraphy by J. J. Fahie, who mentions a Dundee man as having foreshadowed Signor Marconi's discovery long ago.

H. N.

A Library With More Readers Than Books.

Hunger for books, desire for information and amusement—could they be better explained than by directly copying the words of the librarian of the East Side House Settlement, at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River? "In one day, with three of us working just as rapidly as possible, the line of people waiting their turn to have their books checked on their way into the library overflowed, ran down the steps, and out into the street, while the line of people who had selected their books and were on their way home extends all around the library, and it was kept in order, as was also the line on the stairs, by four monitors selected from our larger boys."

Evidently in the East Side House Settlement there are more readers than books, the demand being beyond the supply. Does it not seem hard that a child cannot get a book of fairy stories because it is out? Think of being cut off from "Alice," and another girl, a slow reader, keeping the book an outrageous length of time! It is, then, duplicate, triplicate volumes of juvenile fiction that this library wants, and wants them at once. But should those interested in this excellent work have no juvenile books, there are innumerable other volumes, not of an imaginative kind, which would be welcomed, for those who come for books at this Settlement are of all ages and tastes. To sum it all up exactly, writes Mr. Edwin White Gallaird, the librarian, "We need to increase our work—a new room, a new assistant, a flight of stairs on the outside of the building for exit, many more books, and a good printed catalogue." With 8,160 volumes, the annual circulation of this Settlement's library is 60,000 volumes.

Mr. Peffer No Longer Editor.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The Star and Kansan, at Independence, Kan., announces that ex-Senator Peffer, who has been writing its editorials, can no longer have any connection with the paper. Evidently the publisher of The Star and Kansan was not consulted by the Senator before the latter deserted Populism, for the publisher says: "Having believed in Mr. Peffer's sincerity, we are loth to accuse him of deliberate treachery, but, since no denial, correction, or retraction of his interview has appeared, we are impelled to the conclusion that Mr. Peffer is guilty of double-dealing. Relations between himself and this paper are at an end."

NATHAN HALE.

His Life as a Student at Yale, Compiled from the College Records—Facts Uncollected Heretofore.

Nathan Hale, to whom a statue will in all probability be erected on the Yale campus before the bicentennial year, 1901, left few memorials of his stay in New Haven while a student at the college. Beyond a few books, dog-eared and yellow with age, and one or two personal effects, Yale has nothing at the present day by which to remember one of the most famous of her early graduates. Curiously enough, the only two buildings that were up in Nathan Hale's day are still standing, inclosed by the fine quadrangle of Vanderbilt, Welch, and Lawrance; but everything else is gone that could remind one of the latter days of the eighteenth century. Standing in front of Old South Middle, the patriot spy, if he were alive to-day, might easily think himself back in the days of 1770, but were he to look past the Athenaeum he would find himself in a different world. Probably in the doff of the student hat to the Faculty, the bowing of Prex out of chapel, the occasional and perfunctory hazing of a freshman, and the presence of tutors in the dormitory entries Nathan Hale might find himself partly at home, but all of the other college customs and traditions would be new to him, although old to those of the present day at Yale.

When Nathan Hale came to Yale College in the Summer of 1770 he was one of a class of thirty-eight men, nearly all of whom were under seventeen years of age. Hale was himself sixteen, which was not considered an early age at which to enter college. There were just ninety-nine students in the college when he entered, and the teaching force was equally meagre, there being besides Prof. Daggett, who also acted as President, four tutors, one in charge of each class. These tutors were Samuel Wales, M. A.; Joseph Howe, M. A.; Joseph Lyman, D. D., and Buckingham St. John, M. A. Besides these in the management of the college were thirteen fellows, who acted as trustees; a Treasurer, Roger Sherman, Esq., and a corporation's Secretary, Mr. Warham Williams. In 1770 there were but two college buildings erected, though the old Connecticut Hall must have been still standing. These were Old College, now South Middle, built in 1752, and the New College, now the Athenaeum, built in 1763. The latter was then used as a chapel and recitation hall and South Middle as a dormitory. The remainder of the square now occupied by the campus dormitories and the modern recitation halls was then filled up with private dwellings.

Nathan Hale was a studious young man, and he seems to have passed into the college from his father's tutelage without any difficulty. His brother, Enoch Hale, the grandfather of the Rev. E. E. Hale, two years Nathan's senior, entered the class of 1773 with him. The entrance examinations of his day were not as severe as those of to-day, and a successful candidate had only to know Latin, Greek, and the elementary sciences. Hale entered well prepared in arithmetic, reading, and writing, and in Sallust, Cicero, and the Greek Testament, which was the full requirement. The reading of the college rules of a few years later required a candidate for entrance to be "able extempore to read, Construe, and Parce Tully, Virgil and the Greek Testament: to write true Latin in Prose and to understand the Rules of Prosodia and Common Arithmetic, and shall bring Sufficient Testamony to his Blameless and Inoffensive Life," rules that were probably not different to any extent in 1770 except in the Latin authors named.

There is very little that is known of Nathan Hale's life in New Haven during the years 1770-3 except an occasional mention of him in the letters of the time. That he was a remarkable man, even in the early years of his college life seems evident from these notices of him. President Timothy Dwight, who came to the college as tutor in 1771, had a very high opinion of him as a student, and addressed to his memory some of his most poetic lines. An old resident of the town, at whose father's house young Hale was a frequent visitor when a student, wrote in 1848: "Hale was a notable specimen of a man. He was six feet high, perfectly well proportioned in figure, and with a deportment the most manly I have ever seen. His chest was broad, his muscles firm, his face had a benign expression, his complexion was roseate, and his eyes light blue. He had light brown hair, and his speech was low and sweet. He went out into the town society to some extent. All the girls fell in love with him and wept when they heard of his fate." Jared Sparks wrote a little later of him: "Hale possessed genius, taste, and order. He was distinguished as a scholar and gained universal esteem and confidence."

At the time that Hale entered, Yale was undergoing a trying ordeal. When Dr. Daggett took his place at the death of President Clap he found the college losing in membership and in influence. The first act of his régime was the appointment of several new teachers to the Faculty. In 1771 Nehemiah Strong was chosen Professor of Natural Science in the college, and Timothy Dwight and John Trumbull tutors. With the coming of these last two named a literary atmosphere sprang up in the college that spread throughout the town, and Hale seems to have caught the fever with the rest. Nathan Hale seems to have been both a scholar and an athlete while at Yale. The range of athletic exercise was somewhat limited at that period of the history of the college; there was little except the rough training of a football about the [illegible] vaulting, wrestling, and leaping. And there has but little come down to us of Hale's prowess. Until a much later date, however, the marks were still shown on the green of a prodigious leap made by Hale, though the distance is not noted. This was just west of the old State House, which was torn down in 1888, and, like George Washington's throw across the Potomac, lived in the memory of his contemporaries, so that old men of 1850 remembered pointing it out to admiring visitors as the finest thing ever done at Yale in the athletic line. He seems to have been an all-around man at Yale, as, besides having something of a reputation as an athlete, he was famous as a literary man and debater. He was one of the first members of the famous old society of Linonia, which was in full force at Yale as late as 1870, and which fathered the Brothers' Society, both of which have since given way to the secret societies and the Yale Union. Linonian tradition has it that "Messrs. T. Dwight, Nathan Hale, and James Hillhouse" made the first contribution of books to this society in 1772, and were in reality, though not in fact, its founders. Linonia had been in existence several years before Hale came to New Haven. At the annual celebration of Linonia at the end of Hale's junior year a comedy was "enacted," known as "The Beaux's Stratagems," in which Nathan Hale and James Hillhouse took part, and at which all the belles in the town were present. The succeeding year Hale "made and delivered" an epilogue at the Linonian celebration, the title of which unfortunately is not preserved. He seems to have been recognized as a literary light by his classmates, for it is recorded that he kept up an epistolary correspondence with several of them on literary subjects while in college, "and would correct the compositions of the fellows." He engaged in this way in a fiery correspondence that nearly led to blows with his classmate Benjamin Talmadge, afterward, oddly enough, famous as the capturer of Major André, over the use of "the comparative degree in common speech." While interested in purely literary matters, Hale was also an adept in science, as the lines in President Dwight's eulogy read:

"With Genius' living flame his bosom glowed,
And Science lured him to her sweet abode."

He purchased a number of books of science, so that his library took on almost altogether a scientific aspect, and bought at one time a new dictionary of "Arts and Sciences" that was a standing wonder to his classmates, and, indeed, if history is right, with one of the tutors. It is not known where Hale roomed while at the college. No college catalogues were printed up to 1782, and there is no record known to be extant regarding Hale's boarding place. As only seniors roomed on the campus up to 1793, it is safe to say that most of his life here was spent in private houses in the town. Little else is known of Nathan Hale's career in New Haven except his graduation, the last to be publicly held until 1781. The college records show that he was graduated in the first third of a class of thirty-six men, taking first honors. At his commencement Hale took part in a syllogistic dispute, followed by a forensic debate, with Benjamin Talmadge and Ezra Samson. This was spoken in Latin from prepared papers and was on the topic: "Whether the education of daughters be not, without any just reason, more neglected than that of the sons." It is recorded that Hale won the debate and that he championed the daughters. In Nathan Hale's class were a number of men who afterward took prominent parts in the Revolutionary War, the first indications of which were to be felt in the Colonies in the early seventies. All of his patriot classmates were officers in the American Army, and all but him outlived the war. Graduating with him were the following who went to the front for the Colonies: Brevet Major Roger Alden, Deputy Commissary Royal Flint, Captain of Governor's Guards James Hillhouse, Captain Connecticut Troops Stephen Keyes, Adjt. Elihu Marvin, Chaplain Ezra Samson, Capt. Ezra Selden, Major Benjamin Talmadge, Captain of Massachusetts Troops Joshua Lamb Woodbridge, and Major John Palgrave Wyllys.

At Yale, though the records of his life are meagre, Nathan Hale must have participated in the political excitement of the time. A few months after he came to New Haven a meeting of the towns in this colony was held here to protest against the "infidelity" of New York in regard to the tea duty. Hale must have been a hanger-on at this meeting, as were all the college students, and this may well have been his first experience of the feeling of the times. It was a period of great excitement in Yale College, and the dispute and debates among the students all took on a political character. Some of the subjects which were debated before Linonia were whether American goods are not superior to foreign made, whether the Colonies are not self-governing at the present, whether the tea duty is legal, &c. As Hale was a regular attendant at these debates, it is safe to surmise that he was a frequent speaker. Indeed, he had hardly graduated in 1775 when he spoke at a town meeting at New London on the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, and his thrilling address fired the citizens to instant service: "Let us march immediately, and never lay down our arms until we obtain independence!"

At Yale Nathan Hale must have lived very much the same life that his contemporaries did. The rules of the college at that time were very strict. The students had to attend chapel every morning at 5 o'clock and every evening at the same hour, and they were fined a penny when tardy, and a half-penny if they came in after the "Introductory Collect" had been read. Hale, with the remainder of the students, had to bow to all the members of the Faculty when he met them on the campus or street, and had to take his hat off at the President or any members of the corporation were in sight on the college campus. He had to be in his room all day and all night, except for a half hour after breakfast, an hour and a half after dinner, and from prayers to 9 o'clock in the evening. "And to this end," read the college rules of the time, "the President or the Tutors shall by Turns or as they can visit the Students' Chambers after 9 o'clock to see whether they are in their chambers." The students ate together in one large room in "Yale College," and were waited upon by needy students under the eyes of the tutors. There were two wells sunk behind South Middle, the remains of which can be seen to-day, and the students had to draw their own water and carry it to their rooms. The students were ordered on a fine of 2s. 6d. not "to play at cards or dice, or any game upon a wager, or go to a tavern within two miles of the college." They could not go out of the college yard without hat or coat, or two miles out at any time during term time. Hale when a freshman had to undergo the hazing of the day, and was probably forced to run errands with the rest of the class for upper classmen, tutors, and even the President himself. Fines were provided for a freshman who refused to do this, and expulsion commonly followed if the rebellious student held to his point.

While an undergraduate Nathan Hale studied the curriculum of the day laid down for the students. This consisted of the "tongues" and logic for the first year; rhetoric, geometry, and geology for the second; natural philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics for the third year, and metaphysics and ethics for the last. An old college record of the time adds the fact that Saturdays were allotted for the study of divinity, and that "on Fridays about six at once shall declaim in the hall in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, and in no other language." On the 15th of July two hours were given annually to an examination of the students' proficiency, and the successful were graduated from their classes. Nathan Hale was graduated among the first thirteen in a class of thirty-six, and entered the teaching profession, as did nearly all of the early graduates of the college. When the war broke out he enrolled as a volunteer at once, resigned his school teacher's desk at New London and enlisted as a Lieutenant in the Seventh Connecticut, when he was sent immediately to Boston. In 1776, when he was but twenty-three, and but three years out of college, he was executed as a spy at the hands of the British. When he was captured he had his Yale diploma with him, and his Latin notes of the lay-out of the enemy's fortifications. But these insignia of his education only hastened his fate, and he was hanged as a spy in New York City Sept. 22, breathing at the last a patriot's brave words, like the man that he had shown himself to be at Yale.

EDWIN OVIATT.

New Haven, Conn., June 1, 1899.

HAGGARD ON AGRICULTURAL ENGLAND.

How pleasantly and entertainingly passes along Mr. Rider Haggard's "A Farmer's Year" in Longman's Magazine. You read of corn, of beets, potatoes, of horses, cows, sheep, of rabbits, foxes, of crows, swallows, and then there are absurd comments on landlords, publicans, and farm laborers. You get an insight into English rural politics. Then Mr. Rider Haggard tells you of old churches, parsons, clerks, choirs. Many are his experiences. He has reared a pony, and the beast shows temper, and when harnessed flings himself on the ground, and cuts his knees, thus taking, "in all probability, eight or ten pounds off his value." Now comes in good advice: "No young horse should be driven without knee-caps." Ventilate your haystacks, Mr. Rider Haggard tells you. School matters, religious service, charities, all occupy the writer's attention. There is a certain tempered conservatism which pervades "A Farmer's Year." With his broad and extensive reading, many are the references to English country ways of two and three hundred years ago, and he draws on his African experiences. Mr. Rider Haggard's "She" may be read for some time to come, but his experiences as a farmer will certainly be a lasting contribution to English agricultural life at the close of the nineteenth century. If Mr. Hardy is theoretical in regard to the English rustic, Mr. Rider Haggard's acquaintance with him is practical and exact.

KEATS AND LAMB.

At the beginning of May two medallion portraits, one of John Keats, the other of Charles Lamb, were put in position in the entrance of the Passmore Edwards Free Library at Edmonton, England. Mr. Frederic Harrison was the spokesman for the occasion. He said that there "could be no second to Lamb in prose, no second to Keats in verse." Comparing to-day with the past, Mr. Harrison declared that "the present engine-turned-double-action system of teaching with cramming, constant work at high pressure, and examination upon examination was not favorable to the cultivation of literary genius."

"THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS."

There is being prepared for Charles Scribner's Sons a very elaborate and elegantly illustrated work to be called "The Cathedral Builders: The Story of a Great Guild." The author is Leader Scott, honorary member of the Accademia delle Belle Arti of Florence. There will be eighty full-page illustrations of the more famous of the world cathedrals. The work will be divided into four books, treating respectively of: I. "Romano-Lombard Architects"; II., "The First Foreign Emigrations of the Guild"; III., "Romanesque Architects"; IV., "Italian Gothic and Renaissance Architects."

500 WORDS ENOUGH.

Words the Noble List Must Include.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Granting that the average man uses only 500 words, what are they? The beginning of a list is appended. In the case of verbs the infinitive only is given, but the educated man's use of the verb includes tenses which the ignorant seldom employ; the pronouns are given only in one case, although here again the vocabulary of the man of letters is richer than that of the illiterate.

The names of the first two persons of the Trinity, the days of the week, the days of the months, and the numeral adjectives, added to this list, will bring the number above 500, and it contains no abstract nouns, no scientific terms, very few words applying to mechanical operations; only two theological terms, no names of coins, and few of more than eight letters. Now, hope and fear and joy and memory are words of which the humblest have need; the poorest have some avocation with a special vocabulary and all use coins even if they have but few of them.

Are not 500 words rather a small allowance? Possibly by excluding the articles, particles, and personal, relative, and adjective pronouns, and the numeral adjectives from the computation one might make 500 adjectives, adverbs, nouns, and verbs sufficient for conversational purposes, but that would be hardly fair. T. S. B.

Boston, May 15, 1890.

I	Fur	Strap ("to frock")
You	Butter	Train
He, she, it	Cheese	Umbrella
A, an	Milk	Parasol
The	Sugar	Rubbers
About	Molasses	Waterproof
Across	Fritters	Flannel
After	Steak	Cotton
Against	Tea	Linen
Among	Coffee	Silk
Around	Chocolate	Satin
At	Tobacco	Velvet
Before	Cigars	Fur
Behind	Pipe	Handkerchief
Beside	Candy	Veil
Between	Gum	Clasp
Beyond	Beer	Hairpin
By	Whisky	Clothes
Down	Wine	Apron
Except	Rum	Bracelet
For	Gin	Ear
From	Brandy	Ball
In	Porter	Dance
Into	Cider	Boat
Of	Pig	Ship
On	Date	River
Through	Prune	Hill
To	Peach	Mountain
Up	Cherry	Lake
With	Quince	Pond
Without	Horse	Tree
And	Cow	Flower
As	Sheep	Sea
Because	Goat	Land
But	Mouse	Bee
If	Rat	Fly
Or	Cat	Mosquito
Since	Dog	Snake
That	Jackass	Wolf
Though	Elephant	Stone
Yet	Lion	Rock
One	Bear	Grass
This	Tiger	Wheat
Each	Whale	Oats
Every	Shark	Island
Some	Alligator	City
Other	Monkey	Village
One	Dish	Copper
Any	Plate	Iron
All	Cup	Tin
Such	Saucer	Nickel
No, none	Spoon	Brass
Whole	Knife	Thimble
Both	Fork	Axe
Yes	Pan	Hatchet
Who	Bowl	Hammer
What	Salt	Gun
Which	Spice	Sword
Ever	Yeast-powder	Cannon
Now	Pepper	Steam
Then	Mustard	Thunder
Near	Vinegar	Lightning
Far	Catsup	Storm
Last	Sauce	Shower
First	"Preserves"	Cloud
Middle	Pickles	Snow
Low	Salad	Hail
High	Sweet	Rain
Good	Sour	Needle
Bad	Fresh	Gold
Fine	Dry	Quicksilver
Pretty	Moist	Lead
Ugly	Wet	Silver
Drunken	Water	Tin
Stylish	Fire	Have
Elegant	Earth	Love
Splendid	Air	Hate
Genteel	Wind	Buy
Real	Sky	Sell
Quite	Heaven	Cheat
Cheap	Hell	Steal
Nasty	House	Kill
Nice	Home	Read
Mean	Steps	Write
Rude	Door	Count
Polite	Hall	Go
Smart	Stairs	Come
Saucy	Room	Run
Mad	Roof	Walk
Quick	Floor	Dance
Slow	Wall	Jump
Past	Window	Fly
Afraid	Shutters	Swim
Brave	Glass	Ride
Old	Handle	Sail
Young	Fence	Learn
Light	Yard	Borrow
Dark	Mantel	Lend
Tall	Chair	Give
Short	Table	Take
Little	Bed	Tear
Big	Bureau ("chest of drawers," "dressing-case")	Follow
Square	Shelf	Die
Sharp	Chest	Live
Long	Nail	Fight
Many	Cricket	Begin
Few	Chimney	Finish
Scarce	Stove	Help
("Skurse")	Gas	Hinder
Enough	Lamp	See
Much	Coal	Feel
Well	Wood	Taste
Ill	Oil	Smell
Thousand	Oven	Hear
Million	Kettle	Touch
Bargain	Frying pan	Climb
Bread	Sieve	March
Meat	Rolling-pin	Think
Potatoes	Grater	Suppose
Cake	Tub	Eat
Vegetables	Faucet	Like
Cucumbers	Carpet	Dislike
Corn	Sofa	Play
Beans	Washstand	Work
Lamb	Coat	Find
Pudding	Vest	Lose
Iced cream	Pantaloons	Swear
Pie	Shirt	Speak
Plum	Hat	Ask
Nut	Stocking	Tell
Walnut	Shoe	Answer
Chestnut	Boot	Shoot
Almond	String	Laugh
Orange	Glove	Cry
Lemon	Button	Study
Apple	Ring	Stay
Strawberry	Pin	Stop
Raspberry	Dress	Put
Huckleberry	Bonnet	Rise
Blackberry	Jacket	Sit
Fowl	Sack	Stand
Chicken	Cap	Lie
Turkey	Tassel	Sleep
Goose	Ribbon	Try
Game	Lace	Drink
Bird	Feather	Bathe
Fish	Collar	Wash
Oyster	Cuff	Iron
Lobster	Sleeve	Cook
Clam	Waist	Dust
Liver		Sweep
Tripe		
Doughnut		
Onions		

Fritters	Skirt	Take
Lard	Hem	Shelf
Lean	Stitch	Invalid
Fat	Sash	

A Test That Does Not Prove It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The "test" of the Baltimore Clubmen is interesting, but it is hard to see how it can prove either that "the average man does not employ more than five hundred words in conversation," or that "a well-educated man rarely possesses a vocabulary of more than a thousand words." It would seem to prove merely that in a half hour's discussion on the tariff, the one man found use for 510 words of his vocabulary, and the other for 873 of his. The lawyer used more words than the physician. This fact by no means proves that the physician had a smaller vocabulary than the lawyer. Probably it indicates only that he was off his own ground. Suppose the conversation prolonged and a variety of subjects introduced—the Briggs controversy, expansion, the Peace Conference, the philosophy of Martin Dooley, Ph. D., Kipling's poetry, the management of the B. and O. R. R. Suppose, moreover, the constraint of peculiar circumstances removed, does the Baltimore correspondent feel disposed to venture a guess as to the vocabulary that his legal and medical friends would then display?

An unexpected access of curiosity on the subject has led me to spend some hours in the illuminating society of Webster's International Dictionary, (1891).

From A to Z are 1,681 pages of definition, of which 108 are devoted to words beginning with A. From these 108 pages I have made a list of words likely to be used by a fairly educated person who avoids technical language and pedantry. Proper nouns and adjectives were rejected; also, derivatives, though in very many cases these might fairly be allowed to stand with the primitive, e. g., agreeable. The first fifty words of the list are abandon, abbreviate, abdicate, abdomen, abduct, abhor, abject, ablaze, able, abnormal, aboard, abolish, aboriginal, abortion, abominable, about, above, abreast, abridge, abroad, abrupt, abscess, abscond, absent, absolute, absorb, abstain, abstract, absurd, abundance, abuse, academy, accent, accept, accident, acclamation, accommodate, accomplish, according, account, accumulate, accuracy, accursed, accusation, accustom, ace, acid, acknowledge.

Could a person be called even fairly educated, who could not in conversation command every one of these words? Yet of common words like these a list of 407 is before me, the result of repeated revision. Among the words cut off are abase, abate, abet, ablution, abound, above board, absolve, abstemious, accede, accelerate, accredit, accrue, achieve—most of which might fairly have been admitted. Before revision the list contained 618 words, which, by the addition of "literary" words (e. g., "afield,") and the more common technical terms, would have been increased to 800.

But let 500 be taken as the number of words beginning with A in the conversational vocabulary of educated persons. The letter A occupies something less than one-fifteenth of the whole space given to definitions. Now, 500 times 15 equals 7,500.

By no means is it asserted that the average educated person has command in conversation of 7,500 words. It is doubtless true that considerable subtractions should be made from this estimate. Yet do not these simple data encourage one to hope that the power of expression and the power of thinking which it implies are broader, deeper, and more discriminating than some would have us believe? M. B. R.

Yonkers, N. Y., May 15, 1890.

Not a Fair Test.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reading Dr. Lamdin's "test" of an educated man's vocabulary, it appears to me that the test was not a fair one, for I claim that the conversational words used by the lawyer instead of being only 573 will actually be more than 1,000. Every subject a person talks about will bring different words, and if the lawyer can use 573 words on protection and next week you give him expansion or the Mazet committee to discuss, you will find that he will use several hundred words not used in the protection debate, all these should be added to his vocabulary; thus if your stenographer could follow him around for a month, you would find that his list of words, instead of being between 500 and 600, would figure between 1,000 and 1,500.

This subject was brought up at dinner table a few weeks ago, and in order to make a test we took a friend's letters containing in all 3,500 words, and by count, omitting proper names and counting as one words derived from the same root, the test showed the lady to have used 420 different words, and her vocabulary was not exhausted, for she had not touched upon fashions and many other subjects dear to a woman's heart. HENRY CARRINGTON.

New York, May 18, 1890.

For Deaf-Mutes Only.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest the views of sundry of your correspondents anent the vocabulary of ye "Average Man," but I disagree with the general consensus that allows to him only a few hundred words. One of your friends relates a story of a doctor and a lawyer, who sat down together and talked for the space of ten minutes upon the subject of the tariff. And when the judges came to render judgment they found that the champion of free trade had hurled 565 words at his opponent, whereas the advocate of protection could allege but 537 in defense of his client, whereupon the former was declared victor. Your correspondent adduces this as evidence of the verbal poverty of even cultivated people. But do not the facts, rightly interpreted, insinuate quite the contrary?

First, we must remember that the gentlemen discoursed for a very brief period, quite insufficient to thoroughly glean even the narrow field wherein they were confined. Moreover, they could have talked as well on forty other topics, each with its own peculiar ideas, and words to express them. While some words—mostly verbs and prepositions—would be used in all, the same nouns and adjectives would scarce serve for free trade, Briggs case, ball game, and beef inquiry. Then again our writing vocabulary is far more extensive than our speaking one—for we have opportunity to pause and select. Altogether, if we should accord to each disputant as many thousands as in their talk they used hundreds, I think we should still do them less than justice.

To ascertain roughly the extent of my own vocabulary, I culled from sixty pages of the Students' Standard Dictionary, taken at random, in blocks of ten pages each, from different parts of the volume, the words which I employ in speaking and writing. I counted as one word all those derived from a single root, as access, accession, accessory, &c., though these are indisputably all different words in good standing. The results for each ten pages varied between 140 and 160 words, averaging a little over 15 words per page, or, for the whole volume of 800 pages, upward of 12,000 words. I attempted to be strictly just in my selections, but I realize that it is easy to mistake and to claim as one's own words which though intimately known are not in fact used by one's self. With every allowance, however, for natural vanity, there must remain a band of full 10,000, of whom I assert ownership, and whom I will marshal in defense of my title should any wight impugn it. Possibly I have a more numerous retinue than the "Average Man," for, besides my own specialty, law, I have a speaking acquaintance with many of the liberal arts and sciences, with electrical and mechanical engineering, biology, philosophy, and sundry other departments, each of which maintains a considerable terminology within its appanage.

Of course I do not pretend to an intimate, exhaustive knowledge of 12,000 words, nor of 10,000 nor 8,000—to be able to define their every sense and to differentiate their every shade. But the use of a word in any of its senses fairly includes it in one's vocabulary.

S. P. G.

P. S.—I see in this morning's TIMES (Sunday) a letter from Mr. Duane, who, employing the same method, seems to corroborate my results. I hope we shall hear no more of the 500 vocabulary, except from deaf-mutes. S. P. G.

Brooklyn, May 21, 1890.

Another Test.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos of the discussion concerning the number of words in common use, let me tell you of an experiment which seems to show that the number employed in the test described in your issue of the 13th was far below the normal. A little over 500 seems to have been the number of words required for a debate on the tariff, probably a debate on any other single topic would show about the same. To answer the real question, it would be necessary to ascertain the number of such topics on which the ordinarily educated person could carry on a debate.

My experiment was with a little boy, between two and three years of age, who was brought up to speak only French, and most of his vocabulary was learned from his nurse, a very intelligent girl of seventeen, with nothing more than what we would call in this country "a common school education." Taking a schoolbook, (French Principia, Part II.,) with a vocabulary of 13,000 words, the child's mother and myself went through this vocabulary, marking the words we knew he used, admitting only those we had heard him use, and excluding inflected parts; and this process was checked by the nurse. When we came to count the words marked afterward, to our astonishment it ran up to 678.

It is scarcely credible that when a child of two has a vocabulary of that number, with his very limited powers of conception, an ordinarily educated adult should not have a vocabulary measured by some considerable multiple of this.

Would not the English Bible afford a fairly close measure of the ordinary English vocabulary? There must be a negligibly small number of words in it not in common use and not replaced by modern names of inventions and the like. A computation could be reached in ten minutes, with a concordance, of the number of words used in the Bible.

New York, May 16, 1890.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Octogenarian" of this city, who very kindly favors THE SATURDAY REVIEW with a sketch of Philip James Bailey, the author of "Festus," is informed that THE REVIEW'S sketch of Mr. Bailey's life was taken from Allibone, who distinctly says that the poet was the son of the proprietor of The Nottingham Mercury. Mr. Bailey, however, had reached the age of twenty when "Festus" was written, and not when it was published.

To a "New York Constant Reader" we reply that John Fiske's is in many ways the best short history of the United States, "History of the United States for Schools," (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1,) that it would be difficult to name "the three greatest American orators," but that among the early men Webster, Clay, and Calhoun are of course great, and that among the good books on oratory are these: Raymond's "Orator's Manual," Chicago, Griggs, 1879; Pinkley's "Essentials of Elocution and Oratory," Cincinnati, H. Cranston & Stone, 1888; Bantjin's "Art of Extempore Speaking," New York, Lockwood, 1878, and Delanmosne's "Art of Oratory," New York, Werner, 1884.

William Writer of Dayton, N. Y., may have to advertise for Eager's "History of Orange County," though a dealer in rare books might be able to supply him with a copy. Our correspondent should write to the Lenox Library of this city in reference to the history of the Kortright family of New York.

From Summit, N. J., E. C. Jewett writes, asking where he can secure copies of "Shakespeare and His Friends" and "Hieronymus Jobs."

We would advise R. D., who has in his possession a letter thought to have been written by Washington to Franklin to take it to the Lenox Library, where he will very probably receive information as to its authenticity.

A. H. P. of Brooklyn desires information concerning an old English ballad that relates to the legend of "The Madonna and the Cherries."

"The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane," by Frank Barrett, about which L. V. G. of New York writes, was published in London in 1888. Its author, who is an English novelist of some standing, has also written "Fettered for Life," "Folly Morrison," "Found Guilty," "The Great Hesper," "His Helpmate," "Honest Davie," "John Ford," "Lieutenant Barnabas," "Little Lady Linton," "The Prodigal's Progress," "A Recoiling Vengeance," "Under a Strange Mask," and other novels.

W. E. Coleman of 224 Phelan Building, San Francisco, wishes to know the name of the present publisher of Wilson's "Treatise on Punctuation," formerly published by Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

T. O. D., a Brooklyn admirer of THE REVIEW, would like to find two poems which appeared in The Boston Journal during 1887 or 1888, one entitled "The First Trial by Jury," and the other describing the tree on which Christ was crucified.

The lines beginning "I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honor more," about which A. M. H. asks, were written by Richard Lovelace. Our correspondent also wishes to know who wrote the following lines:

> "Just a-wearyin' for you,
> All the time a-feelin' blue
> Waitin' for you, wonderin' when
> You'll be comin' home again."

H. W. Lane of Russell, Penn., desires to find the poem of which these lines are a part:

> "Then blithely sings the merry boy,
> As the homestead farm he tills;
> Then hurrah for old New England,
> And her cloud-capped granite hills."

A sketch of "Hugh Conway" is also asked for by our correspondent. According to Allibone, Frederick John Fargus ("Hugh Conway,") was born in Bristol, England, in 1847 and died in 1885. The son of an auctioneer, he succeeded to his father's business in 1868 and conducted it until 1883. He wrote "A Life's Idylls, and Other Poems," London, 1870; "Called Back," Bristol, 1883; "Bound Together," London, 1884; "Dark Days," London, 1884; "At What Cost, and Other Stories," London, 1885; "Carriston's Gift," Bristol, 1886; "Living or Dead," London, 1886, and "Lays and Lyrics," London, 1887. In poetry he occupied a minor place, and in fiction was a crude Wilkie Collins, without Collins's gift of construction and characterization.

We are indebted to H. P. Goddard of 12 West Preston Street, Baltimore, and to Dudley Tenney of 44 West Fifty-second Street, this city, who write concerning the first edition of Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes." Mr. Tenney's copy of the book, printed in Augusta, Ga., in 1835, is undoubtedly of the first edition, and his copy of the book issued by the Harpers in 1840 of the second edition. In his invaluable "Dictionary of Books Relating to America" Joseph Sabin places the various editions thus: Augusta, Ga., 1835, 12mo, pp. 235; New York, Harper & Brothers, 1840, 12mo, pp. 214, plates; New York, (ibid.,) 1843, 1848, 1850, 1858, and 1863; Macon, Ga., Burke, Boykin & Co., 1864, 8vo, pp. 230. Longstreet was not included in Foley's "American Authors," though he should have been.

James H. Conklin sends this communication: "In connection with the mention in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the recent sale of a copy of Eugene Field's 'Tribune Primer,' I would inquire if that epoch-making work was originally published in Denver. That seems to be implied, but I have a copy published in Brooklyn by Frederick Tredwell, (and copyrighted by him in 1882,) and I had thought that that was of the original and only edition. There is no date in the book other than the date of copyright. The title reads, 'The Model Primer, by Eugene Field of The Denver Tribune, &c.'" The facts as to the first edition of "Tribune Primer" were given by Luther S. Livingston in the fourth part of his account of "The First Books of American Authors." (See The Bookman, December, 1898.) During the Autumn of 1881 Eugene Field, then managing editor of The Denver Tribune, wrote for his paper "a series of little skits of a few lines each, with short sentences, and with capital letters liberally used, like the first lessons in reading printed in children's primers." In 1882, or during the last days of 1881, a collection of ninety-four of these sketches was printed, forming a small pamphlet of forty-eight pages, exclusive of the pink paper covers, with this title page, "Tribune Series No. II. Tribune Primer. By Eugene Field." A little later Frederick Tredwell compiled from the pages of The Denver Tribune a little book called "The Model Primer," which he printed at 9 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, in 1882. In 1883 he issued, at 78 Nassau Street, New York, another edition, similar to the other, save for the title page and a notice of imprint below the copyright notice on the verso of the page. "The Model Primer" contains twenty of the sketches printed in The Denver Tribune, eighteen of which were

used by Field in his book, and illustrations by L. Hopkins. Collectors of Field aim to have both "The Denver Primer" and "The Model Primer," as the latter is not a reprint of the former. Our correspondent is in possession of a book that is rare, the only copy sold at auction in late years being Foote's, which fetched $21 in 1895.

Alden S. Huling writes from Topeka, Kan., asking if there is an edition of the Letters of Junius, with an index, and notes explaining the numerous allusions to matters which have become obscured by the lapse of time. Rutledge published in 1889 the "Letters of Junius, with Woodfall's Notes," in two volumes.

Mrs. A. T. O'Connor of Hobart, N. Y., wishes the title of a book of quotations which costs less than $6. There are several which may be named, including: English Dictionary of Quotations," by P. H. Dalbrae, Macmillan, $2; Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," $3; "Quotations for Occasions," by K. B. Wood, Century Company, $1.50; "Dictionary of Terms, Phrases, and Quotations," by H. Percy Smith, Appleton, $3; "Dictionary of Quotations," by J. Wood, Warne, $2.50.

The sequel to Mrs. Craigie's "School for Saints," about which Joseph H. Craig of 188 Warren Street, Brooklyn, asks, has not been published.

The sonnet entitled "The Harp Under the Stair," concerning which L. S. S. writes, appeared in Harper's Magazine during 1898.

We are not familiar with the "prose idylls" of the writer whose name, Henry Miller, of 352 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, states, was mentioned in 1886 in connection with that of Richard Henry Stoddard.

J. H. S. of this city requests those readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who have an intimate knowledge of the tablets placed in various places down town to commemorate episodes in our city life to give a list of these memorials.

Mrs. Pell of Orlando, Fla., wishes to know something about Frank Y. Bullen, the author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot."

The exact title of Sir George Grove's book on Beethoven, which L. C. S. asks for, is "Beethoven and His Nine Symphonies." London, Novello, Ewer & Co., 1896.

J. B. wishes to know whence the verses on British slang, which Mr. Larned recently quoted in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, come.

Aaron Vanderwerker of 242 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, kindly informs us that the book of travels printed in Delft in 1746 and asked for some time ago by John A. Kleman of New York, is to be found in the Dutch collection in the State Library at Albany, and also in the collection of the late Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. The John Quincy Adams document, which is owned by a friend of our correspondent, should have, we think, a fair value in money. A dealer in autographs could probably best tell what it is worth. We do not know the value of the ten-dollar bill of 1851 which our correspondent possesses.

A sketch of the literary career of J. P. Tracy is asked for by Wilson Baldwin of 64 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, New York.

James Lane Allen has published nothing since "The Choir Invisible." This is written in reply to A. S. E., who also asks where can be found the best description of an old-fashioned country "Husking Bee."

Our Connecticut correspondent who lately wrote to THE SATURDAY REVIEW in reference to old American newspapers should correspond with Mr. Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library, or with Mr. Robert Kelly of the New York Historical Society.

The "Encyclopedia Perthensis," which Z. R. possesses has only a nominal value in money.

From Portland, Me., A. E. D. sends this communication: "'A. R. C.,' who asks in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the origin and meaning of the lines:

'You and I;
What matter by what meanders we are here,' &c.,

will find them in Browning's 'In a Balcony,' very near the end of the poem. The meaning is plain when they are taken in connection with the rest of the poem."

We are obliged to M. R. S., who sends us a very interesting and suggestive letter in reference to Browning's lines, and to a Syracuse friend of THE REVIEW, who also wrote.

Miss Sabina Callahan wishes to inform Caroline Halsted Royce that "Princess Amelie" and "Salvage" were written by Elisabeth Wormley Latimer, and that "Justina" is by Mrs. S. W. Woltzel.

The address of E. W. Hornung, the Australian novelist asked for by Arthur J. Harrihill of 14 Central Park West, is, we think, Sydney, Australia. He might be addressed, however, in care of his publishers, Cassell & Co., London.

The copy of Burns's "Poems," Edinburgh, 1812, possessed by A. M. Laing of 5184 Congress Street, Portland, Me., is worth perhaps 50 cents. Only the Kilmarnock Burns, 1786, the first Edinburgh edition of his poems, 1787; the first London edition, 1787; the Philadelphia and New York editions, both in 1788, and the second Edinburgh edition, 1793, have great value. The late A. C. Lamb of Dundee, at whose sale, in February, 1898, in Edinburgh, an uncut Kilmarnock Burns fetched £582 8s., had many editions of Burns's "Poems," most of which brought such sums as 12s., 0s., 5s., and 2s.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW does not know where "A Reader" can secure in New York books on fireworks, but for his convenience the titles of three works on the subject are here given, with publishers' names and published prices: Dr. W. H. Browne's "Fireworks Making for Amateurs," London, Routledge & Co., 2s. 6d.; T. Kentish's "Pyrotechnist's Treasury," London, Chatto & Windus, 4s. 6d.; Lieut. Col. W. A. Ross's "Pyrology or Fire Chemistry," London, Trübner, 25s.

D. B. H. of Louisville, Ky., writes to inform "H. C. F." that the essay he is in search of may be found in the Rev. Robert Collyer's "The Life That Now Is," Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1872.

The lines beginning "I shot an arrow in the air," &c., are Longfellow's, and "A Reader" will find them in his collected poems.

H. M. W. has in his possession an illuminated manuscript on the title page of which is written in an old-time hand: "Collegi Wengensis Almae," below which appears in lettering the following:

"Sacro sancti Altaris accensus morem
Consuetudinem ecclesia Romanae in,
Coenobio nostro Wengensi usur."

Our correspondent would like to know when and where this manuscript was written.

In reference to the statement that there are but five genuine specimens of Shakespeare's handwriting—the signature on the poet's will and two deeds—A. P. W. of this city says: "I believe it is not disputed that the words "By me," above Shakespeare's signature, at the foot of his will, are in his handwriting."

A Brooklyn "Constant Reader" wishes to know something about an engraving he possesses called "Christ on Calvary." There are several figures in the group, and the entire work is colored in very subdued tones. The size of the engraving is 36x42, and in the lower corners are the words, 'Paint par Steuben,' 'Grave par Jazet.' Under the title is a line which reads: 'Published, London, March 1, 1847, E. Gambert, Junior, Berners St.'"

Mrs. D. H. Van Nostrand of 364 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street is anxious to obtain a copy of a poem by J. G. Holland, describing a bear hunt in the Town of Wardsborough, Vermont.

"The Marrow of Divinity" and the other book about which a Brooklyn correspondent writes have scarcely any value in money.

The names of the authors of the lines that follow are asked for by A. O. B.:

"His honor in dishonor stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."
"They are rough with the salt of the sea,
They are brown with the brand of the sun."

S. A. P. inquires: "From what play or poem is the following, and to whom do the lines refer:

'Which one is that, stooped somewhat in the neck,
That walks so with his chin against the wind,
Lips sideways shut? A keen faced man—lo, there.
He that walks midmost.'"

The lines refer to John Knox, and are from Swinburne's tragedy, "Chastelard," Act I., Scene 1.

We are obliged to the correspondent who tells us that Mrs. Ritchie's "Beauty and the Beast" appeared in "Bluebeard's Keys and Other Stories," New York, Harper & Brothers, 1875. Sidney G. Breton of Charleston, S. C., also writes that the story is to be found in a volume of Mrs. Ritchie's writings, published in Boston in 1869, by Fields, Osgood & Co.

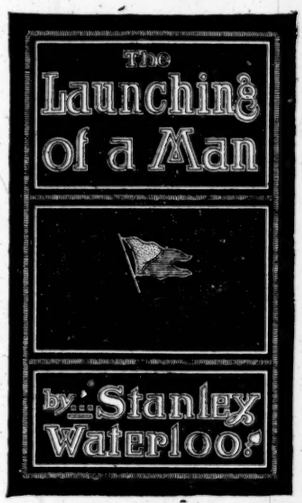
THE SATURDAY REVIEW thanks Miss Charlotte Petch of Westwood, N. J., "J. L. H." of Astoria, L. I., and Miss Martha G. McCann of 220 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, who have written in reference to "C. D. S.'s" communication concerning "The Silent Voices," by Tennyson, which our correspondent had possibly in mind. We print the poem as it was sent by "J. L. H." and Miss McCann:

THE SILENT VOICES.

When the dumb Hour, cloth'd in black,
Brings the dreams about my bed,
Call me not so often back,
Silent Voices of the dead,
Toward the lowland ways behind me,
And the sunlight that is gone!
Call me rather, silent Voices,
Forward to the starry track
Glimmering up the heights beyond me—
On, and always on!

"K." writes from Lakewood: "Mr. Henderson, in his article 'War, Art, and Mr. Howells,' alluded to the Indian epic poem 'Ramayama.' Could you tell me whether the poem has any good English translation, and, if several, which is considered the best? Also, is there any book giving a general idea of Indian myths? Unable to find out for myself, I am writing to THE SATURDAY REVIEW in hopes that my questions will fall within its province to answer. May I also speak of the pleasure and stimulus THE SATURDAY REVIEW has proved to me, and add another voice to the plea that the paper should still continue to be a weekly review." There is an English translation of the "Ramayama," by R. H. T. Griffith, five volumes, London, 1870-74. Our correspondent can find abundant information about the poem in the article on it in Johnson's Encyclopedia, also in the article on Sanskrit Literature in the Encyclopedia Britannica, where he will also find a good general review of the Indian myths.

Edith W. Cook writes: The following notes are offered to "F. D.," who writes from Flushing with regard to the authorship of an English translation, now in her possession by Caldwin's "La Vida es Sueno," bearing the publication date of 1830. Den's Florence MacCarthy, the Irish poet and translator of Calderon, in the introductory to his version of "Life Is a Dream," states that previous to his own, no complete English translation of "La Vida es Sueno" had appeared, with the exception of one by John Oxenford, published in the Monthly Magazine for 1842, and "which, being in blank verse, does not represent the form of the original." In George Lewes's little work on the Spanish drama, published in 1846, there are given some stirring extracts from this version.



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Trench's translation is stated not to be complete, giving only certain scenes in the play, not the whole drama. In the preface to some of his earlier translations from Calderon, published by Charles Dolman, London, 1853, MacCarthy refers to a translation of certain scenes in "La Vida" appearing in the Monthly Chronicle, Vol. III., and printed previously to the Oxenford translation in the Monthly Magazine. In this same preface he mentions Fitzgerald's translation, just appearing in print, of six of Calderon's dramas, in which the "Life Is a Dream" was not included. MacCarthy's own version of "Life Is a Dream," which maintained the form of the original Spanish verse, was not published until 1873, the publisher being Henry S. King & Co., London.

Several correspondents have asked for the address of "The Art Collector," a semi-monthly journal devoted to the arts and crafts. The publication office is at 52 Broadway, New York.

A new novel by Kassandra Vivaria, otherwise Mrs. Heinemann, is among the copyrighted editions of foreign novels, with "Manders," by Mr. Elwyn Barron, published last Autumn in London; "My Lady's Honour," by Mr. Barron and Mr. Wilson Barrett; "The River of Pearls," by M. René de Pont-Jest, with sixty pictures by M. Felix Regamey, and "In Guiana Wilds," by Mr. James Rodway, a story of wild peoples strange in fiction. "Catharine Duval," by M. Ludovic Halévy; "St. Francis of Assisi," Brother Leo's account of the saint, edited by M. Paul Sabatier and translated by Mr. Sebastian Evans, will be added to the Round Table Library, and among miscellaneous books are "The Unchanging East," by Mr. Robert Barr; "South Africa as it Is," by Mr. F. Reginald Statham; "Hungarian Literature," by Dr. Emil Reich, and "Studies in Foreign Literature," by Miss Virginia M. Crawford; essays on M. Rostand, M. Sienkiewics, Signor d'Annunzio, and others.

Children's books will be beyond counting next Christmas if one may judge by this firm's beginning. "Old Father Gander," by Mr. Walter Scott Howard, with pictures showing Mr. Gander's tribulations in rearing his offspring; a book of fairy tales by Mr. S. Baring Gould, "The Voyage of the Adventure," by Mr. Henry St. John; "A Child's History of Spain," by Mr. Leonard Williams; "Little Bermuda," by the late Maria Louise Pool; "The Wild Ruthvens," an American edition of a very successful story by Mr. Curtis York; "King Pippin," by Mrs. Gerard Ford; "The Adventures of a Siberian Cub," translated from the Russian; "The Little Colonel's Neighbors," by Miss Annie Fellows Johnston, and "Little Peterkin Vandyke," by Mr. Charles Stuart Pratt of "Little Folks," are some of the titles. "The Woodranger," by Mr. G. W. Brown, the first of a series of five stories of the region on the Vermont border of New York, will appear rather early in the season.

Mr. Kingsbury's translation of "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Mademoiselle de Berny," and "Ye Little Salem Maide," by Miss Pauline Bradford Mackie, have been taken from the list of the late firm of Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co., and all the Richmond publications will now be issued by Messrs. Page & Co. Chief among these is "Fire," by Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose three especially ugly books were, it appears, deliberately written as the first part of a trilogy showing the triumph of evil, and grouped as "Romances of the Rose." "The Maidens of the Rocks" was one of three "Romances of the Lily." "Fire" is a "Romance of the Pomegranate," and portrays the struggle between good and evil. It remains to be seen whether the policy of issuing the evil books first was an error or a wise measure.

"M. H. A." asks whether there is any work like John Fiske's "Cosmic Philosophy" which is recent enough to show the advance since that work was published. Our correspondent also asks: "Has J. Graham Brooks or any one written a work from which one could get advice as to how to help intellectually a community of ignorant mill hands?"

"Ignoramus" is informed that George De Maurier had two arms. Our correspondent desires to know the history of the picture called "The Countess Potocka."

Edward Baker writes from 14 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England: "In answer to 'Unique,' I can supply any numbers or sets of the Bibelot; I can sell No. 1 for 10s., mailed free. I can also supply 'Logan,' illustrated by Beardsley, Wakley and Strang, price 25s."

Mrs. J. C. De Bois of this city is informed that the publisher of "Justice to the Jew," by the Rev. Dr. Peters, is F. Tennyson Neely of New York.

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AFTER A GREAT FIRE.

Mrs. Sherwood Describes the Windsor Calamity and Her Own Escape.

It is now the time to mark, as the smoke clears away the lessons, the sorrows, and the losses of that great calamity of March 17 which swept the Windsor Hotel off the earth. The loss of life, although large, was not so great as that in the Brooklyn Theatre, perhaps; but it was severe enough to cause anguish to many hearts, and the uncertainty, the gloomy cloud, which still hangs over the fate of many cannot but oppress and terrify the many who seek their comfort in an inn. The wounded women, on crutches, with delicate hands torn by ropes as they descended, are all about us, and the losses which we feel and understand better as every day's needs reveal them to us must always remain a perpetual regret. Although the Windsor was a splendid and a fashionable hostelry for the accommodation of the traveling public, and known, especially to the better class of English travelers, as a favorite house for a temporary stop, the Windsor was essentially a home. Year after year its commodious apartments sheltered the same families, and people who went for a week staid for years. It had a quiet elegance, a home feeling, and the arrangement of its second floor has not been surpassed by any hotel in the world, so far as I know. Three beautiful parlors in front gave everybody a view of the gay panorama of Fifth Avenue. Its octagon parlor was a quiet place for music and reading. The grand hall, opening up to the roof by an open shaft, was thorough for ventilation, and the grand dining room, the largest single arch in town, was unsurpassed for coolness, light, and good breathing effects. People who had been cremated nightly in other hotels came to the Windsor and breathed more freely and deeply. This room, lighted by eight large windows, let in the Winter's sun most healthfully; but, strange to say, it was the coolest room in Summer in New York. Here for years, under a series of accomplished hosts, went on an unbroken record of good eating and careful serving. Indeed, so famous were they for having almost impossible luxuries that it was boasted that during the blizzard of March 12, 1888, fresh strawberries were served every day! When asked where he got them, the steward replied: "In the roof garden."

This excellent ventilation was a great feature of the Windsor. Up stairs the corridors were open at both ends with windows which kept everything like bad odors and bad gases away. No epidemic ever had any hold there excepting the last Winter, when the grip raged, as it did everywhere.

I lived all over it in the nine years in which I made it my home; but I got to like best an apartment on the sixth floor, into which the sun poured all through the dreary Winter, when it shone anywhere. I used to rise at 5 to see Venus as the morning star, (in great beauty this Winter,) and after another nap would again draw my curtains to see the sun rise, in a bit of scene painting of opal and ruby which would have made the fortune of any theatre in town. On cloudy mornings when a sea fog made the aerial perspective worthless for taking an observation, the sun would seem to hang like a red ball near my window—so near to me that, had I been less in awe of his Majesty, I could have extended my hand to him. Then, after enjoying his levee, I would go back, draw my curtains, and take another nap.

The views from these upper windows of the Windsor were very lovely, stretching over countless spires to Weehawken on the one side and to Long Island on the other. So warm and sheltered were these apartments that one could raise flowers in the windows, and no fire was necessary. They were very much in demand by rheumatics and invalids, and one lady who had a valuable collection of paintings and rare books, took one of them, for the fine light, alas! Filled thus as the sixth story was with a very sympathetic crowd of people who enjoyed the immunity from noise and the presence of the sun, no one thought of danger or fire, although it was often brought to our attention by Mr. Wetherbee, that master of organization, whose energetic rule had done much to bring the Windsor to perfection. He was always afraid of fire, and had no hesitancy in saying when he left the Windsor for the Manhattan: "I am glad to leave this tinder box, this fire trap."

However, his partner, Mr. Hawk, kept his young family in a beautiful apartment on the sixth floor, which had nine different modes of escape from its windows; and yet there perished Mrs. Leland and her beautiful daughter Helen, who, overcome by the smoke of that sudden fire, dashed across the corridor and threw herself from a window on the Forty-seventh Street side. It is the impossible which happens.

I never borrow trouble anywhere. I always let it come the whole way, quite certain that it will arrive when it is necessary. So that I do not remember ever being afraid of fire in all these years. During the last Winter, when I had a very severe fit of illness, I occasionally looked out at my iron fire-escape just outside my window and then laid a warm dressing gown and slippers where I might don them speedily. I cannot now understand my temerity, my foolishness. I hid away the unsightly rope hung there for my safety, and the subject of fire was the one thing which troubled me least.

As for being as frightened as one ought to have been, nobody was. The Windsor Hotel protected many thousands for nearly thirty years, and then burned down in thirty minutes. We who were miraculously saved watched that holocaust with wonder that we had been so lapped in Elysium. Perhaps the ceaseless pit-a-pat of the watchman at night kept us quiet. The house had been put under excellent surveillance by Messrs. Hawk & Wetherbee, and Mr. Leland kept it up. Indeed, one of these surviving watchmen told me that "the fire could not have occurred in the night," and perhaps the confusion of St. Patrick's Day, the open windows, the absence of the men whose duty it was to watch fire, helped to the final catastrophe.

I started by appointment at 2:30 o'clock to go down to call on Miss Helen McKinley, on the lowest floor on the Fifth Avenue side of the Windsor, on that fatal day. Something induced me to linger and take a final look at that apartment which I was never to see again. It looked very cheerful, with a great pot of tulips blossoming in the window and throwing out a flaunting flag of encouragement to the reluctant Spring. Its red and white draperies, and its Roman blankets were imprisoning the sunbeams, and around the walls hung the portraits of my family and friends. Friendly photographs found a leaning against the wall. My favorite books were on my bookshelves, and my heavily laden and disorderly writing table showed the life of the busy woman. My needlework lay on a chair, and my half-read novel on the table. Bric-a-brac from all over the world was spread about, and under the Roman and Spanish blankets were chests containing the accumulations of a lifetime, in letters, souvenirs, manuscripts, journals, and all that a woman can wear. I had made this agreeable corner my Winter home. I had been forced into invalid habits, and I had made it so cheerful and pretty that I could scarcely bear to leave it, and as I look back upon that momentary lingering, I cannot but feel that it was intended as a farewell by those mysterious spirits whom we call our guardian angels, who, however, forced me to move on to safety.

I think I had not been down stairs at that hour three times during the Winter. I certainly had never made a call at that time. As I crossed the vast parallelogram which separated me from the elevator I perceived a strong odor of kerosene, and as Warren Guion, our Casabianca, as he was about to prove himself an hour later, opened the door for me, I said: "Have you broken a kerosene lamp?" "No, Madam," said he, "there is no such thing in the Windsor Hotel."

When I alighted from the elevator on the lowest floor he told me it was 2:30 o'clock.

Perhaps I chatted with the ladies twenty minutes in the McKinley parlor before we saw an agitation in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which was deploying at the head of the procession. Then a puff of smoke came down from the seventh story. "Ah," said I, "a little fire in an upper room." I had often seen such put out. I felt quite lethargic and unlike moving until some ropes came down past the window, and finally a woman, who fell prone from her rope. Then I opened the door into the hall which led to the Forty-sixth Street door, and two firemen seized me, lifted me across a burning bit of matting, and deposited me in Forty-sixth Street. The one glance which I gave backward showed me the flames in the elevator shaft.

Hurried across that crowded street, already full of engines, people, and ambulances, I looked up at the burning house. Tremendous flames and smoke were bursting from the seventh story, and a few were creeping up from the ground floor on the furthest corner of the Madison Avenue side. Down the fire-escapes women were crawling, and others were painfully gesticulating at the sixth story windows.

Those magnificent fellows, the New York firemen, were already putting up ladders to rescue the latter. Such courage had they, such unselfish devotion to duty, such inspirations! The blood of heroes and martyrs seemed to be surging in their veins. Greater than the courage of a soldier in battle is their courage. Greater than a wild Indian's is their indifference to pain. Superb is their resource and invention. What steady nerves, strong beating hearts, and good breath must they have as they take a woman from a sixth story burning room, throw her over a shoulder as if she were a bag of meal, and bring her down one of those little scaling ladders. They seem to tread on air and to be indifferent to the law of gravitation. When they have a life to save, the angels lend them their wings. Alas! I saw sadder sights, as women threw themselves from these windows, were picked up by ambulances, and carried off to hospitals.

In the barber's shop where I had taken refuge were some poor hysterical mothers who had come up from down town and whose children were in the Windsor. I never heard whether they met again. One by one an old acquaintance from the Windsor who had come down a fire-escape in dressing gown would wander in, hurt, wounded, and yet composed and sensible. It was rather the habit for the Windsor House ladies to lie down after luncheon for a short sleep before going to afternoon church or for a drive. They were an industrious and energetic set, devoted to shopping, and doubtless got very tired. To this habit many of them owed loss of life, as well as loss of all their rings. Had they paused a moment to pick up a cloak, they perhaps would have been burned to death.

It was curious that the lame, the invalid, the very sick people all escaped, or should I say nearly all? In my corridor was a poor girl dying of consumption. The firemen carried her down and she is even getting well. A lady lay dying of heart disease. The shock improved the muscular action of her heart. She is now well.

Not only were there miraculous absences from rooms, escapes like mine; but there were people who left for the South twenty minutes before the fire, and fortunately took all their belongings, favorites of fortune; while others lost beautiful collections of pictures, much jewelry, and trunks stored in the house by leaving them behind.

I do not know how many little children were lost, but I know, thank God! of three who were saved. Our excellent and thoughtful Warren Guion, who died at his post, going back for some ladies up stairs after the policemen had tried to get him out of his elevator, had previously saved my three little grandchildren by telling them that I was not in my room. He had no idea of fire, but he did what he did for these children from kindness. They went out on the balcony to see the procession, and a cool, strong nurse led them through burning rooms to their safety. Of the dear friends whom I have lost, I especially mourn Mrs. Simmons of Frederick, Md., who was in the rooms exactly under mine, terribly burned, and who died in a hospital on Sunday. Another whose fate is wrapped in mystery was Mrs. Ausé, a very charming old lady of the South, around whose gray head we were wont to gather of an evening, and others endeared by the companionship of years and whose kindness to me in my recent illness I can never forget. Particularly do I regret that kind-hearted man, Warren F. Leland, whose attention to his people in illness was almost like that of a nurse or a physician. I was glad when I heard that he had followed his beautiful wife and daughter, for they should not have died, and I did not see how he could live without them.

I found shelter for the afternoon and the night in the hospitable house of Mrs. Seligman, 2 East Forty-sixth Street, directly opposite the burning Windsor, which I saw blaze all night. I hope I may never be in such need of a shelter as I was on March 17; but if I am, I hope that any place may look as safe to me as did Mrs. Seligman's laundry, a great, spacious, comfortable city house, stretching back indefinitely. I suppose some other people may have as good a basement, but I do not know it. Here at 7 o'clock my sons found me, safe, unburned, unscared, and at the end of an awful afternoon. The first puff of smoke was visible from the Windsor to me at 3 o'clock P. M. At 3:30 the walls had fallen!

Now, what lesson for the future is there in this? That we should learn the simple theory of the knotted rope at a gymnasium; that the rope should be covered, so that it will not lacerate the hands. Down such a rope any one could escape were there two rests for the feet. The next thing is, when in smoke, to stuff one's handkerchief in one's mouth if a wet towel is not at hand. And, after all, absence of body is better than presence of mind. That was the rather ignoble method which I tried. Any one is apt to be overcome with smoke, against which there is no prevention.

As I watched that burning pile all night I came to the conclusion that of all the elements fire was the most beautiful and most wicked. How it licked up our noble dining room, our vast and clean kitchens! How it fed on that famous wine cellar! How it gloated in blue flames over our trunks! How it would seem to gain new strength from the perpetual streams of water which those patient firemen poured in all night, and how graceful and many columned it was!

The walls were fallen, but two chimneys remained, and in one of them burned the little gas fire around which the men used to sit and smoke in the office. There, with its neat, definite, gilded, fluted columns, the little fire held its own. No one thought to put it out. The place looked hospitable to the last.

It would be like writing a history of our civilization to describe the many famous people I have seen at the Windsor, from Patti holding the hand of Nicolini to President McKinley and Admiral Schley. Famous people in art, in science, in social life, and in literature passed before us. It was a liberal education to live there, and see them go by. There seemed to be always a majority of the better element, of gentlemen and of ladies. It was well fitted, with its fine banqueting hall, for great fêtes, which went on constantly.

But nothing disturbed that calm domestic and comfortable peace which reigned within those walls. It was an embodied comfort, without a disturbing element, and I am grateful for its nine years' shelter; grateful, too, that I escaped the terrific fate which would have awaited me, perhaps, had not accident taken me to the lowest floor at the critical moment.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

MRS. HARRISON'S NEW NOVEL.

"The Circle of a Century" is the suggestive title of a new novel by Mrs. Burton Harrison, which will begin, as has been announced, in the issue of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia of June 10. The two periods of New York society, a century apart, yet connected by the kinship of the characters, are said to be very graphically described. Part I. pictures New York at the close of the Revolution; Part II. is the metropolis of to-day. Each part is a complete novelette by itself.

"Zack," who it will be remembered had Charles Scribner's Sons bring out for her a volume of short stories last Winter, has just finished a somewhat ambitious novel, which is to go through Blackwood's as a serial tale before being presented in book form. The June number of Blackwood's, which contains the first installment of "Zack's" story, also presents a brief work, edited by Prof. Edward Dowden. It is the narrative of "A Prisoner Under Napoleon," written for Admiral Sir George Cockburn's amusement by a certain Robert James, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

A most valuable work has just appeared from the press of André, Paris, which, it is to be hoped, will not have to wait long for an English translation. It is "Fashoda: La France et l'Angleterre," by M. Robert de Caix. In it is presented a careful statement of the Anglo-French relations in Africa and much light is thrown on hitherto shadowy points. The expedition of Bonchamps is described, and the story of the remarkable journey of Major Marchand is related.

SALES.

The Mieville Pictures.

The collection of the late Mr. John Louis Mieville was disposed of in London by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods. The pictures sold were remarkable in character. The catalogue had 101 numbers, and the pictures realized a total of £41,751. With very few exceptions the prices paid exceeded by far those of former years.

The modern English pictures, twelve in number, included an example of David Cox, a shepherd, with dog, driving sheep, dated 1850—305 guineas; two pictures by G. F. Watts, each on panel, neither of which has been engraved or exhibited, a fair-haired girl, nude, reclining on white and crimson drapery—620 guineas, and a nymph, nude, holding an orange—780 guineas. The most important of the nine examples of the early English school was a beautiful work by G. Romney, a portrait of a young boy in white dress, with golden hair, nursing a dog, 23 inches by 19 inches; this was in the Sam Mendel sale of April, 1875, when it sold for 210 guineas; it realized 1,050 guineas. Next to the Romney, so far as regards money value, was a portrait of a girl in white muslin dress, holding a pearl necklace; this picture, which measures 30 inches by 25 inches, and was purchased for 38 guineas in 1871, was catalogued as by J. Opie, R. A., but it is generally thought to be the work of a much better painter; it realized 1,480 guineas. Other pictures in this section included R. P. Bonington, a sunny landscape, with a stream, a peasant woman on a white horse, an old man, and a girl, signed and dated—310 guineas—this is from the Gillott sale in 1872, when it fetched 200 guineas; two works of George Morland, gypsies seated round a fire near a wood—730 guineas—this was engraved by Ward, and sold at the Levy sale in 1876 for 420 guineas, and an interior of a stable, with a white horse and peasant picking up straw—230 guineas—this little work on panel cost 50 guineas in 1883; two small works of P. Nasmyth, river scenes, 270 guineas and 250 guineas; Sir J. Reynolds, portrait of Dr. Hawkesworth, 29 inches by 24 inches, painted in 1773, and engraved by Watson—240 guineas, and R. Wilson, a view of Slon House, 36 inches by 54 inches—530 guineas—from the Novar sale in 1878, when it realized 270 guineas.

The chief attractions of the modern foreign pictures were the four examples of C. Troyon, which together contributed 14,150 guineas to the day's total. The highest prices hitherto realized for examples of this master in England were 3,500 guineas in 1888 for Mr. Waring's picture known as "The Ferry," and 4,700 guineas in 1891 for the Bolckow picture "Going to Market." These prices were greatly exceeded when "The Dairy Farm," dated 1857, a view of high pasture land looking over a level plain, with several cows and figures, 44 by 64 inches, which, starting at 1,000 guineas, quickly reached 6,400 guineas; the second picture, a cattle market and fair in France, by the sea, is dated 1859, 44 by 68 inches, 3,600 guineas; the third picture, a view of the French coast, is on panel, 18 by 14 inches, and is said to be the one which realized 530 guineas at T. Creswick's sale in 1870; this picture sold for 2,000 guineas; the fourth, a Flemish peasant woman, in blue and red dress, driving geese across a meadow, on panel, 12 by 9 inches, came from the Bullock sale of 1870, and now sold for 1,550 guineas. Other foreign modern pictures included: P. J. Clays, "A Breeze on the Scheldt," on panel, 32 by 50 inches, 210 guineas; J. B. Corot, "The Moat," 24 by 18 inches, 900 guineas; N. Diaz, a nymph, in blue and white robe, signed, 10 by 8 inches, 270 guineas; Jules Dupré, a river scene, 7 by 10 inches, 265 guineas; E. Frère, a scene in a bedroom, with a little girl in blue dress, seated, a small boy kneeling before her saying his prayers, 1860, 14 by 11 inches, 300 guineas; this picture realized 655 guineas at the Gillot sale in 1872, and is one of the few among Mr. Mieville's collection which showed a considerable "drop"; L. Knaus, a rustic interior, with a peasant skinning a hare, 1859, 850 guineas; two by Baron H. Leys, interior of a Renaissance apartment, with table spread and serving woman, 300 guineas, and "The Arrival," a scene in a courtyard, 360 guineas; A. Mauve, a landscape, with man and woman in a cart, 265 guineas, and A. Stevens, a lady in a black dress, seated on a red sofa, 390 guineas.

Of pictures by old masters, the more important of those of the Dutch school included: A. Brauwer, an interior, men playing cards, on panel, 430 guineas; J. Van de Capelle, a frozen river scene, skaters playing golf, signed and dated 1653, 460 guineas; at the Henderson sale in 1882 this realized 245 guineas; Gonsales Coques, Dr. Van Ruyter lecturing on anatomy, with landscape and animals painted by Gyseis, and the architecture by Ghering, on copper, 300 guineas; this is described in Smith's Catalogue, No. 13, and at the Oppenheim sale, in 1864, it fetched 115 guineas; three examples of A. Cuyp, a sunny river scene, on panel, 410 guineas; at the Bredel sale, in 1875, this brought 310 guineas; two peasants conversing with two men, 260 guineas, and a landscape in the artist's early manner, on panel, 13 inches by 20 inches, 260 guineas; F. Hals, portrait of Count Falkenstein, in black dress, 29 inches by 24 inches, 300 guineas; this is an old copy of the picture in the Berlin Museum, and at the Levy sale, in 1876, it brought 285 guineas; J. Van Huysum, flowers in a terra cotta vase, 700 guineas; this picture is described in Smith's Catalogue, No. 36; at the Desclouches sale, in 1794, it was sold for 4,000f., in the Bagot sale, 1856, for 175 guineas, at the Clare and Bond sales of 1864 and 1874 it realized 300 guineas on each occasion, and at the Hawsey Field sale of 1886 it brought 440 guineas; A. de Llerns, interior of a cathedral, with figures introduced by Terburg, 1850, was sold for 220 guineas; at the Wardell sale, in 1870, it fetched 400 guineas; F. Mieris, A jester playing a hurdy-gurdy, 400 guineas; at the Oppenheim sale of 1864 its price was 62 guineas; W. Mieris, an interior, 1704, 600 guineas; this was also in the Oppenheim sale and realized 180 guineas; A. Van der Neer, a river scene, sunset effect, 310 guineas; at the Coyn sale, 1872 it sold for 240 guineas; two companion of D. Stoteshe, a lady in white playing a violin, 600 guineas, and a lady in pink and white doing needlework, 600 guineas; P. Ruysch, a vase of flowers, 29 by 22 inches, 65 guineas; at the Cope sale in 1872 this brought 400 guineas; J. Ruysdael, landscape near Haarlem, cloudy sky, 350 guineas; from the Delafield sale of 1870, 375 guineas; Jan Steen, "The Unexpected Return," one of the figures is a portrait of the artist, on panel, 760 guineas; at the Crawford sale in 1806 this realized 60 guineas, and at the Levy sale in 1876, when it was described as "The Doctor's Visit," it brought 195 guineas; D. Tenlers, portrait of the artist, signed with initials, 370 guineas; W. Van de Velde, a sea piece, 270 guineas; P. Wouverman, an army on the march, 380 guineas; at the sale of the Marquis de Mariala in 1824 this brought 1,500f., and at Sir F. Roe's sale in 1867, 320 guineas, and J. Wynants, a river scene, 105 guineas.

The principal pictures of the Italian and Spanish schools were: F. Guardi, a view of the Doge's Palace and the Piazzetta of St. Mark, 530 guineas; at the Levy sale in 1876 this realized 175 guineas; Murillo, "The Nativity," on marble, 100 guineas; and Velasquez, portrait of the artist, in black dress with white collar, 260 guineas.

Old Silver.

A collection of old English plate was dispersed under the hammer by Debenham, Storr & Sons, in Covent Garden, London, when the following high prices were realized: A plain coffee pot by Paul Lamerie, £87 3s., (55s. per oz.;) a beaker, 1620, 55s. per oz.; a silver-gilt cup by Paul Storr, £142 14s., (20s. per oz.;) another, £107; a two-handle cup and cover, £74, (21s. 6d. per oz.;) a Queen Anne silver tumbler, 80s. per oz.; a silver box, 1680, £21 10s.; two Apostle spoons, (one dated 1690,) £23; a muffineer, 20s. 6d. per oz.; a tea urn, £50 15s., (18s. 6d. per oz.;) a two-handle cup, £30; a pair of candelabra, £54; a two-handle tray, £30, and a pair of sauceboats, 19s. 6d. per oz.

Rare Books.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of London sold recently a collection of rare books. Those most worthy of notice were: Izaak Walton, "The Compleat Angler," 1653, a copy of the excessively rare first edition, but a fine example, and "sold not subject to return"—£91; Sir Walter Scott, "Tales of My Landlord," first series, and the first and second volumes of the third series, first editions in the original boards—£28 10s.; Lord Tennyson, "Oenone," 1857, the excessively rare privately printed edition—£35; W. M. Thackeray, "Esmond," 1852, first edition, with presentation inscription from the author to the "Rev'd. W. W. Stoddart"—£48; Lyndewode, "Constitutiones Provinciales," printed at Oxford by Rood & Hunte, 1483, wanting three leaves, which are usually absent from most copies—£51; "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," a fine illuminated manuscript in vellum of the fifteenth century, with twenty-six miniatures—£44; "La Nef des Folles," Paris, 1501, exceedingly rare—£24 10s. John Milton, "Paradise Lost," 1667, the first edition and with the first title page—£89; the original holograph manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's reviews of "Memoires du Comte de Morline," 1828, and "Le Duc de Guise à Naples," 1828, thirty leaves quarto—£20; Thomas Gray, "Ode Performed in the Senate House at Cambridge, July 1, 1769," uncut—£10 10s.; Ben Jonson, "Workes," 1616-40, first collected edition—£18 15s.; "Romaunt de la Rose," 1529—£17; "Psalterium cum Canticis," &c., an interesting manuscript of the fifteenth century, probably by an English scribe, with several hundred finely painted and illuminated initials, &c., in a genuine specimen of old London binding—£31 10s.; Dante, "La Commedia," 1481, with three of the excessively rare engravings by Baldini—£16 10s., and Guido Cauliacus, "Ye Collectorlie in Cirurgicale," &c., a very choice and interesting English manuscript of the fourteenth century, with 14 fine ornamental painted and illuminated initials—£130. The sale also included a "genuine lock of hair of the Emperor Napoleon sent by Capt. Poppleton to Mrs. D. Le Vaux, Datchet Common, Windsor, Nov. 8, 1817," accompanied by the original letter from Capt. Poppleton—£5 5s., and a number of drawings by George Cruikshank, notably two for "The Steam Excursion," in "Sketches by Boz," £38.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold recently among a curious and rare collection of books "The Troublesome Raigne of John, King of England," the first and second parts, printed for Sampson Clark, 1591. Until this copy appeared in the market the only one known was that in the Capel collection, Trinity College, Cambridge, which was reproduced in fac simile a few years ago. It was from this play that Shakespeare wrote his version, about the year 1595, of "The Life and Death of King John," which first authentically appeared in the folio edition of his plays in 1623. The copy sold wants the title page to the first part, but in other respects it is much finer than the Capel copy. The price given was £510. It was, so it was understood, bought for an American collector. At the same time there was an imperfect copy of Higden's "Polychronicon," from Caxton's Press, circa 1483—£111; J. de la Fontaine, "Contes et Nouvelles," 1762, the "Fermiers-Généraux" edition—£30 10s.; C. J. Dorat, "Les Baisers," 1770—£22; C. Dickens, "Sketches by Boz," 1836, a fine, clean copy of the first edition—£20; a copy of the second issue of R. Jugge's "Newes Testament," 1553—£17 5s.; an imperfect copy of "The Byble," translated by Myles Coverdale, of which no complete copy is known—£43; an imperfect copy of the first edition of the Great or Cranmer's Bible, 1539—£26 10s., and "Polliphili Hypnoerotomachia," 1499. David Garrick's copy, with his bookplate—£25 5s.

Messrs. Robinson & Fisher sold recently in London a portion of the collection of books made by Sir George Clark. The following were the most notable volumes:

Aesop, "Fabulae et Vitae," &c., printed at Augsburg by A. Sorg, circa 1480, with the spirited wood cuts uncolored, £26; George Scot, "The Model of the Government of the Province of East New Jersey in America," Edinburgh, 1685, £27; J. M. W. Turner, "Liber Studiorum," a complete set of the sixty-one finished plates, brilliant proofs before publication, in first issued, and third states, £1,010; Shakespeare, "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," 1623, first folio, £1,000; Shakespeare, "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," 1632, second folio, £200; Shakespeare, "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," 1664, third folio, £100; Shakespeare, "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," 1685, fourth folio, £100; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1640, £100; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1709, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1780, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1790, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1793, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1794, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1797, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1800, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1807, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1808, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1809, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1810, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1812, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1813, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1814, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1815, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1816, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1817, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1818, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1819, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1820, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1821, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1822, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1823, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1824, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1825, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1826, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1827, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1828, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1829, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1830, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1831, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1832, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1833, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1834, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1835, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1836, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1837, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1838, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1839, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1840, £10 10s.; Shakespeare, "Poems," 1841, £10 10s.; 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Hawthorne Relic Fetches Twenty-two Dollars.

At a sale held by Bangs & Co. on May 10 and 11 the copy of the 1844 reprint of the New England Primer of 1777, which Nathaniel Hawthorne gave to his successor as Collector of the Port of Salem, sold for $22 to Mr. Appleton. It bore the following inscription:

"To Collector William B. Pike, Salem, Massts. From His Brother in Tribulation, as a slight token of esteem for him as an officer of the Revenue, and is intended to counteract in some degree the degenerating influences with which one in official life is constantly surrounded. N. H."

Other prices were as follows:

Bridges's "Poems," London, 1873, original cloth, first edition, $12. Bought by Mr. Appleton.

Gower's "Ovid's Festivals," translated into English verse, Cambridge, 1640; morocco, by Riviere, $9.88. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Higden's "Polychronicon," London, printed by Peter Treveris, 1527, morocco, by Aitken, $25. Bought by Mr. Appleton.

Caxton's "Recuyell," Kelmscott Press, 1892, two volumes, $38. Bought by Mr. Campion.

Lamb's "Elia," 1823, and "Last Essays of Elia," 1883, two volumes, calf extra, gilt edges, $30. Bought by Mr. Williams.

Landor's "Gebir," London, 1831, Charles Lamb's copy, with signature inside the cover, $17. Bought by George D. Smith.

Ohio Valley Historical Series, Cincinnati, 1868-71, nine volumes, $36.75. Bought by William Terry.

"Portraits of Royal Personages," London, 1816, $28. Bought by Mr. Moret.

Ritson's works, a fairly complete set, London, 1785-1806, thirty-three volumes, $36.30.

Ruskin's "Seven Lamps," "Modern Painters," and "Stones of Venice," good editions, nine volumes, morocco, by Bradstreet, $81. Bought by Mr. Dutton.

Saldis's (Hermanni de.) "Speculum Clarum nobile et preciosum ipsorum Sacerdotum circa tria Baptismi Eucaristiae et Penitentiae Sacrament," (Ments, said to have been printed by John Gutenberg, 1460,) $48. Bought by Mr. Williams. The Rev. J. Fuller Russell's copy, thought to be unique, sold for £51 in London in 1885.

Strabo's "Geographiae," Venice, 1472, lacking three leaves, William Morris's copy, from the sale last December, $28. Bought by Mr. Williams.

Last of the Richmond Sales.

The sixth and final part of the stock of George H. Richmond & Co. was sold by Bangs & Co. May 15-17. An extra illustrated copy of the works of Rabelais fetched the highest of the sale, the two volume edition of 1892, extended to three volumes by the insertion of over 200 plates, bringing $90. An extra illustrated copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1838, with thirty-two additional plates, sold for $30. Other prices were as follows:

"Arabian Nights," Payne's version, with "Tales from the Arabic" and "Aladdin," thirteen volumes, $40.50. Five other copies fetched respectively $3.25, $2,875, $2,875, $2.80, and $2.15 per volume.

Brunet's "Manuel," Paris, 1860-80, with "Supplement," seven volumes, $29.40. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

"Plan and Description of Dartmoor Prison, England," engraved by Amos Doolittle, the American engraver, in a black frame, $32. Bought by Barclay Dunham.

Elliot's "Monograph of the Felidae," London, 1883, $30. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Mitchell's "The Lorgnette; or, Studies of the Town," New York, 1850, fine copy, in the original twenty-four numbers, with Dr. Moore's autograph on No. 18, $10.80. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Very rare in such condition.

Napoleon's autograph, signed to order for money to be paid Sergeant Roste, 1792, $10.

Nash's "Return of the Renowned Cavaliero Pasquil," London, 1589, fair copy, last page remargined, Maskell's copy, $5. The only other copy sold in recent years was Marsh's, which fetched £12 in 1862.

Mrs. Piozzi's "Works," Cambridge, 1823, sixteen volumes, on large paper, $46. Another copy fetched $42.

Laws of Maryland Made Since 1776," 1787, $10.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Brinley's fetched $28.

"Temporary Acts and Laws of Massachusetts," Boston, 1785, $7.80. Bought by Morris.

"Acts of New Jersey," Philadelphia, 1784, $5.50. Bought by Morris.

"Acts and Laws of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," 1798, $7.50. Bought by Morris.

"Acts and Laws of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," 1798-1800, Newport, 1801, original paper covers, $10. Bought by Morris.

nated MSS., "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," 124 leaves, with seventeen beautiful miniatures by a French scribe, and said to have been originally in the library of Mary Queen of Scots, £102; and another, with twelve illuminated miniatures, also by a French scribe, 108 leaves, £90. Mr. Quaritch secured the book of New Jersey for an American collector.

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$16. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Brinley's sold for $60.

The Halleran Books.

At least two New York imprints of great importance that were previously unknown have been sold at auction this season, and a third was disposed of at the recent John J. Halleran sale, May 17, 18, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms. This was Dr. William Smith's "General Idea of the College of Mirania, with a Sketch of the Method of Teaching in the Several Classes, and Some Account of Its Rise, Establishment, and Buildings, addressed more immediately to the consideration of the Trustees nominated by the Legislature to receive proposals relating to the establishment of a college in the Province of New York." It was printed in this city in 1753 by James Parker and William Weyman at the New Printing Office, in Beaver Street. Dodd, M

STRAY TOPICS.

The Myths of the Old Testament.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Seeing in THE NEW YORK TIMES of a recent date an allusion to Dr. Lyman Abbott and "Jonah and the Whale," it has occurred to me to ask why that divine should lay such stress upon that particular story, when there are many others in Holy Writ far less deserving of credence than that one? Such, for example, equally astounding among others, are the legends of the axe which, contrary to the known laws of gravitation, floated on the water; the speaking of Balaam's ass; the transforming of Aaron's rod into a serpent; Daniel's three friends in the fiery furnace; the ascent of the prophet Elijah to heaven in a chariot of fire; the standing still of the sun; the act of loving, kind, and merciful God destroying the Canaanites and Amalekites by massacring innocent women and children, and telling his instrument in this brutal fight that thus "he had found favor in his sight"; the admission of a prescient and omniscient Creator that (in view of man's wickedness) he "repented that he had made man on the Earth," and finally, the statement that God "desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn and live," when, creating him with such frailties, renders this impossible, but still, if he does not "turn and live," he is to be relegated to eternal torment!

Again, has it not struck you that God's punishment of the serpent in the Garden of Eden—"upon thy belly shalt thou go * * * all the days of thy life"—presupposes that the serpent hitherto and before this curse had walked on his tail? Now, did the serpent's locomotion before this consist of a hop? If so, a natural history of that time (if one was written) would greatly differ from one of the present day! I write this in no spirit of levity—far from it—but simply to show how preposterous this legend is.

Again, regarding the story of Adam and Eve. Every scientist knows that man has existed on the earth several hundred thousands of years. Some geologists claim a million of years; but let that estimate go. Say, 300,000. Now, this time would, of course, antedate Adam's creation many thousands of years, according to Biblical chronology. Hence, the story of Adam and Eve, which, by the way, Prof. Fiske has lately conclusively shown, was taken from a Persian tradition and put into writing soon after "the captivity," becomes a myth. Therefore, as has been logically said, what becomes of the Fall of Man, the Redemption, and the Incarnation? For, if there was no Fall of Man, there can be no need of the Redemption, and if there was no need of the Redemption, there can be no motive for the Incarnation. Thus, the whole scheme of salvation, with all its miraculous appurtenances, apparently falls to the ground. Indeed, I think it will not be questioned that even theologians, by no means ranked as "liberal," have given up "the authenticity and authority of Genesis."

And once more. Astronomers tell us that the telescope reveals some 30,000,000 of worlds. Is it therefore likely that our little planet—a mere pin-point in creation—should have been selected for the working out of a scheme of salvation? It might be possible, as Prof. Goldwin Smith says, "to imagine Deity stooping from a limited heaven to redeem the inhabitants of earth. It would have been hardly possible to imagine a Being who fills eternity and infinity becoming for the redemption of one speck in the universe, an embryo in the womb of a Jewish maiden, and for this stupendous doctrine our principal evidence is the anonymous work of a mystic writer."

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 22, 1899.

D'Artagnan to the Rescue.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Any dealer in prints who should try to palm off the portrait of "Pierre de Montesquiou, Conte d'Artagnan, Maréchal de France," for that of the d'Artagnan of Dumas, should beware of "what's frequent in palms, that is dates."

D'Artagnan's real name was Charles de Batz Castelmore, son of Bertrand de Batz, seigneur of Castelmore, and of Françoise de Montesquiou; he assumed the domainial surname of d'Artagnan, which distinguished a younger branch of the house of Montesquiou, to which his mother belonged.

He says himself in his memoirs: "They say of me that I am not a d'Artagnan, except on the female side, and that I am only a Castelmore."

As he died, according to St. Simon, at the siege of Maestricht, in 1673, and as Pierre de Montesquiou, Conte d'Artagnan, did not die until 1725, their separate identities are easily differentiated.

It is very interesting, however, to know that a d'Artagnan of the same family became a Marshal of France in 1700, an honor which Dumas makes his dying hero receive upon the battlefield.

Dumas has adhered pretty closely to historical facts, as far as d'Artagnan personally is concerned.

The three volumes of "Memoires de M. d'Artagnan," lately republished in Paris, have been translated into English, although I have only come upon the first volume in a London edition. "Miladi" is a historical character, deeply in love with René du Bec-Crespin, Marquis du Vardes. The villainous trick which was played upon her by D'Artagnan in the semblance of du Vardes is told at length.

It would be interesting if the manuscript memoire du Comte de la Fère could be published, to which Dumas refers, so that one might know if Athos really was a grand seigneur, instead of the ordinary swashbuckler of the d'Artagnan memoirs.

And so with Porthos and Aramis, out of whom Dumas has evolved such masterpieces of fiction. CHARLES H. WARD.

The Message of John Ruskin.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In last Saturday's REVIEW there was a lengthy account of the work and art standing of William Morris, whose life was dedicated not to art for art's sake, but to art to elevate the lowly and to spread the manifestations of and a love for the beautiful everywhere. His work was parallel with the efforts of John Ruskin, who enthused artisans with the possibilities of embellishment on the ordinary implements of household life. I had often read and pondered on the majestic utterances of Ruskin on art, architecture, and the never-fading glory of Turner's landscapes, but even he, with his fine understanding and massive faculties, failed to simplify and bring within easy reach the charms of beauty and show the infinite gradations of its development that may be apprehended by our finite minds. To hear Newell Dwight Hillis in his exposition on beauty is to be admitted through the very portals of poesy. "Beauty is truth and truth beauty," as Keats has said in his immortal poem. The world is a grand thought seeking through the machinery of things to find visible expression. Raffael's canvases are thoughts of God copied through aspiration and nobility of power for man's permanent delight. Prodigies of music and art are only the inheritors of the achievements of mountain-minded ancestors. Paganini was accounted the greatest violinist, but he was born with a prodigious bunch of nervous muscles in the wrist that foretold his coming eminence. Emerson's great-grandfather was one of the hardest students and lovers of scholarship of his time. Even Abraham Lincoln owed to heredity much of his sturdiness of character and indomitable pluck. The Pope was offered the other day by the Czar of Russia $1,000,000 for a canvas only a few feet square. Thirty cents was the original amount of the artist's investment in raw material, and the difference of $999,999.70 represented the value of genius. Everything in art is copied, and nature is the great storehouse for inventors and geniuses. The eye of an ox gave Galileo the plan of his telescope. The human eye was duplicated in the later invention of the telescope. Photography arose from the study of the more complex relations of the eye, and the phonograph originated in Edison's mind through the suggestiveness of a call from nature. The first door hinge was made by a girl, and her copy was the bending hinge in the human arm. She was, therefore, the first impulse that started man upward toward civilization, as she was the inventor of the first tool, the chisel. Beauty is ripeness, maturity, strength, soundness, and accuracy. Genius is amplitude of power, fertility of resource, fidelity to truth. God throws a lovely purple over the grape to show its ripeness, touches the apple with a beautiful red to display its soundness, transfigures the sheaves of wheat with a golden glamour to evince its maturity, and irradiates the soft texture of the new-born infant's flesh with a delicate pink to call attention to the purity of the blood beneath.

A great lecturer or preacher can hardly be followed by the ambitious pencil strokes of stenographers, a number of whom sadly gave up in despair when the rush of the speaker's eloquence smote them into effortless attention. A year ago I heard Hamilton Wright Mabie address just such a gathering on the "Illusions of Life," and there came into my life the promptings and impulses of higher aims and nobler efforts. Last night the foremost influence at work upon the graduates' minds was this stirring, heartfelt address by Mr. Hillis on the principles and attainableness of beauty and its everlasting charms. J. F. F.

New York, May 29, 1899.

Mr. Howells's Edict of Banishment.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Under the inspiration of a horror of violence and bloodshed, natural and fitting in any one, and especially in one who limits his literary view to the placid ways of conventional life, Mr. Howells recently issued an edict banishing war from the domain of art, past, present, and to come. Doubtless Mr. Howells repented when his words glared back at him in the inexorable literalness of print, and it would be petty to dwell upon such a lapse of a busy writer, but his defenders and apologists betray some striking misconceptions.

Mr. Ernest H. Crosby in last Saturday's REVIEW offers to amend or interpret Mr. Howells, arguing that since the best thought of the present age condemns war, a modern war cannot inspire high art. Departing from the real issue, he speaks of the glorification of war, unmindful that it is many a year since great writers or painters have thought of glorifying war or any other evil. He overlooks the fact that war, evil in itself and with all its revolting features, brings into prominence great qualities that in peace, while not dormant, are comparatively inconspicuous. The self-sacrificing courage that caused thousands of peace-loving men, both North and South, to fight without bitterness in defense of opposite principles that either party held unimpeachable, is a source of inspiration that Homer lacked. The quiet courage that calmly plans and daringly executes, the joyous bravery that conquers tremendous odds, the patient endurance of hunger, pain, and disease, as well as the spectacle of a mighty struggle are inspiring, whether exhibited in peace or war.

Aside from all this, it must not be forgotten that art is judged not by the subject but by the treatment. All features of human life, all its passions and emotions, are within the province of the writer and the painter, and while war exists it will thus contribute to literature.

Mr. Crosby, in invoking the aid of the satirist, commits a too common error when he accepts as true Byron's epigrammatic line, "Cervantes laughed Spain's chivalry away." Had that been true, "Don Quixote" would better have remained unwritten, for there is ample room in Spain and the rest of the world for true chivalry. Cervantes ridiculed the absurd romances—the dime novels of his day—but Don Quixote, his delusions aside, remains for the admiration and respect of all ages, a pure idealist and a chivalric, honest gentleman.

As to whether or not any great literature has been inspired by warlike deeds of the present century, it is clearly bootless to inquire, for work that I confidently believe to be great and enduring Mr. Crosby and others will reject with equal positiveness. Time must be the umpire, and, unhappily, we shall probably not be present when he gives his award. But I am afraid that the critics are against Mr. Crosby.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

New York, May 23, 1899.

No Marked Worship of Kipling.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am much amused at the gentle and friendly passage of arms between yourself and "THE TIMES Reader" who objects to "your worship of Kipling"; and I have no doubt that he will agree with me that you are blameless in placing the one article about Kipling's own edition.

It may relieve the mind of "TIMES Reader" if you publish the few lines I am addressing you now, and they may be worth nothing except as affording such relief, for there will not be found in this communication any marked worship of Kipling. It seems that a word ought to be expressed somewhere and by somebody (some time ago a note of that purport appeared under "Topics of the Times" in an issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES) deprecating the action of Mr. Kipling in bringing suit against one of our most honored, honorable, and scrupulous publishing firms. It is very hard to discover what the ground of the action is, and prima facie the New York public and the American public would decide in advance that the Putnams could commit no offense that any author could possibly procure a condemnation of before a court of justice. Mr. Kipling had better refresh his mind with the delightful history of the original Putnam's dealings with Washington Irving; and the traditions have been well preserved by the sons, and the reputation for honor and honesty added to, if possible. Some of the gloss of the idol is necessarily rubbed off, in the estimation of many worshippers, by this ill-advised step of Mr. Kipling.

Another word in the same direction will refer to "Captains Courageous." I am not setting up as a detractor (my nature is not at all iconoclastic) of the idol. I confess to too much admiration of Mr. Kipling's wonderful work, where it is wonderful. But I cannot say that "Captains Courageous" is quite up to many a story in "The Day's Work." It fails in the way that so many modern novels are failing, which shrink from the opportunities for difficult situations and sustained invention and skillful denouement of intricate plot, which the story itself suggests. The account of experiences on the fishing schooner is interesting, and sometimes even thrilling. It shows intimate acquaintance with the details of the handicraft. But the story itself runs along too easily; the men on the schooner are too uniformly "good" in their various ways. For artistic and "fictional" purposes there should have been at least one "villain" among them, who should have made Harvey's trials a little more severe and his transformation so much the more triumphant. Aside from the fact that this would have made his complete change more convincing, (it seems too quickly and easily accomplished now,) this more complicated situation would have given more range for the power of invention, in the playing of adverse natures against each other in the events of human life and the development of character. There are some other turns in the story of the "Captains" where a lover of real painstaking fiction would have looked for a less smooth run of the fates, and where skill or genius would have more boldly tackled adverse and disturbing elements, only to weave them all into a happy issue through unexpected combinations.

We may say the same thing in passing about another popular story, that of "David Harum." Of course we recognize the purpose of the author to draw a picture of this hero as a characteristic type of man of his day and neighborhood; and the rest of the tale was to be a mere framework, comparatively tame, and meant to be so. Else we might have looked for Mary Blake's appearance among the guests of the Verjooses at Homeville, and some exciting mixing up of things by John's falling half in love with Miss Claricy, or her falling wholly in love with John. All these opportunities for good story-telling are simply waved aside, even though a veteran novel reader is fully expecting something of the kind. But, taking the case of David Harum himself, why is not our expectation of trouble fulfilled and satisfied after that rascal of a creditor threatens bodily violence and is vigorously ejected from the "bank parlor?" Strange that he should so meekly disappear from the story. And then the discharged cashier; why does he go off to a distant city and do nothing to make difficult and bitter the path of John Lenox? Are there no "villains" in Homeville; no mean, small natures, to render his life a burden by conspiring against him; by trying to take down his supposed city pride, by making trouble and misunderstanding, (partially succeeding,) between Harum and his employer, playing off the two noble characters against each other, in their weak and their strong points, and thus, (as in the other instance,) making more convincing the result in the entire satisfaction of the two men with each other, each in his excellence the result of such vastly differing environments, and showing gloriously how on the highest planes of character and nobility all men are compeers and brothers.

By the standards of the great masters of fiction "Captains Courageous" and "David Harum" make things go altogether too smoothly and just calmly steer away from alluring and fascinating difficulties, obviously in their pathway, for perhaps no other reason than that they are difficulties. But art is sacrificed by this love of ease. Mentioning only the novels that have been "the rage" lately, (quite apart from their intrinsic merit,) we find that "Ships that Pass in the Night" and "Choir Invisible," offend against this same canon of art which we have presumed to set up, and that "Hugh Wynne" alone seems to have dared to encounter some of the complications that the "villain" produces in novels as well as in plays, and, for that matter, in real life. DANIEL VAN PELT.

Astoria, L. I., May 29, 1899.

The Tone of the Viola.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Henderson is one of the foremost American writers upon musical topics, (many of your readers would say the best of all,) and it is very rarely that he is caught napping, but in his latest work, entitled "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," it is stated, according to an article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of May 13, that the "tone of the viola is quite unknown to the average concertgoer."

The writer of the article referred to cites the "Harold in Italy" symphony of Berlioz to the contrary. Even better known to the average concert and opera goer, however, is Raoul's first air in "Les Huguenots"—"Plus blanche que la blanche hermine"—wherein he describes his romantic meeting with a fair unknown, who, as we afterward learn, was the daughter of the Comte de Saint Bris. For this number Meyerbeer has supplied a somewhat elaborate viola obbligato, which is quite as conspicuous as, say, the violin obbligato to "Salut, demeure" in "Faust."

Mr. Henderson will certainly have to revise his statement in the next edition of his book. A. E. G.

New York, May 25, 1899.

Poe's Habits Not Due to Fatalism.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems to me that "C. B. M.," in his fling at Poe, is uncharitable to the poet and incorrect in his estimate of beliefs as affecting character. Poe lived in a convivial age, when drunkenness was not considered as bad as in our day, and when as yet, the pulpit was silent on the liquor traffic. Why should he be condemned more than any of the prominent men of his day who drank to excess? No man ought to be condemned for not being in advance of his age. Even the Father of his Country was a slaveholder and Cotton Mather an advocate of witch torture!

I do not believe Poe was a fatalist in any sense, except that now adopted by the intellectual world, namely, that we are all largely creatures of our environment. But assuming that he was, this would not account for either his genius or his habits. Temperament, something born in him, had beyond doubt much more to do with his habits. For aught we know, his intemperance was inherited.

It is tiresome, in this day, to hear, from persons who ought to know better, the opinion expressed that there is any connection between a man's religious views and his moral character. Our State prisons are full of people with the most orthodox beliefs. It was just on such false assumptions that in ancient times heretics were not permitted to live. It was said that their religious belief necessarily made them monsters of iniquity, &c., and so the secular Governments condemned them to prison and to death on account of their beliefs. Some think that those who do not believe in their Christianity ought to be placed under some sort of a ban even to-day. But such feeling is but a relic of barbarism. I am not a fatalist, but I know that a fatalist can lead just as good a moral life as a Christian. No philosophers of the age can be counted as having so much influence on the intellectual classes as Schopenhauer and Herbert Spencer, and if they are not fatalists they are certainly not Christians. Let us have in our day what the world never yet has had—perfect toleration of thought and belief. Let every one's life be the sole standard of his excellence.

Some also think that the reckless bravery shown by our soldiers in the present war—a bravery never equaled in the history of the world—is due to the fact that so few believe in a future life of either reward or punishment—at least in the non-existence of hell. I do not think this is so, but if otherwise, then the destruction of the fear of hell makes of our people better soldiers, and no doubt better citizens in other respects. So we see the argument of your correspondent proves so much that it destroys itself. A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal., May 20, 1899.

"The Romance of Graylock Manor," by Louise F. P. Hamilton, will be brought out June 15 by Rand, McNally & Co. This book carries with it a certain pathetic interest, owing to the fact that the author, who was the wife of Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, United States Volunteers, died shortly after completing the manuscript. The story is one of life in the South with a background of historical scenes.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The twenty-third annual report of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston has just been issued. Differing from our Metropolitan Museum, the Boston Museum receives no aid from city or State. Mr. William Endicott, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, notes that the total number of visitors for last year was 202,205, a falling off of 26,253 from the previous year. This diminution took place chiefly on Sundays, "a fact explained in part by the prevalent use of the bicycle, leading many to out-of-door amusement."

The Trustees received the princely bequest of their late associate, the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, of $730,000. This bequest is without restriction. Under the will of Mrs. Julia B. H. James, the museum received $146,500, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of works of art. Other bequests in money and objects of art have singularly enriched the museum. The need of more ample accommodation is a pressing one. If the museum is to afford instruction in the fine arts, "a lecture room becomes a necessity." Certain precautions have been taken, due to the erection of new buildings in the immediate vicinity of the museum. There has been some trouble with owners of grounds in the immediate neighborhood of the museum, and the erection of buildings over eighty feet in height, such structures cutting off the light.

The report of the curator of the classical antiquities is of great interest. Mr. Edward Robinson includes in his recent acquisitions marbles, bronzes, gems, jewelry, terra cottas, vases, glass, and Arretine molds. In bronzes, there have been forty-seven additions, and in vases sixty-four new examples. The curator gives a clear description of the most remarkable of the recent acquisitions. In the bronzes, there is a Corinthian helmet, practically intact, save a hole or two, which suggests the manner in which its wearer met his death. In jewelry, Mr. Robinson notes a gold earring, the most wonderful specimen of the goldsmith's art known. Froehenner attributes it to the fifth century B. C., and declares that it reflects the period of Phidias, and the horses worked on it those after the design of the Parthenon. More than two-thirds of the report are devoted to the description of the objects belonging to classical antiquities.

Many new Japanese paintings and prints have been added to the collection, and so rich is the museum in objects of this special character that Mr. Arthur W. Dow, the curator, writes that "scarcely half could be placed on exhibition at one time," and that there is urgent need of more space for the disposition of these and many other objects. In the print department, Mr. S. R. Koehler shows a total of 13,658 numbers, against 13,295 in 1897, an increase of 363 numbers. The list of officers for 1899 is: President—William Endicott; Treasurer—Charles Lowell; Director—Charles G. Loring; Curator of the Print Department—S. R. Koehler; Curator of Classical Antiquities—Edward Robinson; Curator-Secretary—Benjamin Ives Gilman; Keeper of Japanese Pottery—Edward S. Morse; Keeper of Japanese Paintings and Prints—Arthur W. Dow; Executive Committee—William Endicott, Francis Bartlett, Samuel D. Warren, Francis Blake, and Charles G. Loring; Committee on the Museum—J. Elliot Cabot, W. P. P. Longfellow, Edward W. Hooper, William Sturgis Bigelow, Arthur Astor Carey, Charles A. Cummings, and Charles G. Loring; Finance Committee—William Endicott, Nathaniel Thayer, and Edward W. Hooper; Committee on the Library—Charles Eliot Norton and W. P. P. Longfellow.

Studying the South Kensington Museum, not as to the art treasures it holds, but simply in a constructive sense, the story of it is pretty generally called by the English public an example of Governmental delay. The idea of the establishment of such a museum, due to Prince Albert, was a necessity after the exhibition of 1851. There was a vast assemblage of art objects left in the hands of the Government, and no proper place to store them in. A science and art department was then established. For the erection the Government gave £60,000 and twelve acres of ground were bought from the Commissioners of the Exhibition. The collections had been temporarily exhibited at Marlborough House. On the ground thus bought, iron sheds of a most ungainly character were put up. They were hideous, and were generally designated as the Brompton Boilers. In time these ghastly things were removed, and then began the true project of erecting buildings worthy of a science and art department. A good deal of money had been already expended in purchasing art objects.

Capt. Francis Fowke, who was an officer of engineers, planned the first South Kensington Museum buildings, and his architectural ideas were fairly good. Unfortunately he died in 1865. Whether engineers are or are not architects need not be discussed. The style adopted set its face was the Italian Renaissance, with all varieties of terra cotta and red brick. Public taste, the drawings for the Albert Hall, which were somewhat magnified after his death.

In 1867 the Natural History Museum was commenced, and was built after the designs of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse. Then came complaints on the part of English architects in general. They insisted that all future plans for additions to the museum should be open to competition. The Government acceded to the proposition, and the successful architect was Mr. Aston Webb, and the result of the competition was made public in 1891. Eight years elapsed, however, before anything was done. The money wanted was some four hundred thousand pounds, and when the English Government has to spend $2,000,000 for art it has to save that money. Mr. Aston Webb had, of course, many difficulties to overcome. The construction which was to be, had to be assorted to the old ones, and such architectural unions are more or less troublesome. The conscientious architect thinks twice before he will entirely extinguish the ideas of those who have built up their structures before him. "Free classic," a rather loose indication, was given to the style of the older buildings. Something which predominated in the former construction were bands of white marble, which ran through the brick courses. These bands the English critics dubbed as the "ham sandwich style," and in the United States those who have a dislike for such contrasts call it the "zebra style."

"Victorian Renaissance" is the term applicable to Mr. Aston Webb's general architectural conception. Looking at the plan as it is shown on paper, there seems to be much variety. From the centre there rises something like the Giralda tower of the Seville Cathedral. On the elevation there are four domes, flanked by minarets. The many windows are arched. The decorations of these show both French and Gothic feeling. It may take three or four years before the structure is finished, the four frontages taking up, respectively, 600 and 400 feet. It was on the 17th of last month that that most gracious lady, Queen Victoria, laid the foundation stone of the new buildings, to which are to be given the official title of "The Victoria and Albert Memorial."

The sale of three Rubenses, formerly belonging to the late Sir Cecil Miles, and of certain noted pictures by the great Italian masters was one of the recent events in London. "The Holy Family," by Rubens, was sold for 8,500 guineas; "The Conversion of St. Paul" for 1,950 guineas, and "The Woman Taken in Adultery" brought 1,950 guineas. "The Conversion of St. Paul" was sold in 1806 for 4,000 guineas and some time later for 3,300 guineas.

At the sale "A Portrait of a Gentleman," by Frans Hals, brought 3,000 guineas, and "A Portrait of a Lady," by the same artist, 2,000 guineas. Romney's "Portrait of Mrs. Frances Newbery" brought 1,650 guineas. Hoppner's "Portrait of a Lady," supposably Shelley's first wife, 1,380 guineas.

It cannot be said that the works of Turner are appreciated in block as they used to be. At recent sales in England discrimination was shown. Turner was an uneven worker. He did not always finish his pictures, because he had too many under way at the same time. At the sale of Turners which formed a part of the Fowler collection, several of the Turner pictures brought very much less than had been paid for them some years ago. In one instance the diminution was over 50 per cent. But when Turner's masterful work, "The Church of the Salute," was put up, it brought £8,610, and it had been sold in 1870 for £2,688. Turner's "The Vicar of Oxford," bought in 1875 for £1,281, was disposed of for £4,200. At the same sale a landscape of Hobbema brought £9,555. This price for the old Dutch master has only been once surpassed. At the Dudley sale a Hobbema found a purchaser at £10,000.

M. Vassili Verestchagin in The Contemporary Review treats of Meissonier, and certainly in no complimentary terms. What hurts "The Reminiscences of Meissonier" is that the Russian artist is too prone to contrast the French artist with himself. And this is in bad taste. M. Verestchagin has, too, his fling at Detaille, who when painting a soldier's buttons makes them "all shining alike." Meissonier's pictures, the Russian artist declares, are all alike. In the famous canvas "The Attack of the Cuirassiers" the soldiers are as "like one another as drops of water." Verestchagin declares that at the beginning Meissonier showed neither power nor originality. His success, so it is intimated, arose because "society got tired of enormous canvases and hypocritically noble subjects of the sham classics and romantics, as well as of historical anecdotes." But above all, miniature pictures became necessary when the size of rooms was reduced.

M. Verestchagin will surely break up the happy relationships supposably existing between the French and the Russians.

The redecking, refurbishing, or "fixing up" at St. Paul's Cathedral in London calls forth a brilliant remonstrance from Mr. Claude Phillips directed toward Sir William Richmond. Mr. Phillips by no means admires his "sic volo sic jubeo" attitude, treating all his opponents as Boeotian dullards, incapable of appreciating his great work until it has been presented to them in a finished state.

Mr. Phillips cites the musical row between Handel and Buononcini—"this difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee," and that the authorities see it in that light, as a ridiculous fuss between Sir William Richmond and Christopher Wren. This excellent critic adds: "Yet Handel is Handel, enshrined forever in the hearts of Englishmen, and—Wren will ever remain Wren." It is very much more than a question of mosaics and their durability.

There is a curious story relative to a portrait painted by Hogarth, now in the National Gallery at Edinburgh. It represents Sarah Malcolm, who was hanged for murder in 1733. According to trustworthy accounts, so as to please Hogarth, the unfortunate Sarah put on a red dress, and Walpole paid the artist £5 for the picture.

Merriman's "Dross."*

This is a peculiar book. It is not at all likely to impress the critical reader as one displaying any marked literary qualities, and the observant reader will note in it some of those discrepancies of construction which are not uncommon in fiction even of a high order. Yet the story is interesting, and some of the characters, while they are not of an unusual kind, are very well drawn. Furthermore, the author has described a very melodramatic situation in an unmelodramatic style, which imparts to it an air of realism.

The action of the story is laid partly in Paris and partly in England at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. The war itself has very little to do with the story beyond leading an aged French nobleman and a friend to convert all their property into bank notes with the idea of saving their wealth in troublous times. One of these men intrusts his money to the other, and then the whole sum suddenly and mysteriously disappears. The aged nobleman, Viscount de Clerichy, accuses his former secretary, Charles Miste, of stealing the money. He had employed Miste as a confidential agent to get the bank notes out of the country.

The shock of the discovery is too much for the friend, Baron Guiraud, who has given his money to de Clerichy to keep for him, and he drops dead of apoplexy. Then suddenly the Viscount also disappears, and a letter to his wife announces that he has committed suicide. His body is found in a river and identified by the clothing and articles in the pockets. In the beginning of the tale, however, this man has employed as secretary a young Englishman, the disowned son of a wealthy father. The young man promptly falls in love with the Frenchman's daughter, Lucille, and has the favor of the mother, who was married many years earlier in the French fashion, to a man whom she did not love. She is planning to get her daughter married to a lover.

This young gentleman, who has been cut off without a shilling for refusing to marry a woman selected by his father, comes to the aid of the unfortunate French lady and her daughter, and when it becomes necessary for them to fly from their native land because of the approach of the victorious Germans to the capital, he offers them a refuge in England at the one house which is still his property. It is here that the reader will find his faith most surely tested, for this disinherited young man seems to have a good deal more money at his disposal than he could possibly raise even by the devious processes so often described in English stories.

However, he installs the women in his house, and then sets out to find Charles Miste and the money. There are bits of detective work, varied complications, illusions, disguises, and postings in hot haste, and finally the two men meet and fight it out with pistols on the top of an Alpine pass. Of course Miste is killed, not the Englishman. But the end is not yet. There is a still further mystery to be unveiled, but what it is it would not be fair to the author or the publishers to tell. The characters which are most successfully drawn are those of Baron Guiraud's son, Alphonse, and John Turner, an old English banker in Paris, who is a man of the world, and acts the rôle of Deus ex machina at a critical point in the story.

Another Life of Danton.*

Mr. Beesly's treatment of his subject in his "Life of Danton" differs greatly from that employed by Mr. Belloc in his admirable "Danton: A Study," which was reviewed in these columns not long ago. The present biographer goes in, with vehemence and enthusiasm, for "rehabilitation." His book is, above everything else, a defense. That method suits his mood, and has produced an eminently readable book, or, perhaps, we ought not to object to it. But, really, Danton's memory needed no rehabilitation. Condorcet and others among his contemporaries who were not his partisans; Carlyle, with imperfect knowledge of the man and his motives, but with the intuition of a poet, did him justice. The need of a man of straw vigorously to combat with is felt, however, by many illuminative writers in the departments of criticism and history. Moreover, Prof. Beesly has won much of his renown as a "rehabilitator," and his "Life of Danton" is likely to be rather more popular with the "general reader" than Hilaire Belloc's more scientific and less "emotional" work.

The present biographer dwells at greater length than his predecessor upon the youth of his hero. He has been at pains to ransack the records of Arcis-sur-Aube for facts about the family. But, from first to last, he presents no fact of real importance that may not be found in Belloc's study. And in spite of the somewhat hysterical tone of the abuse of Danton's enemies in some of the chapters, he presents no clearer picture of Danton than does Belloc, who does not hesitate to admit that the great rival of Robespierre was a sort of demagogue.

No one will be harmed by Mr. Beesly's tone, however. Indeed it may do more good to the cause of historical truth, generally, than Mr. Belloc's more moderate tone. It will arrest attention. And the new "Life," as a whole, must be accepted as an interesting and candid contribution to the history of the French Revolution.

Being a "rehabilitator," Mr. Beesly gives much space to the charges made against Danton's honesty, charges which have long been disregarded, and in support of which there exists not a hint of legal evidence. He makes much ado, also, about the all but baseless accusation that Danton directly inspired the September massacres for the sake of disproving it in his thorough and workmanlike way.

Prof. Beesly's chronicle is particularly rich in anecdote of a sort that would have served small purpose in Belloc's study. Here is one relating to Danton's schooldays. His master at Troyes had announced as the subject of a "theme" Louis XVI's coming coronation at Rheims:

"'Thoroughly to master one's subject,' said Danton, 'one must see it with one's own eyes. I should like to see how they make a King.' So, telling only some of his friends among the boys, who lent him money for his journey, he set off for Rheims without asking his master's leave, and, passing by Arcis without visiting his family, was present in the cathedral when the young King, with his hand on the Bible, swore to reign according to law and for the good of the nation.

"On his return, and when his schoolfellows crowded round to hear his story, he had little to tell of the ceremony and the gorgeous decorations, but graphically described the setting at liberty of a number of birds in the cathedral, with the comment, 'Pretty liberty that, to flutter between four walls without a crumb to eat, or a straw for a nest.' The courtiers, too, with their 'Ie Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!' struck him as a set of chattering magpies."

Wherefore, it seems, Danton in his youth must have been a bit of a prig. But we must make allowances for the biographer's enthusiasm. In his account of the causes of the Revolution, Prof. Beesly out-Carlyles Carlyle, and stands abreast with the most romantic of the romance writers in confounding the symptoms with the disease, but he tells his story well. His graphic and touching account of the last scene in Danton's life will serve to close this brief notice:

"The sun was declining as they reached the Place de la Révolution, where the Revolution's 'First Apostle' and its new hero were to die. It was a lovely evening of a lovely Spring, such a Spring as old men said they had never before known. The lilacs on the terraces of the Tuileries were in full blossom; the air had the warmth of midsummer rather than April. The unhappy men themselves, all in their prime, must have felt with an additional pang that in the midst of life they were in death. Hérault de Séchelles was the first beheaded. He tried, as he passed, to embrace Danton, but the executioner's men would not let him. Danton said to them, 'Fools, you cannot hinder our heads meeting in the basket presently.' As one by one his friends were summoned, he said to each some word of consolation. He himself was the last to die. Who does not know his last words? Thinking of his wife, he said: 'My beloved, shall I no more behold thee?' then, 'Come, Danton, no weakness,' and then to Sanson, the executioner: 'Show the head to the people; it is worth while; they do not see the like every day.'"

The portrait of Danton, used as a frontispiece, is the same as that reproduced by Mr. Belloc, copied from the painting in the possession of the Danton family, and attributed to David. A likeness of Danton's mother and a picture of the house in which he was born at Arcis are also used as illustrations.

"The Queen of the Swamp."*

Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois are the four States in which Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood finds the scenes of her "The Queen of the Swamp, and Other Plain Americans," and their time ranges from 1846 to 1898, ending with a sketch of one who died in the Spanish war. They describe the life and reflect the thought of the Middle West, that curiously composite district in which meet so many strains of Eastern blood, and in which one village may faithfully reflect New England thrift, while the next is Southern in its prodigal hospitality. Two stories testify to the further blending of Swedish and French blood, and nearly all bear witness to the sincere piety natural to the people. Nearly all the tales are cheerful, but two, "The Babe Jerome" and "The Fairfield Poet," are sad, and one, "A Kentucky Princess," is grave in theme, and, although brief, describes a woman of singular nobility. The first three stories afford material for the sociologist in their description of the courtship and marriage customs of the Ohio of half a century ago, when the foreign opinion of American manners was the least of rural Americans troubles.

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*DROSS. By Henry Seton Merriman. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

*LIFE OF DANTON. By A. H. Beesly. New York: Macmillan Co.

*THE QUEEN OF THE SWAMP, AND OTHER PLAIN AMERICANS. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Illus. $1.25.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

David Storrar Meldrum, author of "The Story of Margredel," has, for the last year or two, been preparing a bundle of essays, which will appear before long from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled "Holland and the Hollanders." Mr. Meldrum in his published books has already proved his ability to write in a graphic and entertaining manner, and with a thorough appreciation and knowledge of his theme.

The second volume issued by the Shakespeare Press of Westfield, N. J., is the third edition of Appleton Morgan's study in the Warwickshire dialect. Among the notable features of the little book are the specimens it gives of the dialect of to-day, and as it was in the time of Shakespeare. This is how they talk there to-day: "Wer did I get ere big laters from? will, I'll tell yu. Ower Tom un I was at work in brickyard, look un bwutman as 'ad come up river from Gloucester, throawed two or three goodish laters out o' bwot; so we picks 'em up and peels 'em for dinner." This is how they talked in Shakespeare's day: Old Man—(meeting lad with fishing pole on his way to the Avon)—"E waund thu bist gwein fishun?" Lad—"Yus, gaffer, E be gwan pint umbit. You used go since a whiles, didn't yu?"

A new writer is about to present his maiden effort through Small, Maynard & Co. His name is Arthur Stanwood Pier, and he has written a novel called "The Pedagogues." The scenes are laid around Harvard and the Harvard Summer School, and amusingly depict the "minor culture" of the Summer sessions of certain unknown departments of the great university.

What is announced in London as a "British Dooley Book" will shortly make its appearance here from Henry Holt & Co. The volume is called "The Hooligans," being largely the conversations of one "Alf" Hooligan, the leader of the actual notorious Hooligan of London, as set down by Clarence Booke, a young London journalist.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in active preparation for immediate publication "Thoughts on the Collects for the Trinity Season," by E. Romanes, and, in several volumes, "The Correspondence of M. Tullius Cicero," presented in chronological order and with copious notes, together with critical essays, by Robert Yelverton Tyrrell and Louis Claude Purser, both of Trinity College, Dublin University.

Robert Barr's new novel will probably appear next week from the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is called "The Strong Arm." At this time it is pleasant to recall what W. L. Alden, in a London letter to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, said of this writer: "Mr. Barr has made great progress since writing his first novel, good as it was, and the American public can look forward to his new book without the least fear of disappointment." "In a Steamer Chair," Mr. Barr's first book, was out of print for several years, and only recently made its appearance in a new edition.

"A Cosmopolitan Comedy," by Anna Robeson Brown, author of "St. Mark," will be brought out on June 16 by D. Appleton & Co. It deals with the Spanish "secret service" in the late war, and the comic yet seriously performed duties of a Spanish spy in securing a map of the defenses of New York Harbor after the Spanish fleets had been destroyed. The scenes are laid in Paris and along the New England coast. There are curious adventures and mysteries, while the whole action centres around the development of a very clever love story. It is interesting in passing to say that since putting the finishing touches to her work Miss Brown has become the wife of Mr. Charles Henry Burr, Jr., of Philadelphia.

The salient features of England's industrial and commercial progress are said to have been well brought out in a book by George Townsend Warner, which will be published immediately by the Macmillan Company. The work is called "Landmarks in English Industrial History."

The authorship of those charming love letters issued last Spring in book-form in Paris with the title, "Amitié Amoureuse," and brought out in translation as "Love in Friendship," has at last been revealed. The Countess de Nouhy acknowledges the fact that they were collected from the papers left by the late Guy de Maupassant. New editions of the work in Paris as well as the English edition published by Meyer Brothers' Company of this city will in the future bear the name of the author of "Pierre et Jean" on the title-page.

American antiquarians and persons interested in genealogy will be glad to hear that William Andrews & Co. of Hull and London have presented this week "Curious Epitaphs," by William Andrews. It is a collection of singular monumental inscriptions copied from the old graveyards of England and Scotland, together with notes of a genealogical, antiquarian, historical, and biographical character.

"Memories of Half a Century," by the Rev. R. W. Hiley of Wighill Vicarage, Tadcaster, is being published by Longmans, Green & Co.

A curious example of the religio-literary censor's handiwork is shown in some volumes that have recently come into the possession of The Robert Clarke Company. "The Two Kingdoms," a work dealing with social questions of the day, was written and brought out by the Rev. Thomas McGrady of Bellevue, Ky. It seems that the book met with the disapproval of Father McGrady's Bishop, who ordered it suppressed, and the copies already printed to be expurgated by cutting out Pages 127-140, and obliterating with ink twenty-four passages in the remaining text.

Carroll D. Wright's new work, "Outline of Practical Sociology, with Special Reference to American Conditions," is being published this week by Longmans, Green & Co. Dr. Wright, who is the United States Commissioner of Labor, is the author of "Industrial Evolution in the United States," "Statistics of the City of Boston," "Reports of the Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor," and "Reports of the United States Commissioner of Labor."

The Librairie Nilsson of Paris has just issued for Summer reading "La Dame Turque," by Jean Lorrain; "L'Entrevue," by Gyp; "L'Heure Bleue," by Pierre Quedy, and "Les Fêtes Antiques," by Pierre Burel.

Prof. N. P. Gilman, the author of "Profit Sharing" and "Socialism and the American Spirit," is preparing a volume on employers' institutions for the benefit of workingmen, which will be issued shortly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The new work will receive the title "A Dividend to Labor."

Oscar Davis's first book, "Our Conquests in the Pacific," will not appear from the press of Frederick A. Stokes Company until the Autumn.

After several unavoidable delays, the following books, previously described in these columns, came from G. P. Putnam's Sons last Thursday: "Miss Cayley's Adventures," by Grant Allen; "Industrial Cuba," by Robert P. Porter; "Nature Studies in Berkshire, (Mass.)" by the Rev. John Colemar Adams; "History of American Coinage," by David G. Watson, and "The Duality of the Voice," by Dr. Emil Sutro.

André Bellesort's "A Week in the Philippines," originally published in La Revue des Deux Mondes of Paris, has been translated for the current number of The Living Age. The article is of particular interest, for the observations of the Frenchman date from November, 1897, before the islands began to interest Americans. Another article is by Eva Anstruther, in which the author sketches the history of the "Ladies' Clubs in England." Mrs. Arabella Kenealy has also a sharp essay on "Woman as an Athlete."

A new university novel has just come from the press of Rand, McNally & Co., entitled "Launching of a Man"; the author is Stanley Waterloo. The story has a good deal concerning college life, but gently touches on that period of the college man's career when he comes to leave his Alma Mater and is launched upon the practical life of the world.

Another novel of adventure in which Prince Rupert is the leading character will be issued before long by the Macmillan Company. The title of the book is "Rupert by the Grace of God." This latest romance of that period, that will never cease to form an attractive background for the semi-historical novel, is from the pen of Miss Dora McChesney.

"Source Book of American History," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, will appear next week from the press of the Macmillan Company. The book is made up of 139 extracts from writers contemporary with the events that they describe. The extracts are chosen chiefly from letters, diaries, reminiscences, travels, speeches, and narratives; the purpose being to collect material interesting in itself as well as illustrative of National history, and also to supply not only the bases of historical research but to show how great events were regarded by the people living at the time of occurrence.

A young, promising author, M. Fernand Massonneau, has just written in French and published in this country a play in three acts and entitled "Coeurs Blessés." It is being issued in book form by Meyer Brothers & Co.

The publishers' rights to the four books of verse by Bliss Carman, formerly owned by Lamson, Wolffe & Co., have been purchased by Small, Maynard & Co. The volumes are entitled "Low Tide on Grandpré," "Behind the Arras," "Ballads of Lost Haven," and "By the Aurelian Wall." These four volumes represent all of Mr. Carman's work that has appeared in book form, with the exception of "Songs from Vagabondia" and "More Songs from Vagabondia," which he wrote in collaboration with Richard Hovey. New editions of "Low Tide on Grandpré" and "Behind the Arras" are in preparation, for the books are now out of print.

A somewhat important historico-geographical work is in press for early publication by Henry Holt & Co. It is called "Russia in Asia," by Alexis Krausse. Another important reference book is Seignobos's "History of Contemporary Europe, 1814 to 1896," edited by Prof. Sliss M. Macvane of Harvard University.

"Man, Past and Present," is an important anthropological, ethnological, sociological work that will be presented by the Macmillan Company June 10. Its author is Prof. A. B. Keene, F.R.G.S., late of the Anthropological Institute of London.

Three Spanish books will shortly make a timely appearance from D. Appleton & Co. They are called "Cervantes El Cautivo," "El Si de Las Ninas," and a new volume in "The De Tornos Method of Learning the Castilian Language." The first is an episode from "Don Quixote," the text of which is based on the edition of the Royal Spanish Academy. It is edited with an introduction and notes and a Spanish-English vocabulary by Prof. Eduardo Tolrá y Fornes of the University of Barcelona. The second book mentioned is a comedy by Leandro Fernandez Moratin. This is also edited in a thorough manner by Prof. Tolrá. The author of the third volume is Prof. Alberto de Tornos of this city, who has had a broad experience in the teaching of his native language, both to Spaniards and to foreigners.

Henry Holt & Co. have just presented "Selections from Landor's Imaginary Conversations," edited by Prof. A. G. Newcomer of Stanford University. Also Jung-Stilling's "Lebensgeschichte," notable for its intimate picture of Goethe, edited by Simon W. Stern; M. Méras's "Cinque Histoires," being five standard French stories, edited by Prof. Baptiste Méras; Erckmann-Chatrian's "Contes Fantastiques," edited by Prof. E. S. Joynes of South Carolina College, and Anatole France's "Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," edited by Dr. C. H. C. Wright of Harvard.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish one week from to-day Max Müller's "Auld Lang Syne," second series, called "My Indian Friends"; W. E. Curtis's "United States and Foreign Powers," Prof. W. N. Clarke's "What Shall We Think of Christianity?" and a paper edition of "Princeton, Old and New," by James W. Alexander.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have at press for early publication in a limited edition printed from special type, Richard de Bury's "Philobiblon," a treatise on the love of books, with introduction and notes by the librarian of the Case Bibliotheque.

Charles Scribner's Sons, which is the firm that publishes the largest amount of musical literature in America, has just brought out a little brochure of its more recent publications in this field. It includes principally the works of the well-known New York critics, H. E. Krehbiel, W. J. Henderson, and Henry T. Finck, William F. Apthorp of Boston, and James Huneker. The last, it will be recalled, is the author of that much-discussed book "Mezzotints in Modern Music," in which Brahms, Tschaikowsky, Chopin, Richard Strauss, Liszt, and Wagner are discussed. Four new books are in preparation for the Music Lover's Library, which made its advent last Winter with Mr. Henderson's "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music." They are entitled "The Pianoforte and Its Music," by Mr. Krehbiel; "The Opera, Past and Present," by Mr. Apthorp; "Songs and Song Writers," by Mr. Finck, and "Choirs and Choral Singing," by Arthur Mees, conductor of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. The volumes will be presented in the Autumn and Winter of 1899-1900.

Among the serious books of a historico-literary character that Meyer Brothers & Co. have just received from Paris are Maurice Tourneux's "Diderot et Catherine II.," Strowski's "Saint Francis de Sales," Zeller's "Louis XIII., Marie de Medicis, Richelieu," and Brisson's "Portraits Intimes."

The "Naval Annual, 1899," edited by T. A. Brassey, will shortly be ready from Charles Scribner's Sons. Some important features are "The United States Navy," by W. H. Beehler, United States Navy; "The Spanish-American War," by G. Clarke, and "Operations of the Gunboats During the Nile Expedition."

"A Book of Seventeenth Century Lyrics," selected and edited by Felix E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania, has just been brought out by Ginn & Co. The period covered by this anthology is that extending from the accession of Charles I., in 1625, to the death of John Dryden, 1700.

Cassell & Co. have recently had a decision given in their favor which will prevent anybody from reproducing by means of photography the pages of their well-known French-English and German-English dictionaries for the purpose of placing similar yet pirated volumes on the market.

It is not generally known that the ceremonials of the Christian Church are largely adaptations of pagan forms of worship which existed in the Roman Empire at the time of the introduction of Christianity. The Rev. Theodore Trede has an exhaustive article dealing with the subject in the June number of The Open Court.

Lewis Wright's "Practical Poultry Keeper" has just been brought out in a new edition by Cassell & Co. The work has been considerably enlarged, and now, in addition to its former illustrations, there are several colored plates.

Among the significant articles in the June magazines are "The Ways of College Women at Wellesley," in The Ledger Monthly; "The Complete Exposition of Human Selfishness," in Human Faculty; "Golf," by Findlay S. Douglas, in Outing, and in the Homiletic Review "Recent Reconstructions of Theology," by Prof. Jesse B. Thomas. The Art Amateur presents for this month its twentieth anniversary number. Illustrations and text are excellent. One topic is "Henry Mosler," and this artist and his works are fully treated, all his best pictures being carefully reproduced. Mr. Montague Marks, the founder of The Art Magazine, contributes a London letter, and he describes the Sargent and Abbey pictures, and says that their success is great. This art publication has always great practical value, and deserves the success it has met with.

Just Retribution.

From The London Telegraph.

An offertory bag in a suburban church was recently found to contain a very rare specimen of a seventeenth century token made of copper, which had apparently been dropped into the receptacle in mistake for a farthing. The curio was valued by a local dealer at 15s. A description of the article and the circumstances under which it was found was affixed to the church porch, but the donor seemed ashamed to turn up and explain matters. A few days afterward the clergyman received a typewritten letter from an address a long distance from the church, stating that if the token were sent to "X. Y. Z.," care of the householder, a remittance of half a sovereign would be received in exchange. It was duly sent in a registered letter, and a postal order for 10s. arrived in return. The owner of the token is doubtless gnashing his teeth at having had to pay nine and eleven pence three farthings for the error of not making sure of the humblest coin of the realm before dropping it into the offertory bag, but his liberal course of action may have been influenced by the fact that the clergyman declared his intention of selling the curiosity for what it would fetch if the owner declined to claim it and contribute a reasonable sum to the treasury. The question remains whether in the Great Account the amount which he has now disbursed will be placed to his credit, or merely the farthing which he originally intended to give. On this point theologians are divided.

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